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W. Eames

The following are some of the opinions of competent and unprejudiced persons, respecting the value of Dr. M's labors. In the *Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung* for Feb. 1818, appears a detailed critique on the first volume of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, and on the Parallel between his dictionary, and the intended one of Dr. Montucci of Dresden. The writer, Klaproth, begins by saying that "the first part of this excellent work proves that Mr. Morrison is deficient neither in knowledge nor in talents, means nor perseverance, for completing his undertaking. He certainly possesses a profound and accurate knowledge of the Chinese language. We must remember that it is the work of a single man, and may therefore place it beside the great lexicon of the immortal Meninski." Montucci says, "I am free to remark that Dr. Morrison, within the last ten years, has published volumes by far more useful to the European student than *all the printed and Ms. works published by the missionaries in the course of the last century.*" M. Abel-Remusat, a very able Chinese scholar, makes the very excellence of the dictionary a ground for the strictest scrutiny. He considers the vastness of the labor an excuse for some defects. Mr. Davis, now superintendent of the English interests at Canton, terms the Dictionary "that colossal labor of utility, which is an honor to the author himself and to his country." Mr. Wm. Huttmann, of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the course of an elaborate criticism on all the Chinese European Dictionaries, examines the merits of the "extremely erudite and copious Dictionary of Dr. Morrison. It almost infinitely excels the Parisian dictionary of De Guignes, and it is much more copious than the imperial dictionary of Kanghe." Sir George Staunton pronounces Dr. Morrison "our best Chinese scholar." Lord Amherst said "that on a certain occasion it was necessary that a paper *of the most faultless composition* should be drawn up. Every rule of Chinese propriety of diction was to be strictly attended to. Dr Morrison drew it up. The Chinese authority pronounced it altogether correct and unblameable."

Boston. 84 Chauncy St.
July. 16/72.

Friend Eaves.

I am in receipt of Reg.d Letter from you, containing Three Dollars. wh. I place to yr. Credit on a/c with thanks.—

I have seen a copy of Morrisons Chinese Dictionary, wh. I can get for $10.—
The Title is as follows—
Dictionary of Chinese Language, By. — Morrison.
2 vols— London. Trubner. 1865. pages. 762 & 724. also Dict of Radicals of Chinese Language— pages 99— 1/2 bound. in good Condition— If you want this I will buy it. and you can pay for it in the same way that you are paying now. I think it a bargain.

Yrs re E. R. Boon.

Wilberforce Jones 7 Jan 1940

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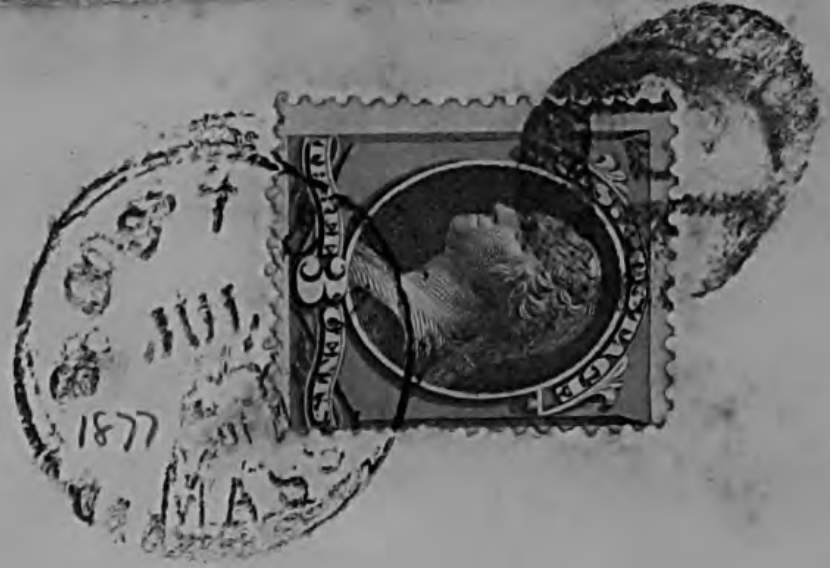

W. Eames.

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五車韻府

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

BY THE

REV. R. MORRISON, D. D.

VOL. I.

SHANGHAE: LONDON MISSION PRESS.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO.

REPRINTED, 1865.

troduction to the first part of the Dictionary, some account might have been furnished of the origin, nature and history of the Chinese language, but a reference thereto can easily be made, and various other works have been published on the subject, which are greatly within the reach of all. The expense and character of the present reprint, will, it is believed, render it acceptable to many, and tend to make the study of the Chinese language and literature more general and practicable, than it might otherwise have been.

ORIGINAL PREFACE.

(SLIGHTLY ABRIDGED.)

The Chinese Work, 五車韻府 Woo-ch'ay-yun-foo, on which the following Part of the Dictionary is founded, was compiled by 陳先生 Ch'in sëen săng, who is said to have spent his life in making the collection of words contained in it; and to have died before its publication. He committed his manuscript to the care of his pupil 含一胡 Han Yĭh-hoo, who travelled over the whole empire in order to verify it, and add to it.

Some of Ch'in sëen săng's pupils rose to eminent situations in the state; and when the Emperor 康熙 K'ang-he projected the formation of his Dictionary, one of them, 潘應賓 Pwan Ying-pin, mentioned to that great monarch the work of his master. After much search, it was at last found yet unpublished in the hands of Han Yĭh-hoo. Considerable use seems to have been made of it in the compilation of K'anghe's Dictionary, for the definition is often verbatim in both.

Pwan Ying-pin, mentioned above, encouraged the publication of the work, and wrote a preface to it. He there gives it as his opinion, that there are in Chinese, including synonymous words, and different forms of the same character in the plain hand, fifty thousand characters; and taking in every variety of accentuation, that there are from four to five thousand enunciated words; and if sounds, for which no characters exist, be included, he thinks there are five thousand words.

In the original, the arrangement is according to the sounds and the tones; but the characters pronounced alike, and which differ only in accent, are placed in different volumes, and divided with so

much minuteness as to puzzle all the natives whom I ever saw attempt to consult it. In the year 1812, I took it to pieces, and arranged it under the syllables as they now stand. It contained about 40,000 characters, which I at last thought proper to abridge to the number which is contained in this Part of the Dictionary. In the progress of the work, I have collated it with K'anghe's Dictionary, which is commonly much fuller, and with a small Chinese Dictionary, called 分韻 Fun-yun, as well as with the Alphabetic Dictionary of the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The 佩文韻府 P'ei-wăn-yun-foo Dictionary, is arranged in the same manner as the Woo-ch'ay-yun-foo, and is equally complicated and difficult to be consulted. I possessed this book from the commencement of my Chinese studies, but never found it useful. There are 131 volumes in all, full of bare quotations, and parts of sentences which are often obscure in themselves, and are generally unaccompanied by any illustration. It was compiled by order of the Emperor K'anghe, in the forty-third year of his reign. Seven years were required to complete it; and seventy-six literati were engaged in collecting and arranging the materials. In A. D. 1711, it was published.

The 爾雅 Urh-ya, is an ancient Dictionary, rather of things than of words, and is now usually printed in three quarto volumes, with wood-cuts; when its definitions are useful, they are generally quoted in the K'anghe Dictionary.

The Chinese accents or tones are not an original part of the Chinese language, but like the Hebrew points, a subsequent addition; and though useful, yet not being essential, he would recommend the student to defer attention to them, till he has acquired a stock of words and idioms; and then, if acquired at all, it must be by the ear from a living teacher. Without a good Chinese assistant, a correct pronunciation is not attainable; nor is it at all of importance to reading and understanding Chinese books. The nicer modulations of the living voice cannot be taught by letters. Accents and other marks may recall to a native the right tone, but will not enable a foreigner to acquire it. No Frenchman can learn to pronounce English well by book. Marks for this purpose are almost useless, and if they be made the foundation of the classification of words, they become most embarrassing, even to natives, as is every day exempli-

fied in China, in the use of the dictionaries arranged according to the tones; for the accents and quantity are often very disputable subjects, on which scholars and dictionaries differ materially.

The student must not expect from this work, the precise words to be employed in translation, but so much of the meaning of a word, as will furnish him with a clue to select a proper phrase. Nor must the *poetical* meaning of words be expected to be given with precision; nor the whole of the *figurative* meaning; nor the *classical allusions*, on all occasions. These require more associated effort, more diversity of talent, and of pursuit, than have yet been applied by Europeans to the Chinese language; and much more than is likely to be soon applied; not because Chinese is less worthy the attention of European literati than many other subjects to which they do attend, but because application to it is not dictated by fashion,—nor by interest,—nor by national intercourse.

To undertake a defence of every sentence in the Dictionary, and to answer every objection which has been, or anticipate those which may be brought against it, would be an unprofitable occupation. That it has faults, and contains errors, the author will feel no reluctance in acknowledging; at the same time he must affirm, that he is not convinced of any that are material.

Some persons have thought the Dictionary too diffuse; and others have been gratified by the occasional notices of Chinese opinions and usages, which are introduced.

The Author's object has been, and the intention of the Dictionary ought to be, to communicate the language to *Europeans*. Now the question is,—can this be done by a bare definition of *single* words and of *detached* sentences? If it can, the Dictionary is too diffuse; but if it cannot, the Dictionary is probably not sufficiently copious. The fitness of the Dictionary to effect its object, depends entirely on the determination of the question proposed. The author is of opinion, that *Europeans*, and most of all, those out of China, and who have no native assistant, cannot learn Chinese from a dictionary, which contains only a definition of single words, and of detached sentences. Still with such a collection of books and papers respecting Chinese, as is contained in some European libraries, and with a great sacrifice of time, it is probable that considerable progress may be made in the language; but these are helps which few

can command; and what may be practicable in that case, becomes impossible to those who are differently circumstanced.

From this view of the question, the author is still convinced, that with the exception of a few paragraphs, as much of the Dictionary as has been published, is rather too concise than too diffuse. To compare it with a dictionary of a language, intended for the inhabitants of a country, to whom that language is vernacular, and to whom all the allusions contained in the language are more or less familiar, —will lead to an erroneous conclusion. And, since Grecian and Roman story is familiar to the inhabitants of Europe, to compare it with Greek and Latin dictionaries, will also mislead the judgment. The Chinese are an original people. Their modes of thinking and reasoning are original; and are often widely different from those of Europeans; which difference is sometimes amusingly apparent in the disquisitions of European writers, who try to trace the motives of Chinese conduct in various cases. Some writers attribute a train of thinking and judging to the Chinese, which a very slight acquaintance with the *mind* of China would convince them never existed. And an ignorance of the usages and *mind* of China, will always subject a foreigner to a misapprehension of their language, in anything that is a little more recondite than, *hand a chair;* —or *bring a plate.*

Without assuming that the orthography adopted is the best possible, it is affirmed that to enable a person to judge, it is requisite that he first spell *all* the Chinese words; for to judge of single words only will mislead and subject him to the absurdity of giving the *same spelling* for *different sounds.*

In extenuation of the stiffness and occasional harshness of the style in this work, it may be said, that as long as the *sense* of the English sentence is apparent, a literal and idiomatic translation of Chinese sentences is much better for a student, than a free and vague translation, which contains generally the idea of the original, but nothing of the manner. A man who wants to learn *the language of Confucius,* had better hear him with a little of his Chinese idiom (call it broken English if you will), than listen to him speaking in the most classical English style. Although a free translation is always more easy than a close translation, the author prefers the latter, because he thinks it more calculated to answer the end proposed: but to

unite a close rendering with perspicuity, is sometimes impracticable, —in such cases more freedom must be used.

As to the utility or importance of the Chinese language, it does not well become the writer to speak much in its favour. It has been said, that "it must be left to merchants and to missionaries to toil their way through the wilderness of the Chinese language to the deserts of Chinese literature."* This is the language of narrow prejudice, ignorant of the subject of which it speaks, and will not weigh much with those who can view the human species with more liberal sentiments, than such as are dictated by merely national or European feelings. Without insisting on the fact, that there are beautiful pieces of poetry; interesting and instructive portions of history and biography; and important moral maxims in Chinese, as well as in other languages; that it is a language amongst the *most ancient* and the *most extensively* known on earth; that it is the *living language* of five nations, which together, constitute one third of mankind;—not to insist on these circumstances, I would now recommend another view of the subject.

It is not the sole question which the virtuous member of a family puts to himself,—will this benefit *me?* He also asks in reference to any course of action,—will this do good to my family? The true patriot goes beyond his family occasionally, and does what he thinks for the benefit of his country, though not to the interest of his own family; and the truly good man, sometimes does that which is an inconvenience to himself, or which does not benefit his family, or his country immediately, but which is calculated eventually to benefit mankind. Whilst Christendom has furnished many individuals who have cherished a real and practical general benevolence, it has seldom or never entered into the views of learned bodies, or national councils, occasionally to act solely for the benefit of others. Scholars often ask, what they are to get by learning Chinese; but supposing there be nothing to learn, have European scholars nothing to teach?—has it never occurred to them as individuals or as societies, to learn Asiatic languages for the purpose of writing books of science and of general literature in those languages? If they, whose minds have been illumined with the cheering beams of science, will not sometimes learn foreign languages for the purpose of communi-

* Eclectic Review.

cating it, how is it to be expected that those who yet grope in darkness, should be at the trouble to learn a foreign language for the sake of that knowledge, of which they cannot perceive the value? If men continue to act on this principle, the progress of science must indeed be slow.

England, America, (France and Russia) have at present, most intercourse with China; and their pecuniary interests are most concerned. The Dutch also rule over an extensive colony of Chinese, in Java. Is it expecting too much of these several governments to devote a few hundred pounds annually, to the cultivation of the language of the people with whom they have extensive dealings? Is it too much to ask them to give some existence in their public schools to a language, which contains many thousand volumes of original literature? Will the colleges and universities themselves not allow of any appropriation of their funds, nor any encouragement to their leisure members to attend to this subject?

Till a few individuals of correct sentiments and feelings, whose sole profession is literature and science, be supported by their respective governments, or learned societies, to study and teach the Chinese language, its character cannot be fairly estimated, nor can European science be transfused into it. The mind of man is but limited. Merchants and missionaries have other objects to attend to besides language, literature, and science. They are not therefore to be hastily blamed, because they do not perform all that is desirable.

The sentiments of Chinese sages and moralists are quite in favour of peaceable endeavours to communicate the knowledge one man possesses to another; nor can they, according to their own principles ever blame it. They have indeed sometimes acted on the principle both in ancient and modern times. Confucius travelled to instruct and civilize others; and the reigning dynasty sent an envoy to Loo-choo, to advise that district schools should be established on those islands, and that the King should reward, by his favour and countenance, the diligent students. Standard Chinese writers blame the selfishness, which under various plausible pretexts would hide the light of truth, or forbid its being exhibited to the views of mankind; and their moralists enjoin the virtuous to print and distribute widely good books. It is true, that their

benevolent doctrines are but rarely seen in their practice; but it is not to justify what they do, that their sentiments are here introduced, but to shew that they also inculcate the opinion, that we should not always act merely from a regard to ourselves.

This doctrine is perhaps universally acknowledged in respect of individuals, and as it is equally true of large communities and of nations; the more it is adopted and acted on by these, just in the same proportion will peace and order prevail throughout the world, and ultimate happiness, the wish of every heart, be generally diffused.

ANOMALIES AND MODIFICATIONS IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Chăng and Tsăng, Cho and Tso, are sometimes confounded with each other.
2. G, in the original edition is changed into Ng in the present edition, as *Gĭh* into *Ngih* or *Ngeh*.
3. K, in the Peking dialect, before *e* and *i*, is pronounced as Ch and Ts; thus King, is turned into Ching; and Këang, becomes Tsëang.
4. H, before *e* and *i*, is by some pronounced as Sh and S; thus He, becomes She, and Hëŏ, is changed to Sëŏ.
5. Man and Mwan; Pan and Pwan, are confounded.
6. Tsoo and Choo; We and Wei; Me and Mei, are also confounded.

The reprint was commenced on the principle of the original, without a distinctive representation of the aspirates, but from an early period their importance was recognized, and they were accordingly introduced. Proper attention however has been given to the matter in the index of characters, at the close of the second volume.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

A

亞 Of the second class; inferior. This is the appellative so common in the names of poor people, as A-lan, A-pin, &c. Many now write it 阿 O, which, in the Provincial Dialect, is pronounced as A. For words thus pronounced, see Ya.

AN

安 Rest; composure. For a further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.

AOU

澳 A deep bay; inlet from the sea or mouth of a river. For further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.

CHA

查 Wood floating in water; a float; a raft; to examine into; to enquire; to refer to records in public offices. A surname. A bar or hindrance. 巨查 Keu-cha, the great raft, —probable allusion to the ark of Noah.

Cha-chă 查察 to examine; to scrutinize narrowly. Cha-hea 查下 name of a place. Cha-wăn 查問 to enquire, to ask about, to investigate.

This word, occurs very frequently in Chinese government papers, after stating a case, and before giving a decision, they use it denoting, *I have referred to the law*, or *the records of the office, and find*—then follows an opinion or decision.

渣 Settlings; grounds; dregs; fœces. The name of a river.

Cha tsze 渣滓 dregs; fœces.

揸 To smear; or to apply ointments or other external medicines to the skin. In common use, but not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. To prick as with a pin or needle.

Cha-hwa 揸花 to delineate with a needle. (M.S. Dictionary.)

蹅 To tread upon with the feet.

Cha-tă 蹅蹈 denote the same. Not sanctioned by some Dictionaries.

蒼 Plants which float on the surface of the water.

楂 Wood floating on water. The same as 查. Reiterated, Cha-cha, the voice of a certain bird. The name of a fruit.

柤 A wooden bar; to stop or hinder as with a wooden bar. The name of a place.

奓 To stretch out; to extend; to open or spread out.

Cha-hoo 奓戶 to open a door. Cha-yen 奓言 stretched out words; ostentatious speech.

侈 To stretch out, to extend.

碴 The appearance of stones tumbling down, is expressed by 碴碎 Cha-na.

鬄 Adhesive. From Cha, to stretch, and Shoo, millet or grain, of which paste is made. Reiterated Cha-cha.

Cha-na 鬄鬄 adhering together as when pasted; mutually adhesive; sticking together.

嗏 An empty noisy bluster; rodomontade. From Chay, to spread wide, and Sin, the heart.

膦 An ill-closed cicatrix.

觲 A large horn, wide spreading horns; to seize an animal, as by the horns.

譇 To talk big. 譇拏 Cha-na, to be ashamed of poverty, and to endeavour to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display.

Cha-naou 譇譙 inexplicable, clamorous, and ostentatious

boasting, to conceal actual poverty and meanness.

𢿱 To take, to seize. Compounded of Tso, a ravenous artful tiger, and Yew, the hand.

搋 To take hold of with the hand.

𢈔 A house going to decay; a ruinous house.

𢿱 To place the fingers upon; to feel with the fingers; to take with the fingers.

滹 The name of a river, or stream of water, in the north.

穜 A species of grain. Red. 稻 Taou, grain is called 赤穜 Chih-cha.

瘡 An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 痂瘡 Kea-cha and 痂甲 Kea-këă.

皻 A red pimple or swelling on the nose; from cold or the influence of liqour.

膣 A pimple on the nose.

齄 The reddened swelling of a drunkard's nose. Same as 皻.

齹 Distorted teeth; the teeth unevenly set.

苴 Plants floating on the surface of the water, same as 蒼. This character is pronounced several other ways, in a variety of senses.

祖 The name of a sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

蜡 To bind close; to restrict; the name of the sacrifice referred at in the preceding definition, because in the close of the year, nature binds up everything.

泰 The juice or sirup of a plum-like fruit, called 棠棗 Chang-tsaou.

泣 Same as above.

差 To be out of the straight line; to exceed; to be beyond. Erroneous; error; mistake; differing. Read Chae, to send.

Cha pŭh to 差不多 error not much. Cha pŭh yuen 差不遠 error not remote, i. e. nearly, not very far from the truth. Cha tĭh yuen 差得遠 different from, remotely; very different from. Yĭh she cha tso 一時差錯 a temporary mistake; failing for once, or accidentally, into error.

剏 A small spear. To pierce; to stab. 剏剏 Tsan cha, to shrink up; to shrivel.

槎 To pare or hew wood or trees aslant. 刊槎 Kan cha, to pare; to hew; to fell.

艖 A certain description of boat, or small vessel.

褡 The upper garments put aside, and discovering the upper parts of the dress.

鎈 A name, different from what is usual, for copper coin, or money.

叉 The fingers of the hand, inserted into each other; any thing diverging, or forked; a road diverging into two or more directions.

Cha show 叉手 the hands joined with the fingers crossing each other.

扠 To take hold of by compressing two things, like nippers; an instrument for harpooning certain fish, by sticking it into the mud. To strike; to hit with the fist. Used for 叉.

汊 Water diverging into several streams. Forms part of the name of a place.

純 The part of Chinese garments which open on each side to afford room to walk.

觠 A kind of clasp; to fasten a girdle round a person.

訛 Diverse or strange speech. To reprehend. To take hold of a person's errors; to be suspicious.

苲 The name of a plant. The budding of herbs; a bud.

跠 A diverging road; to tread.

鞡 A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

頒 The side of the face; the jaw. Expressed also by 頷頒 Han-cha.

茶 Tea. The Chinese commonly understand by the single term Cha, the infusion.

The sorts commonly known to Europeans are these, Bohea, 武彝茶 Woo-e-cha, now called 大茶 Ta-cha; 2d, Campoi, 揀焙 Keen-pei; 3rd, Congou, 工夫 Kung-foo; 4th, Pekoe, 白毫 Pih-haou; 5th, Pouchong, or Padre tea, 包種 Paou-chung; 6th, Souchong, 小種 Seaou-chung; 7th, Caper or Sonchi tea, 雙製 Shwang-che, or 珠蘭 Choo-lan.—The seven sorts of Black Tea, are understood generally by the term 彝茶 E-cha, or by contraction 夷 E, from 武夷山 Woo-e shan, the Woo-e (Bohea) hills in Fuh-keen province where they grow. The Green Teas are—1st, Sung-lo, 松羅 Sung-lo; 2nd, Hyson, 熙春 He-ch'un; 3rd, Hyson

skin, 皮茶 Pe-cha; 4th, Twankay, 屯溪 Tun-ke; 5th, Gun-powder tea, 珠茶 Choo-cha (pearl tea); 5th, Ouchain, or Young Hyson, 雨前 Yu-tsëen (before the rains). The six sorts of Green Tea are denominated generally by the term 松茶 Sung-cha. they grow in the province of 安徽 Gan-hwuy.

看茶 Kan-cha, to inspect tea; to examine its quality. 稱茶 Ching-cha, to weigh tea. 烹茶 Pǎng-cha, 炮茶 P'aou-cha, or 撒茶 Tun-cha, to prepare tea by boiling. 吃茶 Keih-cha, or 食茶 Shih-cha, to drink tea; the more usual phrase is 嗑茶 Hŏ-cha.

Cha-chung 茶盅 a tea cup. Cha-hwa 茶花 the flower Camellia Japonica. Cha-ke 茶几 a small stand or table on which to place tea. Cha-mŏ 茶末 tea which is much broken; broken down to mere dust. Cha-pei 茶盃 a tea cup. Cha-she 茶匙 a tea spoon. Cha-sze 茶師 a person who inspects the quality of teas and decides the prices, is, at Canton so called, a Tea Inspector. Cha-tsze 茶仔 the broken refuse of tea-leaf, used by the Chinese to wash the hand with. Cha-yĕ 茶葉 tea-leaf; the term by which the Chinese distinguish the leaf from the infusion.

嗏 A tone or expletive, used in modern songs.

搽 To rub as on applying any ointment with the hand.

Cha chwang 搽瘡 to rub with any application a wound or sore. This character is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. Cha-fun 搽粉 to paint the face; to rouge.

蹅 Difficulty in walking, is expressed by 蹅跱 Cha che.

乍 Suddenly; inadvertently; abruptly; speedily; hastily; for a short time; to commence.

Cha-këon 乍見 to see unexpectedly and for a short time.

咋 A loud sound; a tumultuous noise. To haste to eat. Used for 嗏.

奢 Large; big; ostentatious; boastful.

宖 Broad; wide; full; solid.

庢 An unfinished house, or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised.

Cha-ya 庢牙 uneven; irregular.

疧 A wound which does not close.

Cha-ya 痄疘 a severe state of disease.

茬 The name of a plant.

砟 A stone tablet.

笮 A kind of press for straining wine or other liqour; to strain; to defecate.

絵 To ornament with silk.

詐 Erroneous; false; deceitful; fraudulent.

Cha-shen 詐善 hypocritical. Cha-jen 詐然 fallaciously; fraudulently. Cha-tsang 詐贓 and Go-cha 訛詐 to obtain money from people by working on their fears; applied chiefly to the officers of the police and retainers about public courts. Cha-wei 詐僞 false; hypocritical.

詧 To utter what is shameful.

軋 A carriage split or broken.

鮓 A kind of preserved or pickled fish.

Cha-yu 鮓魚 name of a fish, described like the blubber fish; said to be two kinds, the red and white; the first sort is eaten by the Chinese.

搾 To press down with the hand; to hold a thing down with the hand.

榨 An utensil for compressing and defecating oil or wine.

醡 A wine press; an utensil for expressing oil.

妬 A young girl; an unmarried woman.

茹 The name of a plant.

炸 The sound of fire burning briskly; the noise of frame ascending.

吒 To sputter and speak angrily; to hoot at; to speak to sharply. From Tŏ, to rely on, and Kow, the mouth.

咤 From Chĭh, to dwell, and mouth. To fume and sputter at in anger; to mutter; to craunch and make a noise with the mouth and teeth. To commiserate. Used for 吒 and 詫.

姹 Same as preceding.

詫 To talk widely and extravagantly; to boast and talk ostentatiously. Strange; extravagant. From *to dwell* or *consist in*, and *words;* q.d. consisting only in words; mere talk, *vox et pretera nihil.*

㕛 To sputter and admit moister from the nose.

CHĂ

扎 From Show, the hand, & Yin, stooping. To pluck up; to eradicate.

Cha fŏ 扎縛 to bind together; the same is expressed by 纏縛 Chen-fŏ. Cha hwa 扎花 to embroider with a needle (M. S. dictionary). Not sanctioned by Kang-he; probably belongs to 紮, or is a vulgar and local usage of the character.

札 A plain board or tablet used to write on before the invention of paper, was called Chă; and 簡札 Keen-cha, or 書札 Shoo-chă, are still used to express, a letter. A numeral of the scales or pieces of armour. Untimely death by plague or pestilence, is expressed by Chă.

紮 To bind the part of a bow grasped by the left hand; to tie or bind together.

蚱 Name of an insect.

鵨 A bird with variegated feathers; a certain water bird that feeds on fish.

殤 丸 殤 Distemper; pestilence; untimely death.

劄 To prick with a style or needle; a particular form of statement to the Emperor. A certain bundle of paper is called 劄子 Chă tsze, or 紙劄 Che chă, in this sense, appears on the sign boards of stationers. 劄單 Chă tan, a written agreement made between the buyer and seller.

劄 Diligent and strenuous exertion of one's strength.

諮 Desultory, incoherent discourse, is expressed by 諮諟 Chă-chĭh.

閘 A gate that may be opened or shut, whether placed at the ends of streets, narrow passes in the country, or on canals forming a kind of lock.

Chă-tsă 閘卡 a gateway at streets or passes, kept by a military guard. Chă-fang 閘房 the guard house at a Chă. The wall and gateway which limits or forms a barrier, to Europeans at Macao, is called 關閘 Kwan-chă. Chă-ho 閘河 the river with locks; expresses the famous Chinese canal. Chă-mun 閘門 a lock on a river, or canal.

躕 To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

茁 The first buds of plants in spring; the budding forth of plants. Animals increasing in size; fattening.

舂 臼舂 To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down as when raising a mud wall. From 干 Kan, representing a pestle, and 臼 K'ew, a mortar. (Shwŏ-wăn.) From 午 Choo, representing the arms raised and lifting the pestle high to acquire the greater momentum, when letting the pestle fall again into the mortar. (Ching-tsze-tung.) The modern character for pestle is 杵 Choo, which is also applied to the beater used in raising mud walls; and which in some parts of the country is called Chă.

傖 傖 Chă-tëĕ, a pounded wretch; a sorry, petty, worthless creature. The Chinese express the same idea by 小人 Seaou-jin, a petty man.

剮 The noise of slicing a thing with a knife, or mincing a thing small with a knife.

嗤 Mincing many words; loquacious; talkative; chattering; prating.

庸 To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secrete; to hide; a low cottage.

插 To pierce flesh; to stick into; to plant; to insert; to attach to, as a flag to the mast head. Same as 鍤. An iron instrument; to stick into or pierce the ground.

Cha kow 插口 to insert one's mouth, or 插嘴 Chă-tsuy, to insert one's lips, denote putting in one's word; interfering in a conversation or debate. Chă lă-chŭh 插蠟燭 to put a candle into a stand for it.

楂 Same as 查 and 槎. The name of a fruit; part of the name of a person.

涵 Low and damp. One says, Water falling down in drops; to drip. The character seems formed from water and the sound of Chă.

牐 To close or shut with a board or plank. From 片 Pëen, a splinter or plank, and Chă, the noise made in shutting a door or gate; hence the meaning, to shut a city gate; any thing closed, shut or covered with boards or planks.

皶 Rumpled; puckered; wrinkled like the skin of old people.

碴 A stony appearance.

插 From grain, and to stick in. To plant.

插 To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

臿 To prepare in a certain way by boiling.

插 A kind of double collar worn by the Chinese. A slight appearance of being bound, or fastened round.

譅 譅譅 Chă-chă, reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring.

Chă-yă 譅諜 uncertain, dubious language, the noise of laughter

賵 Name of a gaming utensil.

趦 Hasty steps; to walk with speed.

踳 Appearance of the feet moving.

鍤 An instrument of agriculture for driving into the ground; to raise or turn the earth. Same as 插. A kind of hoe.

霤 From rain and Chă, the noise of rain; a heavy rain.

餂 Grain beaten to flour, and prepared as a bait; a bait.

駷 The appearance of a horse walking, pacing, prancing, coursing, is expressed by Chă or Chă-chă.

齺 齺齘 Chă-nă, the motion of the teeth.

察 Reiterated inquiry; examination; to investigate; to examine; to scrutinize; to judge; to manifest; to make conspicuous; to take an extensive or general survey. Chă-chă, clean, clear, pure; uncorrupted inquiry. Read Tse, to sacrifice; denoting that when all human inquiry has failed, recourse is had to superior powers by sacrifice.

Săng chă 省察 to inquire into; to examine. Chă tŏ 察奪 examine and decide, are words of form which close the prayer of persons petitioning their superiors.

擦 To examine with the hand; to rub assiduously.

詧 Minute and careful investigation; the idea is generally the same as 察 chă. A person's name.

扱 To take hold of; to grasp; to lead; to lift up. To bow in the Chinese manner with the folded hands to the ground. Formed of the hand, and reaching or extending to. To insert; to plant, &c.; like 插 chă.

刹 A post or flag-staff. A hollow pillar of brick or stone work commonly called a pagoda; a temple of the priests of Buddha. 古刹 Koo chă, an ancient pagoda.

CHAE.

齋 From 示 She, to manifest, and 齊 Tse, order, regularity. To cleanse the heart; respect, veneration for what is good; to fast; abstinence from sensual indulgence.

Chae keae 齋戒 to abstain from wine, animal food, and venery. 食齋 Shih chae, to eat vegetable food. 持齋戒殺 Che chae, keae shă, to keep a fast, and abstain from taking animal life.

齋 From Yen, a covering, and Chae, abstinence. A straw hut; a thatched cottage.

齊 Commonly read Tse. Even; regular; in order. Read Chae, in the same sense as 齋. To regulate the passions; to rectify the state of the heart.

儕 Persons of the same order or class; a company; a party; a group. Forms the plural of pronouns. 吾儕 Woo chae, we; in the language of books,—not colloquial.

擠 To strike a thing with the fist. Read Tse, to put in order with the hand.

齸 To bite or gnaw with the teeth.

釵 From gold and fork. A kind of bodkin or large pin with which the Chinese females fasten the holds or plaits of their hair. Part of the name of a certain medicine. 釵口 Chae kow, the point of a pin or bodkin.

猜 To dislike; to suspect; to conjecture; to guess.

Chae hăn 猜恨 to feel dislike or ill-will. Chae e 猜疑 to doubt; to cherish suspicion. Chae lëang 猜量 or 猜度 Chae tŏ, to conjecture; to suppose. Chae chŏ 猜着 to conjecture rightly. Chae pŭh chŏ 猜不着 to be unable to guess. Chae mei 猜枚 or 猜拳 Chae keuen, to guess the number of fingers thrown out, or stretched straight from a previously folded hand; which is a drunken amusement of the Chinese. When the opponent guesses the right number of fingers thrown out, at the instant he speaks, he wins; and the person throwing out his fingers has to drink as a forfeit. Read also Tsae.

差 To send a messenger; the messenger sent.

Chae jin 差人 a messenger; an envoy. Chae she 差使 public service on which any one is sent. Chae fun 差分 and 重差 Chung chae, are terms used

in arithmetic. 欽差 K'in-chae, an imperial messenger; an envoy of the emperor of China, to any part of his own dominions, or sent to neighbouring states. He refuses to allow any Envoy or Embassador from another nation to employ the term Kin. 當差 Tang chae, to sustain an imperial or government commission; to be actually sent on some public service. 打差 Ta-chae, to send away for any cause.

剎 A small spear. Also read cha. Tsan cha 剷剎 to shrink up, to shrivel.

瘥 Disease in a convalescent state.

柴 Bundles of sticks; fuel. 燔柴 Fan chae, the wood in ancient times burnt in sacrifices. Paper is now commonly used for this purpose.

Chae ho 柴火 fuel for the fire; fuel. 砍柴 Kan chae, to cut fuel in the woods or on the hills.

Chae fei 柴扉 or 柴門 Chae mun, the door of a cottage, as if made with bits of sticks; any door.

祡 The wood used in sacrifice; to burn wood in sacrifice to the gods of heaven, or to Heaven. 柴 was the original form, which was changed to this form in order to distinguish it from the common word for fuel.

跐 To tread upon with the feet. Kang-he reads Tsze.

豺 A certain animal said to be so covetous or ravenous, as to devour fire, and cause its own death, is called 獬豺 Heae-chae. It is also said to possess divine intelligence, by which it discovers the right from the wrong, the just from the unjust. In allusion to these properties, it is always painted before the gates of public courts to remind the magistrate, that covetous extortion is ruinous to himself as eating fire; and in allusion to the second property of this animal, an executioner's cap is called 獬豺冠 Heae-chae-kwan. Military officers have it embroidered on their breasts, probably in allusion to its daring; implying that they will go through fire to effect their purpose. To vaunt or boast of one's courage is also called Heae-chae.

豺 犲 豺 A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf, called also 豺狼 Chae-lang, and 犲狗 Chae-kow. In the Shekking, the words 豺虎 Chae-hoo, wolf-tiger, occur. 身瘦如豺 Shin sow joo chae, as lean as a wolf, is

quoted in the MS. Dictionaries. One says, Chae should be the character 柴, which would make the saying, as lean as a stick.

蹄 The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger is expressed by 蹄足 Chae tsŭh.

債 To bear a burden; to be in debt; a debt.

Chae-jin 債人 or 負債 Foo-chae, a debtor. 債主 Chae-choo, a creditor. 欠債 Keen-chae, to owe a debt. 還債 Hwan chae, to pay a debt. 討債 Taou chae, 取債 Tseu-chae, to seek or ask for the recovery of a debt.

寨 A dwelling amongst the hills within palisades An enclosure for sheep. An encampment; a station or barracks for troops; which is also expressed by 營寨 Ying-chae. 前山寨 Tsëen shan chae, the military station at Casa Branca, near Macao, is so called.

嘬 To eat ravenously; to bite; to gnaw. 嘬血 Chae heuĕ, to suck blood.

蔕 The twig or stem by which fruit hangs.

蠆 A species of scorpion in whose tail is a sting. A sting situated in the tail, as the sting of a bee, a wasp, and so on. A man's name, used for 蔕. A thorn.

瘵 Disease. 勞瘵 Laou-chae, contagious distemper. 自瘵 Tsze chae, to inflict disease, or bring misery on one's-self.

CHAN.

嚵 An artful crafty hare. 嚵檀 Chan-tan, the name of a tree, said to have belonged to Confucius. The last syllable Tan, is now applied to sandal-wood.

儳 Men in an unsettled disorderly state, like horses or rabbits. Irregular, uneven; a line of soldiers in disorder; hasty; indecorous levity; contemptible manner.

剷 From knife and the sound Chan. To cut asunder; to chop; to cut with a chisel.

勸 To pull or toss things about in order to take from amongst.

嚵 To peck; to sip; to taste slightly; to speak for, or

imitate others.

壝 The name of a limit or boundary around an altar or grave.

鄨 Same as 壝.

儳 Irregular; uneven.

攙 To pierce; to stab; to stick. One says, to support. A comet is called 攙槍星 Chan tsëang sing. To repair the side of; to complete mending or repairing.

欃 Name of a certain wood. Same as 鬼. A comet is expressed by 欃槍 Chan-tsëang; same as the preceding. Sharp pointed. A water gate. Same as 欃.

歡 To laugh.

瀍 The noise of water rushing or falling down; the sound of fish frisking or leaping in the water, the same is expressed by 瀍瀍 Chan tsëŏ, the hands or feet wet with perspiration.

欃 A wooden barrier against water; a flood-gate.

獑 The noise made by a dog.

艦 A large boat, or other vessel for the purposes of navigation.

觶 A horny appearance like having horns.

讒 To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattering to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place.

Chan yen 讒言 and 讒佞 Chan ning, express the same; the latter expression, denotes a specious flattery connected with the calumny. 讒諂面諛 Chan chen mëen yen, to slander the absent and offer adulation to the person present. 讒人 Chan jin, a slanderer.

隳 The name of a place. To involve in ruin; downfall.

鑱 A pointed instrument; a pointed stone; the coulter of a plough; to pierce; to stick into. Same as 劗. A vessel for preparing drugs.

鞔 Chan or 鞍鞔 Gan chan, a saddle for a horse.

顏 鑑顏 Lan chan, the appearance of the head; a long head.

饞 Greedy; gluttonous: used also in common with 嚵 Chan.

黷 To engrave blocks for printing books in an erroneous manner; to blur.

孱 Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing.

Chan jŏ 孱弱 feeble; weak.

僝 To see; to manifest. 僝僽 Chan tsow, abusive language.

剷 To cut; to arrange; to attack.

潺 Chan or 潺湲 Chan-hwan, the noise of water flowing, the appearance of a stream running; of tears flowing.

Chan shwuy 潺水 the name of a stream of water.

輦 Name of a particular sort of carriage; a military chariot; a carriage to sleep in.

驏 A horse without saddle or bridle.

Chan ke 驏騎 to ride a horse without either saddle or bridle.

崇 High; lofty.

戔 Boards which cover the tiles of the roof inside Chinese houses.

棧 A kind of covered stage or scaffold; a tent with an upper story; a place fenced in; a place to store goods; a warehouse; a kind of carriage made of bamboo and wood; a hearse. A path or bridge made with boards or planks; palisades or railing; boards connected together for any purpose. A stable, or floor for a stable made with boards. 馬棧 Ma chan, a stable for horses. 羊棧 Yang chan, a sheep cot; a sheep fold. 栅棧宜高燥 Păng chan e kaou tsaou, a tent, stable, or fold, should high and dry. The name of a wood. A small bell.

Chan-yŭh 棧巋 a lofty appearance. 棧香 Chan-hëang, a certain fragrant wood. 棧房 Chan fang, a warehouse; a place to store up goods.

𢧵 High, lofty; still higher.

𢧵 A house or room for keeping sheep, a sheep cot. Some use 𢧵.

琖 A cup made of chrysoprase stone.

琖 A wine cup; or other vessel for containing wine. Used also for the preceding.

𢧵 An artificial bank raised against water.

𢧵 A sheep cot; an inclosure in which to keep any domestic animal.

𢧵 The attack of a bird of prey. Rapid flight.

𢧵 The name of a plant.

𢧵 A species of cat. A tiger having cast its hair, is

called 蹔貓 Chan maou.

蛾 A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬蛾 Ma chan. Vulgar name is 馬蛾 Machŭh, the horse insect peculiar to stables, called also, 蝦馬蛾 Hëen ma chan; and 馬鐲 Ma keuen, represented as a creeping worm-like insect, with numerous feet.

觛 A cup for wine; probably a horn cup.

戔 The name of a certain valley.

輚 A military carriage; a carriage to sleep in. Chah-lŏ 輚輅 denotes the same.

盞 A small cup for containing wine or oil. Horn cups were used for lamps; hence Chan, is the numeral of lamps. 一盞燈 Yĭh chan tăng, a lamp.

棧 The name of a certain tree or wood.

𣪍 A species of wheat.

齤 Chan, or 齤齗 Changan, irregular distorted teeth; the teeth appearing as if falling out.

斬 From a military carriage and a battle axe. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. Chan denotes, existing but for a short time, as an increase of military and weapons speedily decides any affair.

The light parts of the inflorescence of plants which fly off; hence to fade; to be forgotten; or the traces of the lost; to be tattered or in coarse fringes. In the first sense it is applied to the actions, whether of good or bad men, which Mencius said were lost trace of in five generations. In the latter sense, mourning garments for parents are called 斬衰 Chan shwae.

Chan twan 斬斷 and 斬截 Chan tsëĕ, to cut off; to cut asunder. 斬首 Chan show or 斬頭 Chan t'ow, to cut off a person's head. 斬伐 Chan fă, to subjugate. 斬罪 Chan tsuy, a capital offence.

嶄 嶄 A lofty mountain, the view of whose summit is cut off, or lost in the clouds; the lofty pointed peak of a mountain; or a mountain with an acuminated summit.

慙 慚 The feeling arising from being cut off from the good, or the virtue one wishes to perform; a sense of failure, or defect; shame; to feel ashamed; to blush. 羞慙 Sew chan, 慙愧 Chan kwei or 媿慙 Kwei

chan, all express the sense or feeling of shame. Often read Tsan.

漸 Read Tsëen, denotes shallow. Read Chan or tsan, to ford a shallow place.

蠻 The name of a demon, said to expel malignant influences. This character is commonly the last word at the foot of paper charms used by the Chinese.

獑 Chan, or 獑猢 Chanhoo, name of an animal said to be like a monkey and of a white colour.

磛 斬 A high rocky precipitous mountain.

蘄 Chan or Tsëen, to cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

獑 Species of money. Same as 獑.

偡 Chan or 偡然 Chan jen, great order and regularity, such as becomes human beings.

湛 Deep water; an appearance of depth, thickness; weight, stillness, clearness, said of heaven and of heavy dew. Quiet; composure. The name of a river. 澄湛 Ching chan, Clear; pure. A surname. Read Tan, plea sure; delight; excess Read Chin, to sink or immerse in water; to steep; to soak; to imbibe; to receive benefits. Read Yin, long continued rain. Read Tsin, to steep or immerse in water; or wine. Dregs.

撰 Chan, Chen or Chuen, to regulate; to form according to rule; to make; to dispose in order; to record; to correct; to put books in order. Read Seuen, to send; to select. 撰之 Seuen che, a species of grain, so named from being well picked and examined. 白撰 Pih seuen, a species of pearl shell. 修撰 Sew chan, title of the first literary personage in the empire; otherwise called 狀元 Chwang-yuen; he is called Sew-chan, in allusion to his putting in order the national records.

譔 To record; to make; to do; to prepare; to adjust. Same as the preceding. Otherwise written 篡 Tseuen. Read Tseuen, to give special instructions to the young; to exhibit to them the virtues of their ancestors.

饌 Chan, Chuen, or Seuen, boiled meat minced and mixed up with blood; after which it is reboiled. Sometimes rice is blended with it.

饌 Food; victuals; to prepare and lay out food. 菜饌 Tsae chan, vegetables and meat; food generally. Read Seuen, money or silver to the value of six lëang, or taels.

產 To produce, as from the ground by growth; to send forth from the native place, said also of persons. To bear, as the female of human. or other creatures; that which is produced; an estate; patrimony; property in houses or land. The occupations of the people, in order to obtain a livelihood. A musical instrument of the reed kind. The name of a river; a surname.

置產 Che chan, to purchase an estate. 產業 Chan nëĕ, property in houses or land. 家產 Këa chan, the property of a family. 獻家產 Hëen këa chan, to give up all the property of a family as in the case of a bankrupt merchant. 敗落家產 Pae lŏ këa chan, to destroy and lose one's patrimony. 分產 Fun chan, to divide a patrimony amongst all the children. 土產 Too chan, the productions of the soil. 恒產 Hăng chan, constant employment. 生產 Săng chan, to bear a child.

剷 A pointed iron instrument, as the coulter of a plough. To pierce; to cut open.

嶄 Chan, or 嶄嶄 Këen chan, circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.

憐 Perfect virtue. One says, a company; a group.

摻 Dexterity of hand; to take or select with the hand. Dexterously; skilfully.

潺 The name of a stream of water mentioned in history. 潺潺 Chan chan, a numerous appearance. One says, the appearance of shedding tears.

猸 Tame or domesticated animals.

膶 A rising of the skin. 皮膶 Pe chan, a blister. An instrument for levelling wood; a plane. To level; to plane.

蹔 To ride without saddle or bridle.

鏟 剷 An iron utensil for smoothing or planing wood; a plane; to cut or pare away, and remove irregularities; to level.

鬚 Same as the preceding.

齔 The teeth of a child; the teeth which are first produced.

糟 Rice which has been pounded once in order to remove the husk.

懺 Chan, Tsan, Chin or Tsin, to repent; to feel contrition. 懺悔 Chan hwuy, to repent and reform.

臟 臉臟 Lëen chan, a particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard, and vinegar.

醆 醆 Sour; a sour taste.

羼 Sheep in a cot or fold The upper part of the character denotes a house or shed; to lead or go before, as sheep follow the leader.

劗 To cut even; to cut to pieces and adjust.

攙 To stick into.

棧 Chan or Chin, between two pillars; to adjust; to put to rights.

弗 An utensil for broiling or roasting meat, by applying it to the fire.

綻 The seam of a garment; a rent seam; a seam opened; to open as a seam.

贍 To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. Same sense as 躭悞 Tan woo, to sell not at the real price; to impede another person's affairs by underselling him; to gain profit by trading.

Chan tsëen 賺錢 to make a profit. 未有錢賺 We yew tsëen chan, there is no profit to be made.

賺 Common form of the preceding, in Canton.

綻 The seam of a garment opened or slit. 補綻 Poo chan, to mend a rent seam. Read Tan, in the same sense.

站 To stand up; to stand erect. A stopping; standing or remaining still; a stage of a journey.

Chan ke lae 站起來 stand up. 地方難站 Te fang nan chan, a place difficult to stand or remain in, either from the character of friends or acquaintances; of superiors, or from the nature of the service. 十一站 Shih yih chan, eleven stages. 驛站 Yih chan, a stage of the government express.

鹽 Salt taste; very salt.

CHANG.

章 From 音 Yin, sound, and 十 Shih, ten; a perfect number; a piece of music *completed;* a piece of music variegated 青赤 Tsing chih, azure with carnation colours are called 文 Wăn 赤白 Chih pih, carnation with white are called 章 Chang 文章 Wăn chang, elegant literary composition; prize essays 作文章 Tsŏ wăn chang, to write a prize essay 章 Chang, or 篇章 Pëen chang, a section; a chapter. 不成章 Pŭh ching chang, to leave a statement, an essay, or an affair unfinished.

A clause of any arrangement 章程 Chang ching, a statement of regulations. 大章 Ta chang, the great rules laid down by ancestors, the name of an ancient piece of music. 皇章 Hwang chang, imperial laws and regulations 犯章 Fan chang, to violate the laws of the empire. 表章 Peaou chang, or 奏章 Tsow chang, a luminous statement presented to the Emperor. Chang, luminous; clear. A numeral of forest trees. The name of a place; of an official situation. 上章 Shang chang, the year under certain circumstances. 印章 Yin chang, a seal. A period of nineteen years in reference to the moon; the golden number is called Chang, or 章部 Chang poo. 章甫 Chang poo, a certain ancient cap. The name of various palaces; the name of a country. Occurs used for 嫜 慞 樟, and 獐.

傽 傽偟 Chang hwang, the external appearance of alarm or fright.

墇 To stop up; to separate by something intervening.

嫜 The epithet by which a wife designates the father or mother of her husband. 拜姑嫜 Pae koo chang.—Koo chang denotes a husband's mother.—To make obeisance to the parents of a husband. In this sense 章 occurs. 兄嫜 Heung chang, a husband's brother. 傽 occurs in the same sense.

廑 Same as 墇 Chang.

嶂 A high and dangerous mountain. 峰嶂 Fung chang, 山嶂 Shan chang, a

high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. 青嶂 Tsing chang, a verdant hill.

彰 From Chang, variegated; and Shang, hair or feathers; because the colour and beauty of quadrupeds and birds consist in their hair and feathers. Elegant composition. Luminously exhibited. To manifest; to exhibit. 天理昭彰 T'ëen le chaou chang, a manifest display of the superintendance of Heaven in rewarding or punishing.

倀 倀徨 Chang hwang, hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

慞 慞惶 Chang hwang, alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

暲 The light of the setting sun, rising higher and higher on an object. Clear, bright. Same as 章.

樟 樟樹 Chang shoo, 樟木 Chang mŭh, 香樟 Hëang chang, the camphor tree; it grows very large at 新淦縣 Sin-kin hëen, in the Province of Këang-se. 櫞樟 Yu chang, are two species of camphor tree, which must grow together seven years before they can be separated. The name of a district in Këang-se, so called from the trees which grow at it. A small camphor tree is called 釣樟 Kow-chang.

Chang-naou 樟腦 camphor. Borneo camphor is called 冰片 Ping-pëen.

漳 The name of a stream of water in the north; the name of a district.

獐 Same as 麞 Chang.

璋 A kind of sceptre made of chrysoprase stone; a play thing for a child. The birth of a boy is expressed by 弄璋 Lung chang; of a girl by 弄瓦 Lung wa.

瘴 Chang or 瘴癘 Chang le, a distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from deep valleys or caverns, it is called a hot or feverish disease. 瘴母 Chang-moo, mother of the Chang disease, is an expression applied to a strange appearance seen on the south of the Mei-ling mountain. At first, it is the size of an egg, increases to a circle like a wheel, and spreads wider and wider till it infects the whole neighbourhood. An unwholesome atmosphere is called 烟瘴 Yen-chang, and 瘴氣 Chang-k'e.

蕈 Name of a certain plant.

趞 To walk; to go.

遭 Chow chang 週遭 remote, wide, vague.

鄣 The name of a place.

障 A separating dike; to divide; to separate by a dike. 保鄣 Paou-chang, a dike or mound raised for a fence; important and dangerous places. 步鄣 Poo-chang, a place covered over as a walk.

韓 Chang-ne 韓泥 certain ornamental work on a saddle.

騿 A certain description of horse.

鶬 Chang or 鶬渠 Chang keu, a certain water fowl.

麞 A small species of deer, said to be a very pretty animal.

長 兟 Long, in respect of space or time; senior, aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. To increase by growth; to extend. The name of a star; of a palace; of a place; of a hill; of an animal; of a plant. A surname; name of a spirit or divinity.

Chang ke keaou gaou 長其驕傲 to nourish his pride. 長强 Chang këang, the os coccygis. 長久 Chang kew, a great length of time. 長狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of conduct. 長吏 Chang le, a superior officer. 長輩 Chang pei, superiors. 長兵 Chang ping, long weapons; as 弓殳矛戈戟 Kung, shoo, mow, ko, keĭh, the bow, the single-point spear, the hooked lance, the spear with a central and a diverging point, the spear with a central and two diverging points. 長勺魯地名 Chang-chŏ loo te ming, Chang-chŏ, name of a place in the state Loo; the birth place of Confucius. 長丁 Chang ting, a long form or stool. 長短 Chang twan, long and short.

Chang urh sow shang yuĕ hoo 長而瘦上曰瓠 long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 長嘯良久 Chang seaou lëang kew, to whistle aloud for a long time. 長我兩歲 Chang wo lëang suy, two years older than I am. 長白山 Chang pĭh shan, mountains on the south of Manchow Tartary, near the frontier of Corea. 長沙 Chang-sha, the capital of Hoonan province. 長一身有半 Chang yĭh

shin yew pan, one half longer than one's body—applied to night clothes. 長遠 Chang yuen, remote; distant.

Chang yew 長幼 old and young. 家長 Këa chang, the senior of a family. 師長 Sze chang, a teacher. 尊長 Tsun chang, a person in a more honourable place. 百夫長 Pih foo chang, the principal man of a hundred; the commander of a hundred men. 伙長 Ho chang, is applied to the Mates or Officers of merchant vessels. 生長 Săng chang, to grow; applied to animals or plants. 養長 Yang chang, or inverted, Chang-yang, to bring up; to nourish; to educate; to cause to grow. 少長 Shaou chang, a little older.

倀 Madly; blindly; to fall down.

Chang-hăng 倀㑊 careless. 倀狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of behaviour. 倀鬼 Chang kwei, the manes of a man who has been devoured by a tiger; a kind of vampire.

帳 From to extend and a napkin, or piece of cloth. A curtain; a cloth spread out. To spread out; obscurely. 蚊帳 Wăn chang, mosquito curtains. 幃帳 Wei chang, 帳子 Chang tsze, 帳幕 Chang mŏ, any curtain. 帳房 Chang fang, a tent, used literally and figuratively for one's place of abode. 設帳 Shĕ chang, to pitch one's tent; to officiate as a teacher. 混混帳帳 Hwăn hwăn chang chang, in a confused indistinct obscure manner. 帳簿 Chang poo, an account book. Some erroneously use 部 for the second character. 算帳 Swan chang, to reckon up; to estimate; to state and discuss the reasons of. 打帳 Ta chang, to estimate the weight or force of reasons; to calculate accounts. 認帳 Jin chang, to acknowledge a debt, or the justness of a claim. 收帳 Show chang, to receive a debt. 帳目 Chang mŭh, a bill or account. 開帳 Kae chang, to make out an account. 完帳 Wan chang, to settle an account.

張 From to extend, and a bow, to draw the string of a bow, or an instrument; to stretch out; to hang up and spread out; to lay out. To boast; to place; to state, or draw out an account or list of things; a numeral of tables, beds, and such things as imply the idea spreading out. The name of an

animal, and of a star. A surname. In composition, it sometimes means the mind stretched out or distracted. Used for 帳 Chang hëen 張絃 to draw the string of a bow. 開張 K'ae chang, to open, to spread out. 主張 Choo chang, to lord the spreading out; to have a settled opinion or plan; to direct. 蹶張 Keuĕ chang, to stretch a certain kind of bow with the feet. 張燈 Chang tăng, to hang up and spread lamps or lanterns. 譸張 Chow chang, widely, strangely, precipitately. 乖張 Kwae chang, unreasonably, perversely. 張口大喙 Chang kow ta chuen, gaped and panted exceedingly. 張傘 Chang san or 開傘 K'ae san, to open or spread out an umbrella.

墇 The appearance of a hillock of sand rising up.

漲 Water extending itself or rising higher; to overflow; an inundation; the name of a southern sea. 漲溢 Chang yĭh, to overflow; to inundate.

瘴 A disease which consists in a swelling out of the parts, as in dropsy.

蜋 Chang-le 蜋蠅 name of an insect; otherwise called 蚰蜒 Yew yen, it is represented with long and numerous feet.

悵 Feeling of regret and disappointment. 悵望 Chang-wang or 望悵 Wang chang, to wait and expect, with the unpleasant feelings arising from delay. 惆悵 Chow-chang, grieved & disappointed.

漲 Same as 漲.

瘴 A swelling of the abdomen. Same as 瘴.

眼 To stretch the eyes; to stare with vexation and disappointment.

碭 To rub; to grind; to stop up.

粻 Rice for food. A local word, the same as 糧 Lëang.

脹 A swelling of the abdomen, from an accumulation of water, or other causes; the same is expressed by 肚脹 Too-chang, 腹脹 Fŭh-chang, 臚脹 Loo-chang. 鼓脹 Koo-chang, swelled like a drum. 解脹 Keae chang, or 消脹 Seaou chang, to allay or mitigate a swelling. 水脹 Shwuy chang, a swelling from water. 腫脹 Chung chang,

a general swelling. 虛脹 Heu chang, swelling from weakness of constitution.

萇 The name of a plant or tree. A surname. 萇楚 Chang-tsoo, a certain tree. 烏萇 Woo chang, the name of a country.

蝌 A certain insect. Same as 蝌.

誑 Wild; irregular. 譸誑 Chow-chang, irregular, precipitate manner, as if crazed. 誑惇 Chang tun, a careless, loose, hasty manner.

賬 Used commonly for 帳 Chang, in those senses which refer to accounts; as 賬目 Chang mŭh, an account of money owing. See 帳. This character is not found in Chinese Dictionaries.

鋹 A sharp; a keen edge or sharp point. A man's name.

韔 Skin stretched out; covering; or, as it is expressed in Chinese, clothing for a bow.

韔 A leather covering for a bow; a box in which to contain a bow, which is usually kept warm.

餳 Meat spread out; a bait; which is also expressed by 餳餭 Chang-hwang.

鼓 The sound of a drum.

昌 The light of the rising sun Elegant; beautiful. Suitable; abundant; affluent. Increasing in length, affluence and splendour, applied to nations.

Chang-ming 昌明 bright, splendid. 昌盛 Chang-shing, effulgent and affluent. 文昌 Wăn-chang, the name of a star or deity. Chang is used for 物 Wŭh, a thing.

倡 A splendid showy person; a singing girl. To harmonize or accord with. A seducer, a leader. Used for 唱 and 娼.

Chang-yew 倡優 entertainments of singing and playing; theatrical amusements. Players; singing girls, prostitutes. 倡予和汝 Chang yu ho yu, do you sing, and I will respond to you. (She-king) 天下倡 T'ëen hëa chang, the leader, first or head of the empire; the Sovereign. 倡亂 Chang lwan, to lead or head an insurrection. 倡隨 Chang suy or 倡和 Chang ho, to lead and to follow;—applied to husband and wife. 倡頭 Chang

t'ow, a head or leader. 倡狂 Chang kwang, irregular vicious conduct.

唱 To utter the voice. To recite; to sing. Chang ko 唱歌 or reversed, Ko chang, to sing graver songs. 高唱 Kaou chang, to sing aloud. 唱戲 Chang he, to recite plays. 唱禮 Chang le, to give the word at great sacrifices, for the performance of the several prostrations and so on. The master of ceremonies is called 禮生 Le-săng. 唱曲子 Chang keŭh tsze, to sing light songs. 唱喏 Chang jŏ, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Chang yĭh.

娼 A strumpet; a prostitute; a whore. Otherwise expressed by 娼妓 Chang-ke, 妓女 Ke-neu, 婊子 Peaou tsze, and 娼婦 Chang-foo.

帽 Garments thrown loosely about one; without being bound by a sash or girdle.

瑲 Chang, or 瑲玩 Chang wan, the stones or other ornaments attached to the ears by barbarians; otherwise called 耳璫 Urh-tang.

稰 The husk of paddy; chaff.

菖 A water plant; a kind of sedge. Otherwise called 菖蒲 Chang poo, and 垂劍草 Chuy këen tsaou, Acorus Calumus, or the hanging sword plant, which is popularly thought extremely efficacious in cutting off various demonaical influences, and expelling bugs. On the 5th of the 5th moon, it is stuck up in great abundance at the doors of houses.

蝩 A certain small shell fish; a cockle.

裮 Garments loosely thrown about one. Same as 帽 Chang.

謟 To sing. Same as 唱. A man's name.

閶 Gate of an ancient palace; the name of a modern city gate in Këang-nan. Chang-kŏ 閶闔 name of a wind said to arise in the west. The gate of heaven, said to be kept by the ancient warrior 關夫子 Kwan-foo-tsze.

騵 A designation of a horse.

鶬 The name of a certain bird.

鹵昌 The sediment of a natural salt.

鯧 Ancient form of 唱. To sing; to play.

倘 To stop suddenly; the appearance of doing so.

Chang jen che 倘然止 stopped suddenly. More frequently read Tang.

徜 徜徉 Chang-yang, disconcerted, disappointed; irresolute; affecting a kind of extravagance, and desperation. Something of the sense of 徘徊 Pae-hwuy, driven hither and thither; irresolute.

惝 Chang or 惝怳 Chang-hwang, disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

敞 Level, elevated land from which a distant view is had. Open; plain; fully disclosed; manifested. 高敞地 Kaou chang te, elevated, spacious, level region; in contradistinction from narrow, irregular and cramped position; applied figuratively to circumstances.

Chang wang 敞罔 destitute of room and ease; cramped; disconcerted.

廠 Wide; roomy; liberal. Same as 敞 Chang.

廠 Or Chwang, an open shed; a roof without surrounding walls; such erections are common at mines above ground, and at other places where extensive works are carried on, as 銀廠 Yin-chang, erections for works at silver mines. 煤廠 Mei-chang, a colliery. 硝廠 Seaou-chang, salt-petre works. 硫磺廠 Lew-hwang chang, sulphur sheds, where sulphur is prepared.

懾 Alarmed; apprehensive; frightened appearance. Abbreviated by the character 惝.

鷐 The feathers of a certain bird called 鷰 Tsew. 鷐鷐 Tseaou-chang, the feathers of a little bird said to be woven into garments.

鷩 Same as the preceding.

蹌 To sit cross-legged, in the manner of the priests of Buddha.

鞘 A certain skin.

鎗 To rub. One says, a piece of iron surrounding the rim of a wheel.

常 From 尚 Shang, to manifest or display, and 巾 Kin, a piece of cloth. Garments which are *always* displayed; hence used also for 裳 Chang, the lower garments.—Constant; usual; common; constantly; frequently; in the habit of. Five

virtues which ought to be invariably practised, are called the Five Chang. The name of a divinity; of a district; of a hill; of a stream; of a banner; of a spear or lance. A surname; a measure of sixteen cubits.

Chang-chang 常常 commonly; 時常 She chang, constantly; always. 非常 Fei chang, unusual, extraordinary. 照常 Chaou chang, according to what is usual. 平常 Ping chang, 尋常 Sin or Tsin chang, and 庸常 Yung chang, all express common; ordinary, applied to persons or things. 經常 King chang, regular; constant usages. 常服 Chang fŭh, one's ordinary dress, not full dress. 家常飯 Këa chang fan, a family dinner. 常生 Chang săng, continual; never-ending; eternal life. 五常仁義禮智信 Woo chang, jin, e, le, che, sin, the five constant virtues, benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth. 旗常 Ke-chang, a banner with the sun and moon depicted on it, given by the emperor as the reward of splendid deeds. 奉常 Fung chang, he who bears the banner.

嫦 Chang-go 嫦娥 a celebrated goddess in the palace of the moon. 姮 Hăng, is also used for the first syllable.

㦤 Used for 常, in reference to the Five virtues.

掌 The palm of the hand, the sole of an animal's foot, called by the Chinese, the middle, and the heart of the hand; the root of the fingers. To grasp with the hand; to rule; to control. A surname. 蛭掌 Che chang, or 水蛭 Shwuy che, or 蟒蝗 Ma-hwang, a leech. 鞅掌 Yang chang, to lose one's ease and self-control; perturbed; disconcerted. 職掌 Chĭh chang, to control; which belongs to one's office.

Chang-le 掌理, 主掌 Choo-chang, 掌管 Chang-kwan, to rule; to manage. 掌教 Chang keaou, to rule and teach; applied to tutors. 打他一巴掌 Ta t'a yĭh pa chang, give him a slap with the hand. 如示諸掌乎 Joo she choo chang hoo, easy as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand. 熊掌味美 Heung chang wei mei, the sole of a wild boar's foot, has a sweet smell. 掌中 Chang chung, in the palm of the hand. 掌上 Chang shang, on the palm of the hand. 看手掌 K'an

show chang, to practise palmistry.

掌 The name of a plant.

璋 A certain valuable stone.

裳 Chang, or Shang, to screen or fend off; the garments for the lower part of the body; a petticoat; otherwise called 帬 Keun or 裙 Keun. Vestments for the upper part of the body are called 衣 E. 衣裳 E-chang, garments generally; clothes of any kind. 穿衣裳 Chuen e chang, to put on clothes.

嘗 From 旨 Che, the will, and 尚 Chang, to manifest. To taste; to try; to essay. Having already done. The name of a certain sacrifice; a surname.

口嘗之 Kow chang che, taste it with the mouth. 嘗一些 Chang yih sëay, taste a little. 嘗一嘗 Chang yih chang, take a taste. 試嘗 She chang, to try. 疑則嘗之 E tsih chang che, when you doubt or have suspicion, try it. 未嘗 Wei chang, not yet; not occurred heretofore.

鱨 Chang or 鱨揚 Chang yang, a flying fish, said to have a head resembling a swallow. Also called in the north 揚黃頰 Yang hwang këĕ.

償 To pay the value of; to recompense; to pay for; to make amends. 殺人償命 Shă jin chang ming, he who kills a man must pay or forfeit his life. 有功當償 Yew kung tang chang, he who has merit should be recompensed. 塡償 Tëen chang, 抵償 Te chang, to pay or forfeit; generally applied to the life. 欠債償錢 Këen chae chang tsëen, he who owes a debt, must may the money.

鶱 Same as the following.

鶱 The name of a bird.

黨 A surname. In its other senses read Tang.

場 **塲** A piece of ground laid out and appropriated to some particular purpose. An arena on which to perform the rites of sacrifice; on which to gather in the grain, to perform literary exercises, or military contests; to execute capital punishments; on which to consecrate priests; for gaming; and for the concourse of reptiles or insects.

Numeral of affairs; circumstances; a particular period of life. Time; state or class of persons. 禾場 Ho chang, place where grain is collected. 科場 Ko chang, place of public literary examinations. 法場 Fă chang, place of execution. 賭場 To chang, a place for gaming. 少年場 Shaou nëen chang, the society of the young. 一場大夢 Yĭh chang ta mung, a visionary state; a dream; said often in allusion to life.

瑒 A kind of stone sceptre, otherwise called 圭 kwei, in length a cubit and two tenths.

腸 The parts which, the Chinese say, give expansion to the subtle fluids of the stomach; the intestines; the bowels; the seat of the affections; the name of a plant; and joined with other characters, forms several proper names. 大腸 Ta chang, the great intestines leading to the anus. 小腸 Seaou chang, the small intestines; i. e. the urinary ducts. 心腸 Sin chang, a feeling towards, a liking or disposition for. 羊腸 Yang chang, name of the side of a hill. 無腸 Woo chang, name of a country. 馬腸 Ma chang, name of an animal. 黃腸 Hwang chang, name of a coffin. 魚腸 Yu-chang, name of a sword.

暢 The excellence; good, or happiness which exists within, passing to the outside; expanding, pervading; to permeate; permeant; spreading all around. Filling; to fill; expansion of the animal spirits; contentment; joy; hilarity. A surname; the full moon; on a certain occasion the 11th moon. Applied to the playing of some songs, from their exhilarating effect. 通暢於外 T'ung chang yu wae, to permeate, extending to the outside. 美暢 Mei chang, excellent; pleasing; agreeable. 暢遂 Chang suy, according with one's wishes; pleasing. 快暢 Kwae chang, feeling delight; delightful. 暢月 Chang yuĕ, the 11th moon. 暢充 Chang chung, to pervade; to fill.

暢 Land extensively spread but unfertile; expansive; permeant. Said to be the proper form of the preceding.

鬯 Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

丈 丈 The seal character represents a hand grasping ten. A measure of ten cubits length. A staff.

Chang lëang 丈量 to measure. An epithet applied to old persons. 丈夫 Chang foo, a husband. 岳丈 Yŏ chang, a wife's father. 丈人 Chang jin, or 老丈 Láou chang, term of respect to a wife's father, or any old person. 大丈夫 Ta chang foo, a great man. 方丈 Fang chang, a temple or monastery of Fŭh; the head of a monastery. 函丈 Han chang, the chair of a teacher. The vulgar form is with a dot. 丈量田畝 Chang lëang tëen mow, to measure land.

仗 Generic term for weapons; such as the sword, spear, and lance. 兵仗 Ping chang, 器仗 K'e chang, military weapons. 彩仗 Ts'ae chang, ornamented weapons. 打仗 Ta chang, to fight. 儀仗 E chang, the imperial guard. 錫仗 Seĭh chang, crosier used by a priest. To rely, or depend on. 倚仗 E chang, 憑仗 Ping chang, to lean against, to depend on. 仰仗 Yang chang, to look up to for support. Occurs denoting a path or way. Used for 杖 Chang.

扙 To hurt; to wound.

杖 That which is grasped; to support one in walking; a staff; a cudgel or bludgeon; the stem or wooden part of a lance. To hold in the hand; to lean upon, to beat with a stick or bludgeon; to beat with the bamboo; a Chinese punishment. 拐杖 Kwae chang, a stick or staff. Kwae is a short stick; Chang, a long staff that reaches above one's head. 笞杖 Ch'e chang, to beat or flog with the bamboo. 杖一百 Chang yĭh pĭh, to flog with a hundred blows. 虎杖 Hoo chang, a plant. 杖者 Chang chay, an old man; —at 50 years of age, he may use a staff in the house; at 60 in the village; at 70 in his native princedom; and at 80 in the palace of the Emperor.

疢 Disease.

倉 Chang or Tsang. From 食 Shĭh, to eat, and 囗 Hwuy, an enclosure. A square building in which to store up grain. A granary. See Tsang, haste; hurry.

愴 Chang or Chwang, the heart perturbed. 悽愴 Tse chang, painful feeling; perturbation of mind; grief. 愴怳 Chang hwang, disappoint-

ment, vexation.

𢦏 To hurt; to wound. A wound; a sore.

𢦏 A wooden lance pointed and hardened by fire. Used by peasantry against banditti.

鬯 The name of a fragrant plant, which is blended with black millet and fermented, to form a species of wine used in sacrifice. 秬鬯 Keu chang, black millet and the plant Chang. An odoriferous wine used to invoke and cause a descent of the gods. Used for 暢. 鬯茂 Chang mow, luxuriant.

CHAOU.

召 To call upon with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; to invoke. 召見 Chaou këen, to summon to an interview, as is frequently done by the Emperor. Another person's invitation is called. 寵召 Chung chaou, a gracious summons. 父召子 Foo chaou tsze, a father summons his son. Chaou t'a lae 召他來 call him here. 召臣 Chaou chin, summons his ministers to attend. Chaou pŭh taou 召不到 not to appear on being summoned.

佋 To call a man. 佋穆 Chaou mŭh, to walk in order. To place people in proper order. Chaou denotes a father; and 穆 Mŭh, a son. 昭 Chaou is used in the same sense.

卲 From Chaou, to invoke, and 卜 Pŭh, to divine. To enquire by divination.

咷 Calling to in a hoarse guttural manner.

妱 A female name.

沼 A pool of water; a pond. One says, a pool with a winding margin. A piece of ground appearing in a pond; an island.

卲 The same as 弨. To call one's-self.

弨 A certain kind of bow. The elastic flying back of a bow after the arrow shoots from it. 大弨 Ta chaou, a large bow.

招 From To call, and a hand. To call and make a signal of invitation at the same time; to invite with the hand; to beckon; to induce to come by proclamation. Hand-bill or

sign-board. To entreat; to entangle; to take crime to one's-self; to confess; to assume; to excite; to raise. A surname. Chaou show 招手 to beckon with the hand. 招招舟子 Chaou chaou chow tsze, to hail a boatman. 招安 Chaou an, to issue proclamations to soothe the people, or invite insurgents to submit. 招賢 Chaou hëen, to invite good people to come forward. 招惹 Chaou jay, to provoke. 招搖 Chaou yaou, to shake, to excite. 招告 Chaou kaou, to invite the people to accuse suspected officers. 招郎入舍 Chaou lang jŭh shay, inviting a bride to enter a cottage. 招募兵 Chaou moo ping, to raise soldiers, or 招天下 Chaou t'ëen hëa, to call the whole empire. 招商 Chaou shang, to invite people to come forward to engage in the mercantile concerns of government. 招帖 Chaou tëĕ, a hand-bill or placard. 招牌 Chaou pae, a sign-board. 招罪 Chaou tsuy, or 招認 Chaou jin, to confess some crime. 自招 Tsze chaou, to bring upon one's-self. 招禍 Chaou ho, to bring some calamity on one's-self; which is also expressed by 招災攬禍 Chaou tsae lan ho.

昭 The splendour of the sun; bright; splendid; light; manifest; manifested; refulgent. Chaou mŭh 昭穆 the display of order, as between father and son; far off and near at hand; old and young; nearly and distantly related. Chaou is 明 Ming, luminous; and Mŭh, denotes 次 Tsze, order. Chaou is the higher place, on the left side, or towards the south; Mŭh, is the right side, or towards the north. 照蘇 Chaou-soo, the manifestation of Spring, by the flight and noise of various insects. An abbreviation of the following.

照 炤 照 曌 The light of fire reaching to; light illumining by falling upon an object; to illumine; to extend care and superintendance to; to accord with former acts, usages or precedents; like; according to; the same as. 普照 Poo chaou, to illumine every place. 拱照 Kung chaou, to surround with light and splendour. 火照 Ho chaou, fire light. 日月照臨 Jĭh yuĕ chaou lin, the light of the sun and moon descending or reaching to. 正照

Ching chaou, light falling at right angles. 反照 Fan chaou, reflected light. 照應 Chaou ying, 照顧 Chaou koo, to pay attention and regard to, for the purpose of assisting. 照管 Chaou kwan, 照料 Chaou leaou, to oversee; to manage and direct affairs. 心照 Sin chaou, to regard or pay attention to with the heart or mind. Chaou ch'ang 照常 the same as usual. 照舊 Chaou kew, the same as formerly. 照例辦例 Chaou le pan le, to act or manage agreeably to standing regulations. 照壁 Chaou peïh, a wall opposite the gates of government officers. 照數 Chaou soo, according to the number. 照算 Chaou swan, according to the calculation or reckoning to be made. 照此 Chaou ts'ze, according to this. 照樣 Chaou yang, the same as a pattern. 照如天日 Chaou joo t'ëen jïh, as manifest as the sun in the heaven.

招 The appearance of a tree agitated; a target to shoot at. A bathing seat or couch.

炤 The light of fire; to illumine by fire; light; mental discernment. A surname. Same as 照.

牊 Another name for 牀 Chwang, a bed or couch.

皶 The thin membrane which covers flesh below the external skin.

盈 A certain vessel.

昭 To make signs in sport, to a person with the eye. To wink; to ogle; to play with the eye.

祒 The name of a person.

笤 Also read Teaou, a broom; to sweep.

詔 To declare; announce or proclaim to; a Royal or Imperial declaration, or proclamation. To teach; to instruct; to promulge to the whole empire. 待詔 Tae chaou, name of a certain office in the Han-lin college. Name of a certain barbarian king. 頒詔天下 Pan chaou t'ëen hëa, to promulge the Imperial will to the whole empire. 人暗不見事宜則詔告之 Jin ngan pŭh këen sze e, tsïh chaou kaou che, if a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair, then instruct him. Chaou che 詔旨 or 敕詔 Chïh chaou, or 丹詔 Tan chaou, an official and public declaration of the Emperor's will; an

imperial proclamation addressed to his ministers and people. 恩詔 Ngăn chaou, a gracious declaration of the imperial will, as a general pardon.

超 To step lightly; to trip; to step over; to leap over; to precede; to surpass; to excel; to raise to a higher state of intellectual or spiritual excellence; to raise from purgatory to the region of the blessed. A surname.

Chaou chŏ 超卓 personal accomplishments or talents, surpassing others. 超羣 Chaou keun, to excel the ordinary class of men in talents or virtue. 超性 Chaou sing, supernatural. 超渡 Chaou too, to raise from a state of suffering, departed spirits. 超越 Chaou yuĕ, to raise or promote over the heads of others. 超拔 Chaou pă, 超升 Chaou shing, and 超舉 Chaou keu, all express a similar idea.

鉊 A large sickle or scythe.

颭 A cool breeze; a breeze when the air is pure and clear.

駋 Name of a horse.

吵 Read Meaou. The hoarse voice of a certain wild fowl. Read Chaou, clamour; to wrangle 相吵 Sëang chaou, mutual wrangling.

Chaou jang 吵襄 or 吵鬧 Chaou naou, to make a clamorous disturbance; to clamour. 何等吵鬧 Ho tăng chaou naou, what a wrangling noise and bother!

抄 鈔 To take; to take by force; to take or stir as with a spoon. To seize a person's effects by an order of government. To transcribe, or copy a paper. A surname.

Chaou sëay 抄寫, or 抄謄 Chaou tăng, to transcribe any paper or book. 抄白 Chaou pĭh, to make a fair copy of any original official document. 抄正字 Chaou ching tsze, to copy out in the plain hand. 抄家 Chaou këa or 查抄 Cha chaou, 家產 Këa chan, all express searching a person's house, and taking possession of the property by order of government. Same as 鈔 Chaou. 抄咨 Chaou tsze, copy of an official letter from one officer of rank to another.

炒 To fry; to roast in a pan with a small portion of water, lard or liqour.

眇 To till or plough the ground.

耖 An instrument of husbandry; to plough, and replough the ground.

舠 A boat restless or agitated on the surface of the water.

訬 To make a disturbance, a tumult. Light; volatile; slender waisted; artful. A man's name. Same as 吵 Chaou, in the phrase Chaou-naou.

觥 A horn spoon.

鈔 To take; to seize by order of government; to transcribe; to copy. Same as 吵 Chaou. A surname. 鈔關 Chaou kwan, a sealed document or official receipt given by an officer of government for articles received. A kind of paper money, or bank note employed by government, under the dynasty Sung, in the reign of 紹興 Shaou-hing (A. D. 1170); value from one to five thousand cash were called 大鈔 Ta chaou; and from one to seven hundred, were called 小鈔 Seaou chaou. Officers were appointed every where to receive and give them out. They were to be renewed within seven years, and fifteen cash for every thousand were deducted for the expense of making the notes; a general name for them was 錢鈔 Tsëen-chaou, and they were also called 楮幣 Choo-pe. A scarcity of copper is assigned as one reason; and another is, a want of money to pay the army; which led to this scheme to entice the merchant with the convenience of it; for it is said that 公私便 Kung sze pëen, it was convenient both for the government and individuals.

飵 麨 A certain preparation of rice and wheat fire-dried and ground to a powder, or formed into certain cakes.

爪 The nails of the fingers and toes; the claws of an animal; the talons of a bird. To scratch; to claw; to tear to pieces with the claws; to lay the claws upon any thing; to lay the hand upon with the palm undermost; to take with the hand. 王之爪牙 Wang che chaou ya, *the king's claws and teeth;* applied to himself by an ancient statesman. 買辦爪 Mae-pan-chaou, the Compradore's claws; i.e. the labouring people he employs. 爪爛 Chaou lan, to tear to rags with the claws. 虎爪 Hoo chaou, the claws of a tiger; and so of

any other animal or bird.

抓 To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails. 手抓食 Show chaou shih, to seize food with the fingers.

Chaou choo 抓住 to grasp with the talons, as an eagle does. 抓抓耳 Chaou chaou urh, to scratch one's ear. 抓着他的癢處 Chaou chŏ t'a teih yang choo, scratch the part of him which itches; assail him on his weak side. 抓破臉 Chaou p'o lëen, to scratch and tear a person's face.

栎 Wood acuminated. A thorn; to pierce with a sharp point.

笊 An utensil made of bamboo or reeds, for receiving solids and permitting fluids to pass through, said to be like a spoon. (M.S. Dictionary.)

Chaou-le 笊籬 a kind of uncovered basket. The nest of a bird, when made in any hole, and not on a tree.

兆 Chaou. A tortoise shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth; the mound which surrounds an altar or grave. A million.

Chaou 兆 or 兆頭 Chaou t'ow, or 先兆 Sëen chaou, an omen; a prognostic. 吉兆 Keih chaou, a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 億兆 Yih chaou, the hundred thousand and the million, denotes the mass of the people, which is also expressed by 兆民 Chaou min. 京兆 King chaou, the place where the million assembles, the residence of the emperor and court. 宅兆 Tsih chaou, the ground round a tomb. 游兆 Yew chaou, a certain year of the cycle.

𠀤 Same as the preceding.

𠀤 Same as the following. Read Taou, a cave in a field.

垗 Chaou or T'haou. Any dike, limit, or boundary, is called Chaou. The name of a certain sacrifice. 宅垗 Tsih chaou, the dike drawn round a grave, in the Chinese manner, to mark the limits of it.

旐 A kind of banner on which dragons and serpents are depicted, to which superstitious ideas are attached. 旗旐 Ke chaou, a banner, a flag with various devices worked on it.

晁 An ancient form of 朝 Chaou.

䠶 A surname.

狣 A strong powerful dog.

秌 Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

絩 Silk threads which pass obliquely, neither lengthwise nor crosswise, as in weaving figures; variegated. A numeral of pieces of silk.

䠶 A sheep under a year old. One says, a foreign sheep a hundred catties weight.

駣 A four year old horse, or according to some, a three year old horse.

鮡 The name of a fish.

朝 The morning. 終朝 Chung chaou, the morning till breakfast. A surname. An interview of Ministers with the Sovereign, is called Chaou, from their being required to go early in the morning; waiting on; seconding. Nobles or princes seeing the Sovereign, not on business, is also called Chaou. Local officers seeing a governor, is called Chaou; but not in modern use. Chaou, is the place in which the affairs of government are listened to and audience given. Chaou is also used for a dynasty; for the reigning family; for the court, and for the empire. 我朝 Wo chaou, our dynasty. 坐朝 Tso chaou, the emperor seated to give audience. 上朝 Shang chaou, to go to court 大朝 Ta chaou, a visit to court every fifth year. 小朝 Seaou chaou, a triennial visit of ancient princes to the emperor. 明朝 Ming chaou, the late Chinese dynasty. 大清朝 Ta tsing chaou, the reigning Tartar dynasty.

Chaou fŭh 朝服 court dress. 朝見 Chaou këen, to have an audience of the emperor. The Chinese designate the existing dynasty, and their own empire, 天朝 T'ëen chaou. the celestial empire; or the dynasty especially appointed by Heaven, to rule the world. 朝貢 Chaou kung, to present tribute as dependants. 朝鮮 Chaou sëen, Corea. 朝夕 Chaou seĭh or 朝晚 Chaou wan, or 朝夜 Chaou yay, morning and evening. 朝廷 Chaou ting, the hall of audience; the court; the Emperor.

啁 Chaou. To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to boast.

Chaou chĕ 啁哳 the singing or chirping of birds. Read Taou. 嘐啁 Leaou taou, many words;

verbose. Read Chow, 啁噍 Chow tseaou, the chirping of small birds; the sound made by the swift course of a flight of small birds. Read Leaou, to laugh immoderately.

嘲 Chaou, to laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to play and jest with each other. 嘲笑 Chaou seaou, laughing & joking.

潮 The tide. 'Water is the blood or breath of the earth; and the tide is the advancing and retiring of this blood or breath; it accords with or follows the state of the moon.' The tide rising in the morning is expressed by Chaou; in the evening by 汐 Seĭh.

Chaou chow 潮州 the name of a district in Canton province. 伺潮 Sze chaou, a kind of fowl that crows always at high water; vulgarly called 潮水雞 Chaou shwuy ke. 望潮 Wang chaou, a certain fish. 潮濕 Chaou shĭh, damp; foggy; moist air or ground. Tide, 乘潮 Shing chaou, to avail one's-self of the tide; to go with it. 潮漲了 Chaou chang leaou or 潮水滿了 Chaou shwuy mwan leaou, express the tide flowing, or high water. 潮退了 Chaou tuy leaou, ebb tide. 順潮 Shun chaou, the tide with one 逆潮 Neĭh chaou, or 潮頂 Chaou ting, the tide against one.

謅 Same as 啁 To jeer; to ridicule; to laugh at.

朝 A surname.

趠 To stamp with the feet. Lame, to able to walk.

倬 Same as 趠 Chŏ.

棹 Long oars. Same as 櫂 Chaou. Also read Chŏ, which see.

淖 To accord; to harmonize with.

掉 To carry on the horns of cattle.

猹 The name of an animal. The royal hunt in winter. Also read Chŏ.

筆 A kind of basket or cage, made of reeds for fishing with.

罩 A kind of fishing basket. Same as the preceding. To cover over; to shade. A shade; a shade to keep the wind from a candle.

罩 Chaou e 罩衣 a kind of surtout. 轎罩 Keaou chaou, a cover to keep a sedan-chair from the dust.

罩 A small net.

舠 To propel a boat; an oar; to row.

貌 A certain animal.

趠 Walking; going; overstepping; leaning; going rapidly, applied to designate the wind.

踔 To stamp with the feet; to walk; to go; to pass over.

輋 A particular part of a carriage.

巢 A bird's nest on a tree; a nest, as of thieves; a lurking place. The name of a place. The name of a country; of a lake; of an instrument of music; of a carriage.

僬 Little; small. 僬僬 Chaou chaou, long appearance.

嘲 Chaou, the noice or sound of the voices of a multitude of persons.

巢 Chaou or Tseaou, the appearance of a lofty hill or mountain.

操 Chaou or Tseaou, to seize and strike; an active turbulent effort. To take.

漅 Chaou or Tsaou, the name of a lake.

礁 Tsaou, a dwelling made of stones piled on each other, without mortar; reared by people who throw themselves on or attach themselves to, a country.

竻 An instrument of music consisting of a collection of tubes; a large one of the kind.

罩 A certain species of net; a small one; an utensil for catching fish.

蕉 Chaou mih 蕉麥 the name of a plant.

蘠 To take; to seize.

譙 Chaou or Tseaou, to speak for others; or to assume the words of others; to echo merely what others say, without any will of one's own.

趭 To rise up; to strive to be first in walking.

轈 A kind of stage on the top of a carriage for the purpose of standing high, and surveying an enemy.

鄛 The name of a district.

韔 To tie round; to bind; to restrict.

鷂 A high elevated appearance; a thing with long legs, or feet to it.

趠 To repair hastily to; to repair to and announce a superior, as a small state to a greater one; to return a thing

borrowed. Acute; of long duration. Small or few. A surname; the name of a country.

爊 To roast; to fire-dry. 爊栗子 Chaou leĭh tsze, to roast chesnuts. 爊花生 Chaou hwa sǎng, to roast or fire-dry ground nuts.

鑿 懰 鈔 } Same as the preceding.

找 To supply, or endeavour to supply what is deficient, or required; to seek for; to exchange money.

Chaou hwan yin tsëen 找換銀錢 or 找錢 Chaou tsëen, to exchange silver for copper coin. 找換店 Chaou hwan tëen, money changer's shop. 找回銀 Chaou hwuy yin, exchange given to bring the value of articles bought, and the money paid to a level. 找補 Chaou poo, to make up what is wanting; to supply. 找尋 Chaou tsin, to seek for. 找足其數 Chaou tsŭh ke soo, to make up the full number.

肇 To strike; to commence; to begin. To correct or rectify. Intelligent, perspicacious; to devise; to project. Long, or of long continuance. The name of a hill. Used for 笊 Chaou.

Chaou k'ing foo 肇慶府 the name of a district in the province of Canton.

曁 A certain insect. A surname. In the sense of 皦. The morning. The splendour of gems.

罹 A net to catch birds by throwing it over them, and preventing their flight.

櫂 An oar by which a boat is impelled, an oar applied by the side; to row a boat.

筲 Same as 掉 Chŏ.

CHAY.

者 The Chinese define this word as a disjunctive particle, and as a demonstrative pronoun, *This;* for which the character 這 Chay is now, though erroneously, always employed. In the first sense it is often used when defining, and is placed after the characters to be defined, and the definition

given; as 天者理也 T'ëen chay le yay, Heaven,—that is, a principle of order. In 啟者 K'e chay, at the commencement of letters, Chay has merely this disjunctive sense, denoting a pause after K'e, which implies, I commence; I now begin to state or open the subject. After a verb, or a sentence denoting action or passion, Chay denotes commonly the Agent, or the person suffering; answering to, as he; she; it or they; who. 愛者 Gae chay, he who loves or loving; is the example usually given. But the fact is, that whether following verbs or nouns, it simply directs the mind to pause, and point it to the word or sentence preceding; Gae chay, may either be; the virtue of love or charity, or those who love. 仁者愛也 Jin chay gae yay, Jin (benevolence) that is love. Jin chay, may, when standing alone, either be benevolence, or those who exercise it.

偖 To rend asunder.

堵 Read Chay, the name of a district; of a hill; and of a certain river. Also read Too, which see.

奢 Affluent; extravagant; wild spread; prodigal; wasteful. Name of an ancient beauty. A surname; the name of a divinity. Following 阿 O, it denotes a person who marries an old woman. Following 蘭 Lan, to praise; to flatter.

Chay che 奢侈 or 奢華 Chay hwa, wasteful, extravagant; prodigal. 奢侈繁華 Chay che fan hwa, extravagance; show; splendour.

搘 To tear or split open; to drag along; to pull roughly and forcibly.

Chay tsĭh 搘拆 to pull or tear apart. 搘去 Chay keu, to tear away. 搘裂 Chay lëĕ, to rive or tear asunder.

瀦 Chay, or 瀆瀦 Tsĭh chay, turbid; foul.

𥂴 Wide; large. Read To, thick.

搘 To strike; to flog; to beat.

𥂴 The epithet of a father. A local word.

𥂴 The sugar cane.

赭 Red earth; carnation colour.

Chay shĭh 赭石 a carnation pigment, used by painters. 赭衣 Chay e, garments worn by criminals. 赭黃袍 Chay

hwang paou, a certain royal or imperial garment.

騶 Name of a horse.

醜 Chay, or 醜醜 Chow chay, ugly.

黶 Black; dark.

車 A carriage; cart; or any vehicle which is drawn by horses, or that goes upon wheels. The jaw-bone which contains the teeth; to turn a wheel. A surname. Also read Keu. Some distinguish the characters by making the upper horizontal line longer than the lower one in Chay, and reversed it, in Keu.

Chay chwang 車床 a Turner's lathe. 車輪 Chay lun, a cart wheel. 車載斗量 Chay tsae tow lëang, a cart carries grain measures; or a great many measures;—there are a great many such persons or things.

崞 Name of a certain hill.

硨 Chay keu 硨磲 a certain stone, white colour, of which some Chinese cap buttons are made. Inferior to the stone called 玉 Yŭh.

痺 A dysentery.

蓳 Chay tsëen 蓳荊 a certain plant, said to be a remedy for a suppression of urine.

蝀 A certain insect.

輒 The jaw bones; the wheels of the face which contain the teeth.

傂 Chay or 傂儸 Chay lo, strong but not virtuous.

嘧 Chay, to screen; to hide. The appearance of much talking, great loquacity.

嬖 A woman's name.

摭 Chay shĭh 摭拾 to drag; to drag affairs into notice, which do not arise naturally.

樝 A species of mulberry tree.

蔗 The sugar cane.

譫 / 譫 Many words; much talk. To reprimand; to abuse; to insult.

遮 To cover over; to prevent seeing; to screen, literally or figuratively. To conceal. Chay kae 遮蓋 to cover over. 遮瞞 Chay mwan, to hide from a person's knowledge. 遮蔽 Chay pe, to screen. 遮飾

Chay shih, to gloss over. 遮失 Chay shih, to conceal one's failures or errors. 遮掩 Chay yen, to screen or conceal from.

蔗 The sugar cane.

蔗 The sugar cane. Same as the preceding.

蠐螬 A certain insect. One says, a species of locust.

蠐螬 Name of a medicinal plant.

鷓鴣 Chay koo 鷓鴣 a partridge.

斥 A surname. Otherwise read Chih.

紮 To fasten with a cord.

趕 Opposed to at a distance.

斥 Name of a hill.

跱 To stand in the road.

炙 To cauterize; to roast; to warm. Otherwise read Chih.

Chay show 炙手 to warm the hands at a fire. 炙火 Chay ho, to warm at a fire.

晫 A clear day.

扯 To pull or tear with the hand; to drag; to pull asunder.

Chay k'ae 扯開 to pull open; to pull apart. Same as 撦.

這 This, applied to persons or things. Various numerals are joined with it, according to the noun which follows.

Chay ko jin 這個人 this man. 這裡 Chay le or 裏 le, this place; here. 這事 Chay sze or 這件事 Chay këen sze, this affair or business. 這時 Chay she or 這時候 Chay she how, at this time. 這樣 Chay yang, thus. 這等 Chay tăng, this class, sort, or kind; such.

哆 Chay. Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed appearance of the lip hanging down. The wish or opinion of the multitude. The name of a person. 哆然 Chay jen, with one consent, unanimously.

柘 A species of mulberry tree.

CHE.

知 From a dart, and mouth; denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated. To know; to advert; to perceive; to remember; to be acquainted with; to cause to know; to tell. The name of a medicine; name of a place; a surname.

Che che chin hing che leïh 知之眞行之力 knowing its truth, practice it strenously. 知府 Che foo, the magistrate of a Foo district. 知縣 Che hëen, the magistrate of a Hëen district. 知會 Che hwuy, to give information to; to inform; to tell. 知己者 Che ke chay, a very intimate friend. 知覺 Che këŏ, to advert to; to remark; to observe; to notice. 知幾如神 Che ke joo shin, to know incipient causes like the gods. 知明處當 Che ming choo tang, that which is clearly perceived will be managed well. 知滿 Che mwan or 知足 Che tsŭh, to know that one has enough; to be contended. 知道 Che taou or 知道了 Che taou leaou, I know it; very well; said in reply to some information given. It does not signify approbation, nor its opposite. These words are often the official reply of the Emperor to papers which are sent to him. 知識 Che shïh, knowledge; information. 知無不言 Che woo pŭh yen, to tell, to a pupil, all that one knows.

𢓊 To walk; to go or come.

御 To walk; to go or come.

毳 The hair of an animal abundant; shaggy; hairy.

智 Knowledge; very general information; universal science. Wise; wisdom. Occurs in a bad sense, for the skill and talent of a villain.

Che sze 智士 or 智者 Che chay, a wise and good man. 知之端 Che che twan, the principles of knowledge.

潪 Name of a stream of water.

蹛 To stamp; to beat with the feet; to knock the head against the ground.

痴 Foolish; diseased knowledge; diseased intellect; derangement of mind.

Che gae 痴呆 silly; foolish. 痴蔡 Che choo, not capable of understanding. 痴病不知

人事 Che ping pŭh che jin sze, disease of silliness or idiotism; in which a person is incapable of comprehending human affairs.

茹 Che-moo 茹母 a certain plant. 知 is also used in the same sense.

蜘 Che-choo 蜘蛛 a spider.

貿 To give property as a pledge or security.

踟 Hesitation; embarrassment; irresolute.

Che-choo 踟躕 embarrassment; unable to proceed either on with a journey or with affairs.

颭 A kind of demon or evil spirit.

黐 Che-choo 黐黐 the appearance of the running-hand character; a mere black daub.

埘 Three battlements or embrasures of a city wall are called Che.

至 A bird flying down to the earth, where it arrives at the termination of its flight. To go or come to; arrival at the given or extreme point; to arrive at a certain place, or point of time; till; the extreme limit; the highest degree; great; good; to communicate information to; the extreme of the sun's course north and south; the solstices. As to; respecting.

Che chang 至掌 name of an insect. 至醜 Che ch'ow, most ugly. 至易 Che e, most easy. 至惡 Che gŏ, extremely vicious; wicked in the highest degree. 至賢 Che hëen, the highest degree of morals and goodness. 至近 Che k'in, as near as possible. 至公 Che kung, most just and equitable. 至極 Che keĭh, the utmost extreme; a double superlative. 至難 Che nan, most difficult. 至于他邦 Che yu t'a pang, went to another state. 至老姦邪 Che laou këen sëay, even until old age, intriguing and unprincipled. 至聖 Che shing, most holy, is applied to Confucius. 至神 Che shin, most divine, was applied to the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty. 至德 Che tĭh, most virtuous. 至親 Che tsin, the nearest related—are father and son; elder and younger brother. 至此地位 Che ts'ze te wei, to this state of circumstances—either good or bad. 至遠 Che yuen, extremely remote. 至仁 Che jin, most benevolent.

笙 A certain species of bamboo.

致 To go to, or come to; to visit; to take pleasure in; to repair to with alacrity; to carry to the utmost degree; to push inquiries for the perfecting of knowledge. To terminate or resign an office. To expose or venture one's life in a cause. To rule or regulate; the end to be aimed at and the manner of pursuing it. Minute; subtile. To lead to; to tend to; that, noting the cause which leads to a certain end; or the tendency to a certain end.

Che ching 致誠 the utmost truth and sincerity. 致之 Che che, to make a list of and send. 致意 Che e, to communicate one's good wishes or compliments to another person. 致命 Che ming, to give or sacrifice one's life in a device. 致女 Che neu, the formal civilities of inquiry and compliments paid to a bride three months after marriage. 致書 Che shoo, a letter between equals; a national letter from the Tartars is so called in History. 致仕 Che sze, to resign an office. 致師 Che sze, one who stimulates to daring in battle. 致身 Che shin, to resign one's life. 致達 Che tă, to communicate information to. 致知在格物 Che che tsae kĭh wŭh, the perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things. 致用 Che yung, to collect or prepare for use. 致樂 Che yŏ, to regulate music.

㑊 Che. Things coming together, coming into contact.

㩦 To apply the hand to; to pierce; to stab; to plunder; to take property from. To point with the finger; to go to; or arrive at.

澨 Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

瘞 Disease in the inferior extremities.

緻 Fine; subtile; delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate. To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

䙝 ⎫ To seam or mend garments.
禰 ⎭

蓺 Large grass.

譥 Words; discourse; to laugh at; to ridicule.

鞮 Sole of a shoe.

閼 The 陰 Yin, or dark vapours obscuring the 陽 Yang, or light. Close and secret.

鰣 The name of a fish.

止 To stop; either as an active or neuter verb. To desist; to be still; to rest or abide in a certain place, or given circumstances; to stop at a certain point; hence; only; the point at which any transaction closes.

Che lew 止留 to stop; to detain. 止怒 Che noo, to desist from anger; to be pacified. 止息 Che seïh, to desist from. 止是 Che she, only is; only; but. 止得 Che tĭh, only can.

啼 Che or Te, to bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. 哭哭啼啼 Kŭh kŭh te te, weeping and lamentation. 鳥啼 Neaou te, the bird sings. 啼哭 Te kŭh, to bewail and weep.

址 A foundation; that which is fundamental. 基址 Ke che, a foundation, as of a house or a family; seems also used metaphorically.

咫 Eight 寸 Tsun or tenths of a cubit. 咫尺 Che chĭh, measures of length generally. Near to; not far.

砠 A large stone; a stone for beating silk.

沚 A small island; a small pond in which is an island.

祉 Happiness; felicity.

Che fŭh 祉福 or reversed, Fŭh che, happiness; joy; felicity.

峙 To be supplied with provisions is expressed by 供峙 Kung che. To halt; to hesitate.

絁 Certain rushes or grass platted into a cord.

耻 Vulgar form of 恥 Che, a feeling of shame; to put to shame.

Che jŭh 耻辱 to disgrace or insult. 耻心 Che sin, a feeling of shame.

芷 A certain fragrant medicinal plant; also called 白芷 Pĭh che, and 芳香 Fang hëang. The name of a place.

訾 To accuse; to accuse face to face; to impeach a superior.

趾 The toes of the feet; the foot of a wall; a foundation.

交趾 Keaou che, Cochin-china was formerly so called; appears to have been a nick name implying that their toes folded over each other, in an odd manner.

Che kaou sin pŭh koo 趾高心不固 he who trips lightly has an unsteady mind.

阯 Same as the preceding. Used also for 址 Che.

之 From 屮 issuing forth from; going to; meeting with. The lower stroke represents the ground; the middle one the stem of a plant; those on the side, leaves or shoots which go forth from the stem; hence, borrowed to denote the possessive case of nouns. Expressive of that which comes forth from, or belongs to. It may often be translated by *of*, or the sign of the genitive *'s*. 一人之子 Yĭh jin che tsze, a man's son. 天之恩 T'ëen che găn, the favour of Heaven. When coming between two nouns, the first of which is preceded by a verb, it may be translated *who* or *which*; as 有德之人 Yew tĭh che jin, a man who is possessed of virtue; i. e. a virtuous man. 有險之事 Yew hëen che sze, an affair which has danger; i. e. a dangerous affair. It is the same between a verb and a noun, as 可惡之事 K'o woo che sze, an affair which is worthy to be hated; i. e. a detestable affair. After a verb, it may be translated by the pronouns, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*. 不要做之 Pŭh yaŏu tso che, don't do it. In the same sense it occurs before the verb, as 臣未之聞也 Chin we che wăn yay, I have not heard it. It frequently occurs doubled, 之之 Che che. The first of which is translated, him, her, it, them, according to the gender and number of the antecedent noun; and the second Che, is translated by *who*, as 聽之之人 T'ing che che jin, the person who hears him, or her, or it, or them. 之子 Che tsze, a bride.

芝 The budding forth of plants, name of a particular plant, said to be incorruptible, and is used as an emblem of happiness. It has nine stems; is of a gold colour, and admits a lustre at nights. Others say, there are six varieties of colour. 靈芝瑞草 Ling-che suy ts'aou, the spiritual Che, the felicitous plant. A surname. There are varieties called 水芝 Shwuy che, and 土芝 T'oo che.

Che lan che shĭh 芝蘭之室 the mansion of the Che lan flower, and 芝蘭氣味 Che lan k'e we, the fragrant exhalations of the Che lan, both refer

to the beneficial influences of human happiness.

支 A hand pulling off a branch of bamboo. A branch; those that branch off. as posterity. To branch off; to diverge; to separate; diverging. To grasp or hold up; to measure. The twelve Che are periods of two hours each. A surname. 說話支離 Shwŏ hwa che le, a discourse that branches off and leaves the point in question. Vague, irrelevant harangue. 本支 Pun che, the root and branch; ancestors and posterity. 宗支 Tsung che, those who are descended from the same ancestor.

Che chu 支柱 a post; a support. 支干 Che kan, branch and trunk. 支給 Che keĭh. to give out to; to distribute. 支離 Che le, branching off widely; vague; not to the point. 支派 Che p'ae, to point to a particular branch, or situation. 支子 Che tsze, descendants from the first born son of the Emperor or princes. 支借 Che tsëay, to lend. 支用 Che yung, to employ in its own branch; to appropriate; to lay out any money. 支葉 Che yĕ, the branch and leaves.

忮 To dislike; to hate; stubborn; forward. To offend; to injure.

枝 The branch of a tree; to spread; to scatter; the joints of the fingers. Numeral of branches of flowers. A surname.

Che k'o 枝柯 a branch or half. 枝葉 Che yĕ, the branch and leaves 枝梧 Che wo, the first is an upright post; the other is placed aslant.

汔 Diverging streams of water flowing from one source.

秧 A stalk of grain.

疲 Sickness; disease.

袟 Certain garments peculiar to the nuns of the Buddha sect, and enjoined by the rules of their order.

肢 The upper and lower extremities of the body are called 四肢 Sze che, the four Che.

Che t'e 肢體 the body. 肢解 Che keae, to cut a body into four parts; to quarter.

跂 The feet diverging; pressing onward to the attainment of virtue. Read Ke, in other senses.

Che wang 跂望 to stand on tiptoe with expectation; to hope anxiously for.

翅 翅 Wings of a bird. The fins of a fish.

鵋 Ch'e or 鵋鵲 Ch'e tsëŏ, a certain bird referred to in Fable and in Poetry; harbinger of glad tidings.

敊 Many; much.

志 志 That on which the mind determines; the inclination; the will. Topographical and statistical work.

Che e 志意 the inclination; the bent of mind; the will. 志向 Che hëang, that to which the mind or inclination is directed; the inclination. 志意高遠 Che e kaou yuen, an elevated and comprehensive mind.

恉 To forget.

痣 A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour. 人有生紅痣的 Jin yew sǎng hung che teïh, there are some people who break out in red spots. 有好痣有惡痣 Yew haou che yew ŏ che, there are good spots, and there are bad spots. It is remarked of the first Emperor of the Han dynasty, that he had on his legs seventy two dark spots.

誌 Che or 記誌 Ke che, to remember; to fix upon the memory; historical annals. Used also for 志 Che and 痣 Che.

氏 A surname; the name of a person; forms part of the name of a state on the west, called also 月支 Yuĕ che. 閼氏 Yen ch'e, epithet of an ancient Tartar. Name of a Hëen district. See She.

厎 Che or Te, a kind of soft stone, fit for grinding or rubbing tools on. Leading to a final end; that; certain; to or at. Che shïh 厎石 a whet-stone. 朕言惠可厎行 Chen yen hwuy k'o che hing, my words are reasonable, and may be carried into effect. (Shoo-king.) 厎柱 Che choo, name of a hill.

坻 Che, to stop; a bank; a small stream which is banked in.

底 Used for 至 Che, to or at a given point. Commonly read Te, which see.

抵 To strike; to beat or strike with the hands; to

clap the hands. More frequently read Te, which see.

砥 A grind-stone on which to rub tools. Even; flat; level as a stone which is rubbed plain; equitable.

Che le 砥礪 stone on which to rub or grind tools; to exercise one's-self in moderation; to rub off vicious angles or asperities. 砥硍 Che gae or yae, a certain valuable stone.

祗 祥 Respect; awe; veneration, such as is felt when a communication is made from a divinity; to receive respectfully. Same as the following.

祇 Only; but, as introducing some qualifying clause. Also read Te.

秖 Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes replanted. Also read Te.

帋 紙 紙 Che, denotes smooth; something made level and smooth by rubbing on a stone. Paper; it should be written without the dot. The character is formed from Silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. A surname. 蔡倫 Ts'ae lun, (A. D. 940) cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it, from which time 巾 Kin, a piece of cloth entered into the composition of the character. 白紙 Pih che, white paper. 紅紙 Hung che, red paper. 草紙 Tsaou che, paper made from plants.

Che chang 紙張 paper in sheets; a sheet of paper. 紙錢 Che ts'ëen, paper money; means paper burnt in certain rites. 紙牌 Che pae, gaming cards. 打紙牌 Ta che pae, to play at cards. They are of various sorts. The most ancient and most elegant are called 點子牌 Tëen tsze pae, dotted cards. The dots have a reference to the stars. They were introduced by the Emperor 宣和 Seuen-ho, originally called 牙牌 Ya pae, bone or ivory tickets. 紙蓪 Che t'ung, the paper-like lamina of the plant T'ung, known in England by the term Rice Paper. 紙蓪花 Che t'ung hwa, artificial flowers made of rice paper.

蚳 Name of a certain insect, or shell-fish.

胝 胵 Che or 膍胝 Pe che, the stomach or crop of a bird. The stomach of a cow.

砥 A certain drinking vessel.

豉 Same as 翅 Ch'e, a wing. Occurs in the San-kwŏ.

跂 To tread with the feet.

貾 A certain pearly kind of shell-fish.

鮆 鯉 A certain fish.

鴟 Ch'e or Te, a certain bird.

犀 犀 Se or Ch'e, slow; not progressing; length of time; stillness. Strong. 犀利 Ch'e le, strong beneficial or useful; applied to utensils.

墀 Ch'e, a raised path leading to the hall or principal apartment; the vestibule, or open landing place in front of a hall, to which there is an ascent by one flight of steps; the name of a country. 天子以丹漆地故稱丹墀 T'ëen tsze e tan tsĭh te koo ch'ing tan ch'e, the Emperor varnishes the ground with a red colour, and hence the path or vestibule is called Tan-che. The landing place is commonly called 天階 T'ëen keae. That of the Emperor is otherwise denominated 赤墀 Chĭh ch'e and 玉墀 Yŭh ch'e. The first of which terms denotes that the vestibule is of carnation colour; and the last, that it is of gems. A great variety of epithets are applied to this vestibule, open to the heavens, as 天墀 T'ëen ch'e, 階墀 Keae ch'e, 金墀 Kin ch'e, the golden vestibule or porch. 玉龍墀 Yŭh lung ch'e, the precious stone dragon vestibule, and so on. 拜月墀 Pae yuĕ ch'e, the vestibule, on which the moon is worshipped. 竹埽墀 Chŭh saou ch'e, the bamboo's brush, the vestibule. 露盈墀 Loo ying ch'e, the vestibule covered with dew. Though the word vestibule is not strictly applicable to an uncovered porch, it is here used to avoid circumlocution. Same as 墀 Ch'e.

穉 穉 Young grain; late grain; grain that is late in ripening, whatever is young and small is expressed by Che. One says, a self-conceited haughty manner.

Che k'e 穉氣 delicate temperament. 穉子 Che tsze, a young, a delicate boy. 穉且狂 Che tsëay kwang, young and wild.

蒞 Name of a plant.

譯 } Language serious and impressive. A man's name.
諱

遲 To walk leisurely; to be long in doing; to impede by being in too much haste. Slow; dilatory; late; to delay or stay for. A surname. 委遲 Wei ch'e, remote; distant appearance. 來得遲 Lae tĭh ch'e, come late. 棲遲 Tse ch'e, to desist; to lay by and wait for; to stop.

Ch'e che 遲滯 impeded in its course. 遲緩 Ch'e hwan, delay; dilatory. 遲久 Ch'e kew, slow and long. 遲留 Ch'e lew, to detain; or be detained. 遲遲吾行 Ch'e ch'e wo hing, slow and leisurely do I walk. 遲明 Ch'e ming, before or about day-break. 遲速不同 Ch'e sŭh pŭh t'ung, slow and fast are different.

譮 Slow, leisurely mode of speaking.

噈 Speaking in a slow leisurely tone.

摯 To seize or grasp with the hand; to hurt or break; to reach or extend to; that which extends to and manifests. To take a thing and offer it as a present when about to see a person. A present; to introduce to; to carry to the extreme. Name of a country; the name of a person. To loosen or open up. Read Che, to drag along the ground. Read Chĭh, a surname.

Che këen le wŭh 摯見禮物 to take a present, when visiting a superior.

贄 A present, or offering made at the first visit to a superior, or a person from whom one has to request something. The presents mentioned are valuable stones, or pieces of silk, these are called great presents. Rare birds are called smaller presents. Women give fruit.

Che e 贄儀 the presents which are proper or suitable for the occasion.

輊 } A cart heavily laden on the fore part.
輩

鷙 A bird of prey; any ravenous animal; to grasp; to seize by violence.

刌 To cut things.

制 } To cut and form; to adjust; to regulate; to direct; to rule; to make; to invent.
制

Kwŏ che 國制 the rule or government of the country. 禁制 Kin che, prohibitory regulation. 挾制 Heĕ che, to restrict; to confine. 品制 P'in che, the laws of rank. 制法 Che fă or 制令 Che ling, rules; laws; national regulations. 制作 Che tsŏ, to make; to do. 制度 Che too, to form rules; rule; management; direction; plans of government; laws. 制祭 Che tse, to cut and divide a victim about to be sacrificed. 制臺 Che tae or 台 Tae, also 制軍 Che keun, the person at the head of the government in a province.

掣 搋 摩 To drag upon the ground. 掣肘 Ch'e chow, to impede as by holding under the arm; to put an obstacle in the way of progress being made; to embarrass or hinder.

淛 Che or 淛河 Che ho, the name of a river.

製 裁 To cut out clothes for garments; to make; to form; to fashion; to regulate; to decide; to compound, as medicines. A pattern for clothes. 裁製衣服 Tsae che e fŭh, to cut out clothes. 法製藥 Fă che yŏ, to compound, or make up medicines. 他製的是什麽樣衣服 T'a che teĭh she shĕ mo yang e fŭh, what is the pattern of the clothes which he is cutting out?

Che tsŏ 製作 or 製造 Che tsaou, to make; to do; to invent.

瞝 A clear bright eye.

鯖 醬 Fish brine; the brine from salted fish; pickled or preserved fish roes.

謝 Perverted speech.

製 An instrument for eradicating plants.

鱈 Name of a certain fish; certain pickled or preserved fish, of which the head is much esteemed. Hence the proverb, 寧去屢世宅不去鱈魚額 Ning k'eu luy she tsĭh, pŭh k'eu che yu gĭh, better be deprived of an house which has been possessed for ages, than be deprived of the head of the Che fish.

質 Something left for security as a pledge; to pledge; to pawn; to give a person as a hostage. 交質 Keaou che, mutual hostages. See Chĭh.

礩 Read Che or Chih, the stone below a pillar; the base of a pillar.

躓 To stumble by something embarrassing the feet.

Che urh tëen 躓而顛 stumbled and fell headlong. 躓蹶 Che keuĕ, to stumble; to fall; familiarly 失脚 Shih këŏ, to slip the foot.

始 The morning; to begin; then, as denoting the beginning of one circumstance after another has elapsed. Forms part of the name of medicines; of a star; and of a hill 四始 Sze ch'e, refers to the origin of material existences. 三始 San ch'e, refers to the year, the sun, and the moon. 七始 Tseih ch'e, the name of a medicines; applied also to heaven, earth, man, and the four seasons.

Ch'e chung 始終 the beginning and end of any affair; applied also to human existence. 始終俱善 Ch'e chung keu shen, the beginning and end of (human life) both such as are desirable. 始得贖回 Ch'e tih shŭh hwuy, then succeeded in being restored by ransom.

治 The name of a stream of water. To put in order. To heal; to rule; to direct; to govern a family or a nation; to form. Denotes some end being sought; experienced, or accustomed to; the petty affairs of prisons. The retired apartments of the sect Taou. Also read Tae and E.

Che hëa 治下 to rule those below one. 治家人 Che këa jin, to chastise domestics. 治家 Che këa, to rule a family. 治國 Che kwŏ, to rule or govern a nation. 治人之道 Che jin che taou, the principles by which to govern others. 治病 Che ping, to cure a disease. 治世之才 Che she che tsae, talents fitted to rule the world.

笞 To beat with a bamboo or stick; to flog; one of the petty punishments of China. To chastise; to correct; it is intended to cause a feeling of shame.

Che ch'ang lew too 笞杖流徒 to bastinade and transport. The two first and two last express different degrees. 笞者所以教之也 Che chay so e keaou che yay, correction is the means of instruction.

搭 } Vulgar form of the preceeding.
榰 }

遮 Near to.

只 Only; simply; singly; this and no more; merely. Also read Chĭh. Sometimes denotes particularly.

Che tĭh joo ts'ze 只得如此 only obtain this; merely this; obliged to act thus. 只些東西 Che sëay tung se, only a few things.

咫 The ancient cubit, equal to eight tenths of the present one. It contained 八寸 Pă tsun, and is called 周尺 Chow chĭh.

In a small degree. 咫尺之間 Che chĭh che këen, between a Che & Chĭh, i. e. much the same.

扢 To open; in the same sense read Ke. Read Chae, to strike.

枳 Name of a high thorny tree of which hedges are made. A certain tree which bears a fruit. To hurt.

Che kŭh 枳殼 a certain medicine. 枳落 Che lŏ, a place fenced in as a residence. 枳實 Che shĭh, the fruit of the Che tree.

汜 Name of a stream of water.

疻 To beat and wound; to bruise with the hand or with a stick; to peel the skin off and discover the part, but not cut the flesh.

軹 A certain appurtenance of the wheel of a cart; a kind of covering for the end of the axle. Name of a district. Diverging. Same as 只.

峙 A lofty mountain. 供峙 Kung ch'e, provided with; prepared for.

Ch'e-leĭh 峙立 to stand firm as a mountain. 峙其糧 Ch'e ke chang, well provided with a supply of provisions.

庤 Placed beneath a house or cover; provided with; having a supply.

Che choo 庤儲 accumulated together; laid up in store; said of grain or provisions.

持 To grasp; to hold fast.

Ch'e show t'ae yen 持守太嚴 to hold fast with too great severity. 持一心念佛 Ch'e yĭh sin nëen fŭh, to fix the whole heart in meditation on Buddha.

沚 Waters diverging and leaving places dry; an island; an island in the midst of a stream.

畤 A place of sacrifice. The name of a place.

痔 A disease in the posteriors; an ulcer of the anus, of which there are 內痔 Nuy ch'e, internal, and 外痔 Wae ch'e, external. Ch'e denotes to gnaw or eat; as if corroded by insects.

Ch'e-ch'wang 痔瘡 a posterior ulcer.

跱 To halt; to stop. 跱躇 Ch'e choo or 躇 Choo, irresolute; undetermined; unable to make progress. The phrase is variously written.

跱 Prepared. Same as the preceding.

侍 To wait; to stand; prepared for. Syn. with 恃

侈 Large; tending to expand; extended; profuse; prodigal. To screen or shelter the ribs. 奢侈 Chay ch'e, extravagant; prodigal. 哆兮侈兮 Chay he ch'e he, denotes the apparent expanding, or the scintillation of the stars.

Ch'e sze 侈肆 irregular, extravagant.

侈 } Wide; large; extensive; to extend; to increase the power of; to attack on one side.

哆 Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed; appearance of the lips hanging down. The wish or opinion of a multitude. The name of a person. 哆然 Chay jen, with one consent; unanimously.

埊 To lean or rest upon. To rest or depend upon land; to work or cultivate the land.

姹 A pretty woman; a worthless woman; a prostitute. Elegant; good. Occurs as a local word applied to deceased parents.

屐 A person's name.

胔 Much flesh; fat; plump; handsome. 膠胔 Chay ch'e, coarse.

豉 Read E and Che, in the same sense, as the following.

豉 Separated; spread out; diffuse.

Ch'e chang 豉張 spread out; extended.

趍 To walk briskly; to approach or recede from with rapid steps.

Ch'e tae 趍臺 a kind of terrace, appended to a royal palace mentioned in history.

駃 Same as 馳 Ch'e.

陊 The rushing down of a hill or mountain.

鉛 A kind of tripod, or other distorted vessel; a kind of steel or vessel for chemical purposes.

戠 Read Chĭh, but in a sense which is lost. Read Che, clayey, adhesive earth.

幟 旗 A kind of banner or flag; a pendant streamer; to attach to, or fasten, as by sewing, or with cords. To make a record of; to record.

摭 摭 To grasp something and stand opposed to; to oppose.

熾 熾 The flame of fire; light or splendour issuing from a flame, from a star. To burn.

識 To inscribe on a tombstone; an inscription; to remember. 墓識 Moo che, an epitaph. Read Shĭh, to know.

織 Dyed silk of which scholar's garments are made; the coloured silk of which banners or streamers are made; hence used as 趎. Read Chĭh, to weave.

疐 Hindered; impeded; wishing to advance, but prevented by something which embarrasses. Read Te, the bit of stalk by which fruit hangs from the tree.

旨 Excellent in its kind; a pleasant taste. The meaning; sense; or import of; the declared will of the Sovereign. 甘旨 Kan che, sweet taste; pleasant food.

Che e 旨意 the wishes or commands of the Emperor; the sense or import of a passage. 旨遠 Che yuen or 旨意深遠 Che e shin yuen, the sense is profound and abstruse.

旨 The same as the preceding.

懥 憤 Vexation; anger; rage.

指 To point with the finger; to point or refer to.

Che chang 指掌 to point to the palm of the hand; easy as doing so. 指畫 Che hwă, to write, to draw lines with the finger, as on sand. 指揮 Che hwuy, to point to, to make a signal with the hand 指日高陞 Che jĭh kaou shing, point to the day of elevated promotion; a favourite sentence with the Mandarins. 指日可待 Che jĭh k'o tae, the day may be pointed out when you will at-

tain, said in compliment. 指南車 Che nan chay, the compass and needle. 指事 Che sze, to point to an affair; to make an allusion; the second class of characters 指天 Che t'ëen, to point to heaven.

脂 Horned cattle; fat animals, whether quadrupeds or birds. Animals destitute of horns are denominated 膏 Kaou. Congealed fatty substance or lard, is called Che; unctuous or oily matter is called Kaou. A greasy pigment or cosmetic is called Che. Figuratively used for honours and emoluments. To grease. Name of a bird; of a plant; and of a medicine. A surname. 胭脂 Yen che or 紅脂 Hung che. rouge, a vermilion cosmetic.

Che fun 脂粉 a cosmetic composed of vermilion and white. 脂膏 Che kaou, fat; unctuous; greasy matter; lard; oily substance.

滯 Water impeded; some hindrance to the circulation of fluids. Congelation; glaciation; concretion. A stoppage in the human system; to spread out diffusely in consequence of some stoppage; discordance.

Ch'e choo 滯住 a stoppage or impediment of any kind. 滯氣 Ch'e ke, a stoppage of a subtile fluid in the human system, or in nature. 滯隔 Ch'e kĭh, impeded; making no progress. 滯積不通 Ch'e tseĭh pŭh t'ung, an accumulation of any thing which causes a stoppage. 滯胃 Ch'e wei, a stoppage in the stomach; indigestion.

懖 Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

獺 A mad dog.

躋 To tread with the feet. 躋林 Che lin, the name of a plant.

值 To manage, or transact; to occur; to take hold of. Read Chĭh, to be worth; the value of; the price. 大值事 Ta che sze, the principal managers of an affair. 適值這幾日有事 Shĭh che chay ke jĭh yew sze, it has so happened, that I have been occupied these few days.

Che heung ho 值凶禍 to meet with severe misfortune. 價值 Këa chĭh, the price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo këa ts'ëen, what is the price of it? 值得十員 Chĭh tĭh shĭh yuen, it is worth, or cost, ten

dollars. 不值錢 Pŭh chĭh ts'ëen, it does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不值一錢 Pŭh chĭh yĭh ts'ëen, not worth a farthing. 不值與他計較 Pŭh chĭh yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

蹠 A kind of bow.

植 An iron pestle or wooden beater; a club; to lean upon. To strike with a beater or club. Read Chĭh, to stick into the ground; to plant.

置 To establish; to appoint; to place; to purchase.

Che nëĕ 置業 to purchase an estate. 置身無地 Che shin woo te, no place to put myself; expresses feeling of shame for having done, or said something disgraceful. 置之度外 Che che too wae, to place or put it without the mark; to be careless or indifferent about.

蹠 To stand erect.

齒 The teeth; the upper teeth. The inferior are called 牙 Ya, the mark of one's age; the order in which people are arranged according to their age; to arrange; to sort; to class persons.

Ch'e yaou che 齒咬之 to bite with the teeth. 齒牙之慧 Ch'e ya che hwuy, the smartness of the teeth; expresses a ready elocution. 齒根肉 Ch'e kan jow, the flesh at the roots of the teeth; the gums.

齜 To bite; the root of the teeth; the gums.

齣 **齝** To chew over again; to chew the cud; to ruminate. This word is used for the cow; other words are used for other animals.

齹 The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

齤 Name of a plant.

齤 Same as 掣 Ch'e.

巵 A certain wine vessel.

絺 A fine sort of hemp or flax, after it is prepared, or cloth made therefrom; the name of a place. A surname.

Ch'e keĭh 絺綌 the fine and the coarse sort of the above. Ch'e is the fine sort, and Keĭh the coarser.

巵 Che, a certain round vessel for limiting the quantity of food and drink. A syphon; a wine vessel, containing

four 升 Shing. 玉巵 Yŭh che, a cup made of stone. 漏巵 Low che, a syphon to drain off liquids. 酒巵 Tsew che, a wine syphon. 水巵 Shwuy che, a water syphon. 巵言日出 Che yen jĭh chŭh, language daily changes, like a vessel, now full then empty.

梔 Che or 梔子 Che tsze, a saffron coloured fruit, or nut which serves for a dye. A certain flower, white coloured and fragrant; the preceding is also used for it.

离 Same as 離. Read Lae, To disperse; to spread wide or separate from. Elegant; clear.

螭 Same as the following.

魑 A fairy mountain or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast. Che mei wang lëang shan chuen che suy 魑魅魍魎山川之祟 superhuman and monstrous appearances of an infernal or diabolical nature, are the expressions of the wrathful displeasure of the gods emanating from hills and rivers.

黐 A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste. Also read Le.

Ch'e keaou 黐膠 birdlime. 黐鳥 Ch'e neaou, to catch birds with adhesive substance put upon a bamboo.

侈 A wheel. Also the same as the following.

侈 Uneven.

籲 **篪** A musical instrument of the reed kind: the sound of the pipe. 篪壎 Ch'e heun, names of two instruments which form a cord; and hence the expression denotes brothers living in harmony with each other.

褫 To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate.

Ch'e kĭh 褫革 to dismiss from office. 褫氈 Ch'e chun, a couch or matress on which to lie down.

枝 To split up fire wood; to split or cut up wood.

池 A pool; a pond; a ditch or fosse; a receptacle for water, or any liquid. The sea. Ornaments for a coffin; joined with various proper names; a surname. 城池 Ch'ing ch'e, a ditch round a city wall. 魚池 Yu ch'e, a fish pond. 中池 Chung ch'e, *the well in the*

centre; the heart.

Ch'e tang 池塘 a pond; a fish pond. 池魚 Ch'e yu, fish from a pond. 池中物 Ch'e chung wŭh, a thing in a pond. This and the preceding expression are used figuratively, to denote being limited to a place for want of talent to acquire promotion.

馳 To run at full speed. To gallop, to ride on horseback. To propel, or go with a ship or boat, as if at full speed; that which extends remotely.

Ch'e keu hwang loo 馳驅皇路 to gallop on the Imperial road; i. e. to be employed in the service of government. 馳馬試劍 Ch'e ma she këen, to practice riding and a kind of sword exercise. 馳名 Ch'e ming, a name which is known at a great distance; famous. 馳道 Ch'e taou, the imperial road; that on which the Emperor himself travels. A surname.

蚩 A worm; an insect. Ugly; crawling; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. To treat as if ignorant; to impose on. The gait or motion of an animal.

Ch'e ming 蚩氓 ignorant people; poor labouring classes; plain honest people. 蚩蚩 Ch'e ch'e, plain honest appearance.

嗤 Appearance of laughing.

Ch'e che 嗤之 laughed at him.

媸 A worthless woman; ugly and lewd; foolish.

袤 Long handsome garments; robes. Read E, the name of a place. Also read No.

雉 The fowl species; they say there are forty sorts. An open aperture on the top of a city wall; an embrasure. A surname. Name of a district.

Che neaou 雉鳥 or 雉雞 Che ke, a bird of the fowl or the pheasant species. A pheasant.

茹 Che or 茹母 Che moo, a certain medicinal plant.

饎 Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice. To prepare or dress provisions.

Ch'e chan 饎饌 provisions; victuals. 饎人 Ch'e jin, a cook.

糦 Same as the preceding.

杲 尿 A handle; a something on which to wind silk.

緹 Fast bound or connected together. Strong.

禔 Repose; rest; happiness Also read Te and She.

啻 Only. Used in the sense of 但 Tan, and 止 Che 不啻 Pŭh ch'e, not only. Also denotes, an overplus; an excess. 不啻父母 Puh ch'e foo moo, not only as father and mother; i. e. more than father and mother.

夂 Walking slowly leisurely.

耻 恥 From heart and ear. Because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of

Ch'e sew 恥羞 shame manifested in the countenance. 恥心 Ch'e sin, inward feeling of shame 恥不若人 Ch'e pŭh jŏ jin, ashamed of being inferior to other people. 恥惡衣 Ch'e ŏ e, to be ashamed of bad clothes. 恥惡衣惡食者未足 Ch'e ŏ e ŏ shĭh chay we tsŭh. he who is ashamed of bad clothes or bad food, is deficient in right feeling.

徵 One of the Chinese notes in music. Read Ching, in a different sense.

黹 To embroider with the needle; a kind of embroidered cap used in performing sacrifice; variegated.

Chin che 針黹 to embroider with a needle.

茝 Che or Che-lan 茝蘭 a certain odoriferous plant.

寘 To place; to put down in a place of rest; to put near one; to place in one's bosom. To lay aside.

豸 Crawling reptiles; insects destitute of feet; opening or expanding; a wriggling motion like a worm.

Che-che 豸豸 appearance of a long back.

觶 觝 A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

翅 Only. 不翅 Pŭh ch'e, not only. Commonly used for the following.

翅 Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke.

Ch'e ch'e 翅翅 appearance of flying.

癡 痴 Foolish; idiotical; simple. 癡態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner.

傺 To stop; to embarrass; to detain.

Ch'e cha 傺侘 undetermined; irresolute.

嗜 To relish much. Usually read She.

Ch'e e 嗜義 to relish or delight in truth and righteousness.

豕 Swine; pigs; a sow. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname.

CHĚ.

折 To break asunder; to break off; to break off a part, as of a piece of a thing; to deduct; to diminish. To break in the midst; to decide; to bend; to press down; to repress; to oppress; to stop; to point out a person's offence. To reprehend; to pull down; to rear an altar. To cut short one's life. A certain part of funeral equipage. Name of a place. A surname. Read Te, at rest or ease. Read Che, to bend; to break.

Chě 折 or 扣折 Kow chě, a kind of discount, which buyers sometimes insist on; if they promise a hundred dollars for an article, they insist on reckoning the dollar at such a weight as makes 77 or 78 dollars equal to a hundred. 折服 Chě fŭh, to induce, or persuade to submit to. 折福 Chě fŭh, to ruin one's happiness, by vicious practices. 折中 Chě chung, to break in the midst; to decide equitably. 折花 Chě hwa, to pluck a flower. 折毀 Chě hwuy, to pull down; to lay in ruins. 折桂香 Chě kwei hëang, to pluck a branch of the fragrant olive; denotes attaining the rank of *Keu-jin*; because that flower is in blossom in Autumn when the examination occurs.

Chě pëen 折辯 to debate or discuss a person's conduct whether right or wrong. 折損 Chě sun, to break; to injure. 折樹枝 Chě shoo che, to break off the branch of a tree. 折罪 Chě tsuy, to make amends for a crime or fault by doing something meritorious. 折斷 Chě twan, to break asunder to decide or determine. 折獄 Chě yŏ, to decide who is to enter prison; i. e. to determine as a magistrate. 折墮我 Chě to wo, break and sink me to hell; a vulgar imprecation.

仱 Reciprocal; mutual.

哲 To know; to have a clear and thorough knowledge of; possessing great knowledge and keen discernment. Wise; sage. To rhyme, read Chih and Che. 知之曰明哲 Che che yuĕ ming chĕ, to know a thing is called Ming-chĕ. 古先哲王 Koo sëen chĕ wang, the wise king of ancient times.

喆 A high degree of intellectual light and intelligence. 聖喆之治 Shing chĕ che che, the rule or government of the enlightened sages.

𢿱 A certain insect; a species of locust.

悊 哲 Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge. 不悊 Pŭh chĕ, indistinct vision; want of clear discernment. 明哲之性 Ming chĕ che sing, naturally endowed with clear discernment and acute intelligence.

晰 喇 Clear, bright; luminous; splendid, as a star, or as the sun. Also read Che.

浙 Name of a river. To wash or scour rice.

Chĕ-këang 浙江 a province on the east coast of China, south of Këang-nan; the river which runs through it is also called Chĕ-këang. The province seems named from the river.

𢿱 Chĕ or Che, a lance like weapon.

聽 Chĕ or Che, to hear.

蜇 The sting of an insect; to sting.

Chĕ p'e 蜇皮 or 海蜇 Hae chĕ, or 水母 Shwuy moo, a kind of blubber fish; which is prepared and eaten by the Chinese.

脂 The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

折 To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds or rushes.

鞘 A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

𦣞 The smell spoiled; stinking.

聶 Read Nëĕ, to place the ear to another person's mouth in order to listen, which makes a union of three ears. To whisper. To take. Read Shĕ, in the same sense. Read Chĕ, to cut small; to mince; to unite together. Read Shĕ and Yĕ, a waving appearance, as of trees.

囁 Chĕ, a mouth without any rule or law to itself. The

mouth moving or chattering and talk; vilifying; backbiting. Chě joo 囁嚅 loquacious, wordy; indistinct murmuring. 囁帖 Chě něě, indistinct whispering.

攝 Chě, a certain earthenware vessel to contain wine or water.

䨻 Grain shaken by the wind.

䨻 A kind of earthen-ware basin.

讘 Loquacity; talkativeness. Chě noo 讘譳 much talking and chattering; indistinct prattle. 讘談 Chě kěě, verbosity, loquacity; unfounded prattle and chattering.

椻 The small leaves of a tree.

箷 The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

菆 Grass or herbage; grass or herbs growing. Hemp prepared by steeping. A good arrow or dart. Excess, overplus. Read Chow, a bird's nest. Read Choo, to take wood and cover over a coffin, after which mud was applied as a plaster.

摺 To destroy; to complicate; to fold or gather up; to double up as garments; to plicate; a paper folded up; an official document send to the Emperor; to send or state, by that means. Chě tsze 摺子 an official document, send to the Emperor by his higher officers of government. Read Lŏ, to drag; to seize. 奏摺 Tsow chě, to report by an official document to the Emperor. 摺疊 Chě těě, to heap one thing over another; to complicate with many folds.

膩 Meat minced and half dressed.

剟 To cut or mince meat. Originally written 䏓 Chě, a knife to cut herbs into small parts.

殪 Disease. 殪殪 Yen chě, slight disease.

䏓 From meat and a leaf. To cut into leaves. To cut into small slices, or bits; to mince meat; minced meat whether beef, mutton or fish.

聑 To run an arrow through the ear; a military punishment.

CH'Ě.

㓝 That which unites two leaves or planks. Ch'ě fung 㓝縫 to join a seam. Also read Che, to carve or engrave.

睊 晢 A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.

硩 哲 Ch'ĕ. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

懾 Submissive. 心服也 Sin fŭh yay, the heart submitting.

懾 Timid; timorous; fearful; apprehensive; wanting courage; wanting boldness; pusillanimous. Also read Shĕ.

Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ 懾懾 afraid; frightened; pusillanimous.

歠 To take. 歠歠 Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ, to pant or palpitate; heaving or motion caused by the breath.

攝 槳 The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

襵 褶 To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumpled. A plant.

臘 Flesh cut into small pieces; minced meat.

噉 A distorted mouthing, and incorrect speaking.

徹 Pervious; penetrable; to penetrate; penetration, perspicacious; intelligent, discerning; that may be passed through; passable; a road. To skin; to peel off the skin. To cultivate land; to throw in ruins; to pull to pieces; to remove, or take away food whilst the music plays.

Ch'ĕ chan 徹饌 to take away food, or the remains of a sacrifice. 徹俎 Ch'ĕ tsoo, to remove the vessels used in sacrifice. 徹始徹終 Ch'ĕ sh'e ch'ĕ chung, to discern clearly the whole from beginning to end, from first to last. 徹底 Ch'ĕ te, to penetrate to the bottom, as in examining a case. 徹底做過 Ch'ĕ te tso kwo, to make entirely over again; to begin again and make from the very bottom.

澈 澈 Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water through which you may see to the bottom.

蹴 蹴 Traces; footsteps of; print or mark left on a path or road.

撤 To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either *from* one, or *to* one.

Ch'ĕ k'eu 撤去 to send away.

撤回 Ch'ĕ hwuy, to recall; as, an officer of the government in case of causing dissatisfaction. 撤席散坐 Ch'ĕ seïh san tso, to remove the tables and sit round the room. 撤樂 Ch'ĕ yŏ, to send away the music.

橓 A certain fruit of the plumb kind.

繖 Torn or tattered garments.

耻 The ears hanging down. 耻耳 Ch'ĕ urh, the name of a state.

佌 Chă ch'ĕ 倆佌 the appearance of a mean worthless man.

姌 Chă ch'ĕ 嫺姌 the appearance of a vicious woman.

帣 The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar.

掣 Ch'ĕ, T'ëĕ or Nëĕ, to take hold of firmly with the fingers.

輒 The sides of a wheeled vehicle; of a war chariot, where the weapons are stuck. Suddenly; abruptly; forthwith; without ceremony; without taking time to ask permission; without enquiry; hastily; diseased in the feet. A surname. Ch'ĕ kan 輒敢 forthwith dare.

輙 A common, but erroneous form of the preceding.

鉶 Ch'ĕ, or Nëĕ, small tweezers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

鮿 Fish prepared without salt; dried fish; cured without salt.

Ch'ĕ yu 鮿魚 or 鮿膊魚 Ch'ĕ pŏ yu, fish cured without salt.

慴 Fearful; timid; timorous; to tremble with fear; cowardly. Same as 懾; also read T'ëĕ and Seïh, in the same sense.

Ch'ĕ fŭh 慴伏 to succumb; to submit in a dastardly manner.

謵 Indistinct, erroneous pronunciation; precipitate, hurried enunciation.

Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ 謵謵 hurried indistinct pronunciation, such as is induced by fear.

掣 To drag or pull; to take; to pluck out; to draw, as in drawing lots.

Ch'ĕ chow 掣肘 to hinder or impede in the doing of a thing; to be hindered. 掣籤 Ch'ĕ ts'ëen, to take out a Tsëen; i. e. a slip of wood with the name of a province on it. It is a drawing of lots to determine in which province an officer is to serve. To preside on this occasion is called 監掣 Këen ch'ĕ. 掣

筆 Ch'ĕ peĭh, to take hold of a pencil.

龍 The hurried, inarticulate enunciation of fear, as if out of breath. Fear; apprehension; dread. Incessant talking. A man's name.

CHEN.

占 From 卜 Pŭh, to divine, and 口 K'ow, the mouth. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil. To divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read Chen, to usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. 隱占 Yin chen, secret study of the prognostic. 口占 K'ow chen, to deliver orally, or to dictate in order to be committed to writing; to deliver verses without any previous theme.

Chen pŭh 占卜 to cast lots; to divine. 占年 Chen nëen, to divine what will be the fortune of the current year. 占驗 Chen yen or 占應 Chen ying, the verification of certain prognostics. 占不靈 Chen pŭh ling, a prediction from certain signs, which fails of being accomplished. 占候 Chen how, to wait; to look for; to expect; in the sense of 瞻 Chen. 占小善 Chen seaou shen, to possess a small portion of goodness. 遺占 E chen, a posthumous command, or order.

佔 To see; to look at. Commonly used for 擅 Ch'en, to denote assuming or usurping.

Chen p'ëen e 佔便宜 to assume that mode of acting which is for one's own convenience or benefit, without regard to others. 佔身分 Chen shin fun, to have regard to one's station, and careful not to disgrace it. 佔先去 Chen sëen k'eu, to assume the precedence rudely in walking.

帖 Chen ch'e 帖滯 interrupted, broken discordant sounds. Otherwise read T'ëĕ.

毡 A carpet or cloth for a floor. Same as 氈 Chen.

Chen shang pă t'eaou maou 毡上拔條毛 (easy and as little felt as) plucking a hair of down from a carpet.

沾 To moisten; to imbue with; to wet; to tinge; to be moistened or wet by the dew or rain. To receive benefits

from; to be the recipient either of good or evil; to be affected or infected by. Read Tëen, the name of a river. To add to.

Chen kan 沾感 to be moved to gratitude by benefits received. 沾光 Chen kwang, to receive light or honor from the visit or friendship of a superior. 沾漑 Chen kae, to be wet or moistened by. 沾病 Chen ping, to catch a disease; to become sick. 汗出沾背 Han ch'ŭh chen pei, the perspiration comes forth and wets the back. 沾恩 Chen ngăn, to receive acts of kindness. 沾候齷齪之態 Chen how ŭh tsŭh che t'ae, a halting, interrupted, embarrassed manner. 沾潤 Chen jun, to be moistened, mollified or wet by; figuratively. To receive and be benefited by. 沾染 Chen yen, to be infected by some noxious air or influence, which induces disease.

沾 / 惉 Chen, or Chen ch'e 沾懥 discordant sounds; broken, interrupted, and tumultuous sounds which distress and annoy.

霑 A drizzling rain. To wet with a drizzling rain.

Chen fŭh 霑服 wet clothes. 霑濕 Chen shih, damp or wet with small rain. 霑體塗足 Chen t'e t'oo tsŭh, the body wet with rain, and the feet daubed with mire.

貼 To peep; to spy; to look slily and clandestinely at; to eye a person in an underhand manner.

站 / 趾 To stand up; to stand erect; to stand steady a long time; a stage of a journey.

Chen choo 站住 to stand firmly; to be in secure circumstances. 站起來 Chen k'e lae, to get up; to stand on one's feet; or imperatively commanding to do so. 站立 Chen leĭh, to stand erect. 站不穩 Chen pŭh wăn, to stand insecurely; to be in unsafe and uncertain circumstances.

蛅 Name of an insect, described as a hairy worm like insect on the pomegranate tree.

祜 The appearance of garments waving or shaken. Read Tëen and Tëĕ. an upper garment or fold which covers the joining of the inferior one.

覘 To spy; to peep; to take a side sly look at.

詁 To chatter and talk much; specious, clever, seduc-

tive language. To play or joke with, as with children. The appearance of disagreeing with. A man's name.

迨 To walk; to go.

閤 To open a door in a slight degree; to set the door a-jar in order to wait for. 闚閤 K'wei chen, to peep through an opening amongst the grass, as a frightened bird.

颱 Any thing moved or shaken by the wind; the waves agitated by the wind.

詹 Many words; verbose; at such a time; to examine into and give directions and orders about; name of an officer who presides at divinations. The name of a hill. A surname. Read Tan, the feet.

Chen sze foo 詹事府 a certain officer at court, whose duties consist in a kind of supervision. 詹尹 Chen yin, an officer who presides over divinations.

嚵 嚵 Conversation; talk; loquacity. Read Tan, 嚵嚵 Tan tan, troublesome verboseness; fatiguing loquacity. Originally written 譫 Chen.

敭 Chen, or Chen shen 敭敢 the appearance of raising the hand.

幨 帟 A kind of curtain that surrounds a wheel carriage; that which covers or screens an aperture; an outer part or fold of a vest, which hides the joining of an under one. Ch'ay chen 車幨 a carriage curtain.

嶜 The peak of a hill or mountain.

瞻 To look upwards to; to look up to with reverence and awe as to a sovereign, or as man to the deity. The name of an office; of a certain landscape. A surname. The name of a certain state or country.

Chen t'eaou 瞻眺 to look upwards and remotely. 瞻視 Chen sh'e, to look upwards to something superior, or to the gods. 瞻仰 Chen yang, to raise the head and look upwards to something great or striking; to look up to the Emperor of China as the Sovereign of the world. Foreign Embassadors seeing his Imperial Majesty, is expressed by Chen-yang. 瞻禮 Chen le, the rites and ceremonies, attending state interviews or religious solemnities.

譫 Verbose; a multitude of words; loquacity.

躖 A horse running at full speed.

襜 裀 韉 A kind of curtain or cloth which surrounds or covers a wheel carriage. Same as 幨. Garments which hang down before and cover the knees; also the corresponding part of the garment which hangs down behind. The appearance of being adjusted and put in order. 裳襜 Shang chen, the flaps of an Asiatic garment.

Chen-chen 襜襜 moved or shaken as garments, which hang down loose are moved by walking, or by the wind.

趙 趙 Chen-chen 趙趙 walking with haste. To advance with a hurried step.

闖 To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

隋 To rush down as falling into a pit; to be involved.

韉 Certain ornaments about a saddle.

鷦 A certain ominous bird, that portends the fall of a dynasty.

亶 Chen, or 屯亶 T'un chen. proceeding with labour or difficulty; making little or no progress.

邅 The same as 亶 Chen.

旜 A banner or flag composed only of one colour.

氈 氊 Hair worked up into a kind of cloth or felt. Of this the Chinese make caps, coverlids, and carpets, also the soles of shoes; for this last purpose cotton is also worked into a felt. 毛氈 Maou chen, hair felt; a felt cap. 地氈 Te chen, a carpet. Chen is also used for textures which are of a coarse hairy felt-like appearance.

皽 The epidermis or scurf skin.

瞻 To look at and stop, as with surprize; to look at and change colour.

糟 A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool, particularly rice water; thick congee.

膻 Appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.

邅 Chen or T'un chen 迍邅 to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

醰 Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

粥 饘 Thick rice water; congee. 粥饘之食 Chen-chih che shih, a congee, or rice water diet.

顫 The head inclined to one side, and all the members of the body trembling with cold.

驙 A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

鱣 A certain large fish, whose mouth is said to be below the chin; having a long snout and no scales. In some places called 黃魚 Hwang-yu. The accounts given of it are contradictory.

鸇 鸇 A certain bird of prey, said to be yellow in colour, rapid in its flight, to fly with a tremulous motion of its wings against the wind, and to pounce particularly on the pigeon species, which it devours.

囀 To speak with difficulty.

戰 战 To fight. A battle; to be struck with fear; to dread; to be alarmed. A surname. 打戰 Ta chen, to join in battle.

Chen chen 戰戰 fear; under alarm. 戰陣 Chen ch'in, an army arrayed for battle. 戰船 Chen ch'uen, a ship-of-war. 戰十餘合 Chen shih yu hŏ, fought upwards of ten battles. 戰懼 Chen keu, fear; alarm. 戰兢惕厲 Chen king t'eih le, a constant apprehension of erring; care; great attention. 戰輸 Chen shoo, to be defeated in battle. 戰死 Chen sze, died fighting in battle. 戰鬬不息 Chen tow pŭh seih, incessant fightings and wars.

戠 The name of a plant.

展 玉 屐 From four persons turning over cloth. To inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of; true; sincere. Something great effected or attained; or capable of effecting something great. A surname.

Chen ch'ing 展誠 a faithful sincere man. 展發 Chen fă, to open and exhibit. 展犧牲 Chen he săng, to lay or spread out victims. 展緩 Chen hwan, to extend or delay the time; to defer the time of doing something. 展開 Chen k'ae, to open or spread out; to open a scroll or a book. 展閱 Chen yuĕ or 展看 Chen k'an, to open and look at. 展省 Chen sing, to examine; to investigate.

嫃 嫃婷 Chen t'ing, beautiful; handsome.

搌 To bind; to tie. 搌搣 Chen chen or Këen, to spread or lay out as wide as possible. A long ugly appearance.

輾 To turn as a wheel; to turn half round.

Chen chuen fan ts'ih 輾轉反側 to turn backwards and forwards. 輾轉不能忘 Chen chuen pŭh năng wang, revolving a thing over and over in the mind, unable to forget it.

輒 A certain appendage on the outside of wheels.

賺 To plan, by force or fraud, to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high-way.

旃 A certain kind of banner; a certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

蔵 An imperial order.

儆 To direct; to moderate.

儠 Chen or Chan, to see; to manifest. 儠傯 Chen ts'ow, abusive language. Also read Chwan, to prepare; to supply.

Chen kung 儠功 to manifest that which is meritorious.

CH'EN.

蟾 Species of toad, parts of which are eaten medicinally by the Chinese, and also applied to ulcers; it is variously denominated.

Ch'en ch'oo 蟾蜍 or 蟾諸 Ch'en choo, and 蟾蠩 Ch'en choo, called also 蝦蟆 Hëa mŏ and 去蚊 K'eu wăn, a destroyer of mosquitos; this animal is further said to reside in the moon, and possesses certain spiritual powers; hence,

Ch'en kwang 蟾光 the lustre of the moon.

儃 Ch'en or Shen, air; look, manner. 儃佪 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance. Also read T'an, 儃儃然 T'an t'an jen, easy, leisurely, no appearance of haste. Read Tàn, but; but when. Commonly written 但 Tan. Read Shèn, occurs in the sense of 禪 Shen, to transfer to.

擅 Ch'en or Shen, to assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To presume to do any thing of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority.

Ch'en chuen 擅專 or 擅權 Ch'en k'euen, to usurp authority; to assume a power to act independently of any other per-

son. 擅到 Ch'en taou, to presume, without permission, to go to a place. 擅自去做 Ch'en tsze k'eu tso, without asking permission to presume to go and do a thing of one's own accord. 擅自作爲 Ch'en tsze tsŏ wei, to presume to do or act of one's own accord.

穜 Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

繟 A single garment; cool garments. Used also for Ch'en 纏 to wrap or twine round.

Ch'en yuen 繟緣 the veins which wind round the stomach, according to Chinese anatomists.

襢 A single light plain unadorned garment; a particular robe of a Queen. To open or lay partially aside. The covering of a corpse, to prevent its speedy putrefaction; a shroud.

譠 To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

嘽 To breathe; to pant. A horse panting or broken winded.

Ch'en heuen 嘽咺 leisurely, slowly. In one part of China, seeming stoppage of the throat, which is occasioned by anger, was expressed by Chen-heuen.

嬋 Ch'en or Shen, beautiful; elegant; beauty in colors; elegance and gracefulness of manner.

Ch'en yuen 嬋娟 a handsome elegant appearance; the pleasing beautiful appearance of trees, or plants, or flowers.

幝 The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

燀 The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

撰 Ch'en or Ch'en hwan 撰援 to pull; to drag.

獑 To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

禪 Ch'en or Shen, an altar or leveled arena on which to offer sacrifice. To resign in behalf of another. Used by the Buddhists, denoting a silent, quiescent, contemplative state; abstracted contemplation. They distinguish five sorts.

Ch'en lin 禪林 the contemplative forest; a concourse of people devoted to a contemplative life. 禪師 Ch'en sz'e, teacher of the contemplative doctrines. 禪堂 Ch'en t'ang, the hall of contemplation.

繟 A kind of sash worn with its ends hanging down.

蟬 Ch'en or Shen, an insect of the cricket kind, it appears in the fifth moon. The cicada. Poison. A certain kind of carriage. A man's name.

Ch'en t'uy 蟬退 the shell cast off by the cricket. 蟬噪 Ch'en ts'aou, the noise made by the cricket.

譫 Unfounded; fabulous; lying; irregular speech. A man's name.

闡 To open; to lay or spread out; to manifest clearly; manifest; luminous; great; to extend. Name of a place.

Ch'en choo 闡註 a clear and luminous explanation of, or commentary on. 闡廣 Ch'en kwang, to extend the limits of a territory.

瀍 Water of a river overflowing and forming a number of small streams. The name of a river.

陣 Name of a city in the state Loo.

嗔 嗔嗔 Ch'en ch'en, a gaping silly foolish appearance.

顫 Ch'en jen 顫然 a laughing appearance; loud laughter.

顫 Yellow colour.

廛 **壥** A place where things are sold; a shop. 廛市 Ch'en she or 廛肆 Ch'en sz'e, a shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.

瀍 Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

擅 To twist or turn round with the hand.

纏 To wind round and cling to; to bind to; to tie; to wrap with silk. A surname. Hing ch'en 行纏 to wrap clothes round the legs in order to strengthen them for walking.

Ch'en tae 纏袋 a long pudding-like sash, which the Chinese tie round them, and in which they carry money or secret papers. 纏頭 Ch'en t'ow, a cloth wound round the head, as the people of Fŭh-këen do. 纏繞 Ch'en jaou, to wind round; to convolve round and round; to implicate. 纏綿 Ch'en mëen, to wind about and adhere to; to dwell upon with the mind.

躔 To remove.

躔 To tread with the feet; to move; to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

Ch'en ts'ze 躔次 the course of the stars or planets.

鄽 A place where things are sold; a market place.

鑇 Ch'en ch'uen 鑇釧 a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

闤 The gate of a shop or market place.

剷 Ch'en or Ch'an. To pare off; to make level. To reap or cut down grain. Read Chén, to attack; to reduce; to level; to equalize.

Ch'an sëŏ 剷削 to pare off. 鋤剷 Ch'oo ch'an, to pare or level the ground; to plough.

諂 To flatter; to address praise, worship, or sacrifice to those to whom it is not due; mean spirited adulation; to gratify the eye and ear. 不諂可敬 Pŭh ch'en k'o king, he who will not flatter deserves respect.

Ch'en yu foo kwei 諂諛富貴 to flatter the rich. 諂媚 Ch'en mei, the soothing blandishments of flattery. 諂笑 Ch'en seaou, to flatter and giggle. 諂人可鄙 Ch'en jin k'o pe, the flatterer deserves contempt.

CHĬH.

彳 A small step or pace; a step made with the left foot. Joined with 亍 Choo, a step with the right foot; united they make 行 Hing, to walk.

只 Chĭh or Che. From Mouth, and Lines representing the breath falling. A final particle; a mere tone. In the beginning of a sentence; it forms a connective, which may be rendered *merely; only; but; but just; then; forthwith;* and so on, as the scope requires. A surname.

Chĭh e 只宜 implies this way alone is proper. 只可 Chĭh k'o, this alone may be done. 只見 Chĭh këen, only saw; just observed; it was seen; it then occurred; then—very common in colloquial books. 只顧 Chĭh koo, mind nothing but; heedless of other things. 只管 Chĭh kwan, denotes acting from the spur of the moment; a temporary essay; also inconsiderately acting according to one's humour. May be translated, just try; merely for the present; inconsiderately permit themselves; thoughtlessly; indis-

creetly; continually; on every occasion. 只得 Chĭh tĭh, only can; to be obliged to; having no alternative. 只有 Chĭh yew, merely have; will then assuredly be.

汁 Juice; gravy; the good of any thing obtained in a liquid form, by steeping or expressing, or boiling; thick liquor. Used metaphorically for any piece of writing, which pleases the mental taste. Snow and rain blended; sleet.

Chĭh tsëang 汁漿 gravy; juice; any thing tasty, that pleases the palate or the imagination. 汁水 Chĭh shwuy, water thickened by steeping anything in it.

隻 From a Hand grasping one Wing; hence a single bird. A hand grasping two wings, makes 雙 Shwang, a brace; a pair. Single; alone; not in pairs; one of a pair. Numeral of things which are single. 一隻鴨 Yĭh chĭh yă, a duck. 一隻狗 Yĭh chĭh kow, a dog. 一隻洋船 Yĭh chĭh yang ch'uen, a foreign ship.

Chĭh shin 隻身 one person alone in a place, or a cause. 隻手不能遮天 Chĭh shew pŭh năng chay t'ëen, one hand cannot screen the heavens; i. e. cannot effect much.

炙 From 月 Jow, flesh, placed on 火 Ho, fire. To broil; to dry with fire; to apply fire to, or to apply to the fire; to heat; to near; to approach near, said of persons.

Chĭh e fuh 炙衣服 to dry clothes with fire. 炙熟 Chĭh shŭh, to broil maturely. 炙過 Chĭh kwo, broiled; dressed at the fire. 炙熱 Chĭh jĕ, to heat by applying to the fire.

侄 Firm; unbending. Foolish. Name of an animal. 侄佐 Chĭh yih, not advancing; impeded.

姪 Chĭh or Teĭh, from woman and to go. The sons or daughters of brothers; these accompanied the daughters of the rich when married. A husband also calls his wife's nephews and neices Chĭh or 外姪 Wae chĭh. His own are called 內姪 Nuy chĭh, internal.

Chĭh foo 姪婦 a nephew's wife. 姪女 Chĭh neu, a neice. 姪婿 Chĭh seu, a neice's husband. 姪孫 Chĭh sun, a nephew's children. 姪子 Chĭh tsze, a nephew.

挃 To cut down grain. 挃挃 Chĭh chĭh, the noise

made in cutting down grain To beat; to strike a blow with the fist.

桎 Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

Chĭh kŭh sze chay, fei ching ming yay 桎梏死者非正命也 to die in fetters and manacles, is not a regular death. 丹桎 Tan chĭh, a certain medicinal bark. 桎鍇 Chĭh hëă, a certain piece of iron at the ends of the axle of a wheeled carriage, by which the wheels are regulated. Applied to persons who regulate by moral doctrines the manners of the world.

秩 The noise made in reaping or cutting down grain with a sickle.

晊 Great; large; light; splendid.

窒 To stop or close; to fill; to impede; the moon at a certain period.

Chĭh ngae nan t'ung 窒礙難通 embarrassed; impeded, difficult to comprehend, or get through the management of. 窒塞 Chĭh sĭh, to fill or stop up.

嚏 To vomit; to speak angrily, or opprobriously.

聖 Dull of hearing, in a moral sense; obtuse; dull of comprehension.

蟄 Name of an insect somewhat like a spider, and which shuts itself up in a hole.

蛭 A species of leech.

跮 Footsteps; traces of the feet.

銍 A short hook or sickle for cutting grain or grass. One who reaps or mows. Name of an ancient district.

帙 A cloth to prevent losing; Covers for books, made of cloth or other materials; a little bag. In order; arranged. A surname.

Shoo chĭh 書帙 a case or cover in which to enclose books.

扶 To strike; to beat; to chastise by beating or flogging.

祑 Sacrifices offered, with a certain order of the persons attending.

紩 To seam; to mend; to connect as by sewing.

Chĭh e 紩衣 to mend, or repair garments; to seam.

袟 帙 A cover or case for books; to pierce as with a needle; a satchel made with a needle, used by women. A period of ten years. A surname.

直 直 Straight; direct; morally upright. 直來的船 Chĭh lae teĭh ch'uen, ships which come direct from a place.

Chĭh le 直隸 the province in which the Court of China is now held; it is an epithet applied to various districts in the empire. 直上 Chĭh shang, to go straight up to. 直前 Chĭh ts'ëen, to advance straight forward. 直道 Chĭh taou, to go the straight road, either physically or morally.

值 To be worth; the value of; the price. Read Che, to manage or transact; to occur; to take hold of. 價值 Këa chĭh, the price. 是甚麽價錢 She shin mo këa ts'ëen, what is the price of it. 不值錢 Pŭh chĭh ts'ëen, it does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不值一錢 Pŭh chĭh yĭh ts'ëen, not worth a farthing. 不值與他計較 Pŭh chĭh yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

Chĭh tĭh shĭh yuen 值得十圓 it is worth, or cost, ten dollars.

埴 Clayey, adhesive earth. Work in clay is called 摶埴 T'wan chĭh. To poke or feel one's way as a blind man, is called 摘埴 Chĭh chĭh.

愼 To apply the heart or mind, is called 專愼 Chuen chĭh.

植 Erected; planted; to thrust into the ground; to stick into; placed erect; to lay down. A surname.

Chĭh k'e ch'ang urh yun 植其杖而芸 stuck his staff into the ground and rooted up the plants. 植立 Chĭh leĭh, to plant erect; to raise perpendicular. 植木 Chĭh mŭh, to plant a tree; any piece of wood erect. 植璧秉圭 Chĭh peĭh ping kwei, laid down the Peĭh and took hold of the Kwei. 植物 Chĭh wŭh, any thing standing erect.

殖 To fatten; to enrich, as by steeping in fat; to plant; to grow; to erect and make to grow; to erect and make to prosper. To increase; to flourish; to increase wealth and riches. To be covetous of gain and prosperity. Chĭh chĭh, even; to level; to confer office upon.

Chĭh ho 殖貨 to raise the price of goods from a covetous desire of gain. 殖有禮 Chĭh yew le, give office to those who are correct in their deportment. 殖苗 Chĭh meaou, grain planted and well manured.

倚 Chĭh or Tsĭh. Fearless. 倚傃 Chĭh shĭh, bad, vicious. Read Cha, 倚倚 Kwa cha, appearance of walking.

嘀 The noise of haste or hurry. The vulgar form of 謫 Tcĭh, to reprehend.

摘 Chĭh or Tsĭh, to take with the hand; to pluck. See Tsĭh.

瓋 Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

謫 Chĭh or Tsĭh, to blame; to reprehend; to find fault with; to be angry with; to punish or chastise. To change appearances.

犄 The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

擲 **擿** To throw; to cast away with the hand; to throw or cast away with some vehemence. 擲地金聲 Chĭh te kin shing. thrown to the ground sounds like gold; is applied to a sonorous pleasing style.

Chĭh hëa 擲下 to throw down 擲瓦 Chĭh wa, to throw tiles or brick-bats. 擲果盈車 Chĭh kwo ying ch'ay, threw fruit and filled the carriage; has an allusion to an ancient story. 擲回 Chĭh hwuy, to throw back, used by the Emperor in reference to documents which displease him. 擲光陰 Chĭh kwang yin, to throw away one's time.

躑 Chĭh, or Chĭh chŭh 躑躅 embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one way nor another, making no progress any way.

摭 Chĭh or Chŏ, to take. 摭拾遺文 Chĭh shĭh e wăn, to take up and adopt other people's essays, instead of writing one's own thoughts.

Chĭh tseu 摭取 to take to one.

蹠 To tread with the feet; to skip or leap for joy; to dance. To occur; to happen.

Chĭh tsŭh hëa 蹠足下 to tread under the feet.

執 **扶** To take with the hand; to grasp, to lay hold of; to stop or fill up; to pursue and apprehend; to persecute. A surname. 捕執 Poo chĭh, to apprehend as by the officers of the police. 固執 Koo chĭh, to be obstinate and inflexible.

Chĭh ch'e 執持 to seize hold of with the hand or with the mind. 執法相繩 Chĭh fă sëang

shing, to grasp the law and measure with a line; a pertinacious adherence to rule. 執法如山 Chĭh fă joo shan, maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; the declaration of magistrates. 執拗 Chĭh ngaou, obstinate and perverse; a pertinacious wrangling manner. Obstinately firm. 執會 Chĭh hwuy, to summon the meeting of a kind of benefit society. 執己見 Chĭh ke këen, to adhere pertinaciously to one's own views of things. 執迷不悟 Chĭh me pŭh woo, to adhere to a stupid apprehension of things. 執守 Chĭh show, to grasp and maintain hold of. 執手 Chĭh show, to take by the hand in token of friendship. 執性 Chĭh sing, a determined disposition. 執事 Chĭh sze, to grasp an affair; or be a manager of affairs, great or small. 賤也執事者 Tsëen yay, chĭh sze chay, the ignoble or mean, are those who manage the affairs. 執一不通 Chĭh yĭh pŭh t'ung, to seize hold of one view of a subject or sentiment, and be impervious to the reasons assigned for any change. To grasp one form of a subject and be impenetrable to every thing else. 徒執己見 Too chĭh ke këen, a useless and absurd adherence to one's own perception of any opinion or circumstance.

蟄 To connect as by sewing or tying together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

蟄 A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. Chĭh or Chĭh ch'ung 蟄虫 insects which retire into holes and become torpid; one of the Chinese vernal terms takes its name from their coming forth again.

織 A name of women.

織 To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind.

Chĭh ke 織機 a loom for weaving. 織布 Chĭh poo, to weave cloth-cotton cloth. 織綢緞 Chĭh ch'ow twan, to weave silk. 織得精緻錦繡 Chĭh tĭh tsing che kin sew, woven with elegant figures.

職 **戠** To record small affairs; to control; to direct; to manage; continued direction or control of; tributary offerings; undivided attention; direction to. Chĭh chĭh, much, many. A surname.

Chĭh yuen 職員 an official officer; one who has purchased

his rank, but does not actually fill any station, a mere honorary appointment. 職事 Chĭh sze, to control; manage or direct any affair. 職主 Chĭh choo. or 職理 Chĭh le. or 職掌 Chĭh chang, or 職守 Chĭh show, to superintend; to direct; to manage. 職分 Chĭh fun, an official national appointment. 有職分 Yew chĭh fun, is to be an officer of the government. 職任 Chĭh jin, the duties of any official situation. 職分之內 Chĭh fun che nuy, to be included in one's official duties.

櫛 A general term for combs; to comb the hair; to put away dirt or any thing offensive.

Chĭh fung mŭh yu 櫛風沐雨 to be combed by the wind, and wet by the rain; to suffer by the wind and rain.

瀄 The noise made by water dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

澀 Earth imbued or saturated with water.

蟄 To congregate in large numbers. A large collection of silk worms is called Chĭh chĭh.

擇 Chĭh or Tsĭh, to choose; to select; which is also expressed by 選擇 Seuen chĭh, or reversed Chĭh seuen.

Chĭh fei urh she 擇肥而噬 to select the fat and eat them; denotes selecting wealthy people as objects of extortion. 擇交 Chĭh keaou, to select good people for acquaintances. 擇善 Chĭh shen, to select and practice what is good. 擇食 Chĭh shĭh, to select food-persons on whom to exercise extortion. 擇地而蹈 Chĭh te urh taou, to select the ground on which one treads, to select the place of one's residence; used when China was divided. 擇人 Chĭh jin, to choose proper people to employ.

捗 To strike. Read Poo, to collect together scattered grass.

陟 To raise to a higher place; to cause to ascend; to promote; to advance; high; eminent. A man's name.

Chĭh ch'ŭh 陟黜 promotion and degradation; applied to the officers of government. 陟降 Chĭh këang, to ascend and to descend; applied to spirits being present with a worshipper, although invisible. 陟臨 Chĭh lin, denotes Heaven or the gods

looking down on human affairs from on high.

質 The body or substantial part of; the substance or matter of; to substantiate as by witnesses; to confront; to examine, to settle or fix. To realize; plain, unadorned; true; sincere; a mark at which to shoot; a kind of agreement for wholesale merchandize. The ground or nature of; regular, correct procedure; the part which the hand grasps in a bow. A surname. 原告解往備質 Yuen kaou keae wang pe chĭh, let the accuser or plaintiff be sent forward (under custody) to be ready to confront with the accused. K'e 氣 and Chĭh 質 both refer to the elements of things; K'e respects the more subtle, and Chĭh, grosser elements, and includes the accidents or qualities of matter. K'e chĭh, taken together denotes the natural complexion.

Chĭh chĭh 質直 naturally straight forward; of an upright plain and honest disposition. 質訊 Chĭh sin, to confront and examine; to interrogate face to face. 質地 Chĭh te, the natural constitution; temperament and talent of a person. 質劑 Chĭh tse, a kind of bond, in ancient times. 質地過人 Chĭh te kwo jin, possessing original talents superior to other men.

瀆 Chĭh. The body, feeling cold; to tremble with cold.

礩 A stone base of a column; or the stone on which a wooden pillar stands.

櫍 A certain instrument used to inflict punishments, or torture the feet. Used also for the following. An axe or hatchet.

鑕 An axe or hatchet. A sword with which to decapitate.

騭 / 隲 A stallion. To mount a horse and ascend a hill; to cause to ascend; to raise; to promote the welfare of; to fix; to determine. Yĭn chĭh 陰騭 the secret favorable determinations of heaven respecting any one; the secret blessing of Heaven on the actions which procure it.

CH'ĬH.

尺 A measure of length; the Chinese cubit. Its length has been various at different periods. The tenth of it is called 寸 Ts'un. Shĭh ch'ĭh wei ch'ang 十尺爲丈 ten cu-

bits make a Ch'ang. 咫尺 Che ch'ĭh, near.

Ch'ĭh yew so twan ts'un yew so ch'ang 尺有所短寸有所長 that which is too short for a cubit, may be more than enough for an inch; the person who cannot answer every purpose, may answer some purposes very well. 尺蠖 Ch'ĭh hwŏ, a worm. 尺寸 Ch'ĭh ts'un, measured with the Chĭh and the Ts'un; adjusted; proportioned; the measurement; the dimensions.

叱 To drive with noise and shouts; to bid in a rough angry tone; to hoot at, as to a dog; to mention. Ho ch'ĭh 訶叱 or 叱咤 Ch'ĭh ch'a, loud, angry, boisterous utterance. 煩爲叱名致候 Fan wei ch'ĭh ming che how, I'll trouble (you) to mention (my) name and make (my) compliments. Read Tsĭh, noise; sound; strong breathing.

斥 To expel; to drive far from one; to accost rudely; to reprehend unceremoniously; to eject; to exclude. Salt land; reaching far; many; to extend; to point to. The name of a hill; a surname. 指斥 Che ch'ĭh, to point at, and find fault with.

Ch'ĭh chŭh 斥逐 to thrust or drive out. 斥蠖 Ch'ĭh hwŏ, a worm. 斥候 Ch'ĭh how, unprepared and standing aloof; looking watchfully at, as two opposing armies. 斥罵 Ch'ĭh ma, to scold or find fault with a person in an abrupt offensive manner. 斥辱 Ch'ĭh jŭh, to put to shame by an offensive reprehension. 斥鹵 Ch'ĭh loo, salt unproductive land, as on the sea coast.

坼 Ch'ĭh or Tsĭh, to split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open. 甲坼 Këä ts'ĭh, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in Spring.

Ch'ĭh peĭh nan ch'an yay 坼剖難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ĭh peĭh.

拆 To split, or rend; to tear open; to break open, as a letter; to pull to pieces; to lay in ruins. To strike; to attack.

Ch'ĭh hwae 拆壞 to break up; to break to pieces, as the planks of a boat. 拆開 Ch'ĭh k'ae, to break or tear open. 拆毀 Ch'ĭh hwuy, to lay in ruins. 拆爛 Ch'ĭh lan, to break to pieces. 拆卸 Ch'ĭh sëay, to pull down, as a house. 拆閱 Ch'ĭh yuĕ, to break open and look at.

赤 Naked. Carnation or colour; of a reddish colour; vermillion. Name of a river. A surname.

Ch'ih t'e ch'ih shin 赤體赤身 the naked body. 赤地千里 Ch'ih te ts'ëen le, a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land. 赤子 Ch'ih tsze, an infant; a word of tenderness for the people. 赤土 Ch'ih t'oo, a red earth, which serves as a dye. Same as 赭.

咥 Ch'ih or He, a loud laugh. 咥咥然 He he jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëë, to gnaw; to bite.

忕 Ch'ih. Alarmed; timorous; afraid.

勅 勑 敕 A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere. 勅旨 Ch'ih che, the Imperial will made known officially. 勅行 Ch'ih hing, the Sovereign's mandate promulged to the Empire. 勅命 Ch'ih ming, 勅書 Ch'ih shoo, or 勅令 Ch'ih ling, a written imperial order; written credentials or letter concerning some privilege. 誡勅 Keae ch'ih, precepts; admonitions; directions; orders. 勅封 Ch'ih fung, office conferred by Imperial order.

鶒 A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

飭 Compact, firm, reverent, respectful manner; well regulated; adjusted; arranged; to command; to give injunctions or orders to, as a master, teacher, or Sovereign.

Ch'ih hëa 飭下 to give orders to inferiors. 飭其子 Ch'ih k'e tsze, to give injunctions to his sons.

飾 Erroneously written for the preceding.

喫 吃 To eat or drink; to receive or be impressed by; to suffer. See Shih. In Colloquial Language, to eat or drink is commonly thus pronounced. The Dictionaries read Shih, which see.

CHIN.

㐱 Bushy; thick black hair; a fine head of hair in Chinese estimation.

抮 To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

夙 New fledged.

珍 **珍** Valuable; precious; important; excellent in its kind; extraordinarily good; to deem precious. Name of a district.

Chin choo 珍珠 pearls. 珍珠粉 Chin choo fun, a species of white sage. 珍重 Chin chung, to esteem; and take care of as valuable; applied to one's person and one's health. 珍寶 Chin paou, excellent and valuable. 珍奇 Chin k'e, rare and valuable. 珍貴 Chin kwei, excellent and valuable. 珍怪 Chin kwae, strange; extraordinary, applied to food. 珍饈 Chin sew, excellent food; eight animals are called the Eight Chin. 珍瑞 Chin suy, excellent; felicitous. 珍玩 Chin wan, a valuable curiosity. 珍味 Chin we, a delicious taste.

畛 A kind of dyke in Chinese fields, which serves both for a path and as a division of the land. To approach before, as before the gods; to announce or state before. The name of a river. To terminate; the root of.

Chin yih 畛域 a land-mark or boundary.

眕 Clear; bright.

疹 A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small-pox.

砫 A rugged rocky appearance.

Chin chin 砫砫 difficult to approach, or reach to.

眕 Something intercepting the sight; heavy; dull. A man's name.

聆 To tell or state to; to hear.

紾 Turned; bent; curved; perverse. Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

胗 A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips, pustules; small-pox.

袗 Black garment; single raiment, such as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them.

Chin e 袗衣 single thin garment.

診 To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

Chin mih 診脉 to try or feel the pulse. 診視 Chin she, to look at and examine. 診夢

Chin mung, to interpret a dream.

軫 A transverse piece of wood in the hinder part of Chinese carts or carriages. To move; to turn; a numerous collection of carts. A certain string of the Kin instrument. The name of a country; a surname.

Chin hwae 軫懷 painful, anxious thoughts.

鉁 Same as 珍 Chin. See above.

畛 Bashful, modest; attentive; little hair upon the head.

Chin lin 畛類 little hair on the head; a partial baldness.

駸 Chin or Chin chen 駸驙 a horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

髻 Long hair.

黰 Black; dark.

眞 真 True; truth; sincere; sincerity; real; genuine; pure; spiritual; the name of a star; a name of tea; a name of gold, of incense, of a stone, and of a district. A surname; a designation of Buddha, and of the eminent in the Taou sect.

Chin ch'a 眞茶 a particular species of tea. 眞人 Chin jin, a designation of those of the sect Taou, who put off their corporeal figure and become a kind of spiritual genii. 眞如 Chin joo, a phrase of the Buddha sect, denoting the original nature or constitution of. 眞假 Chin këa, or 眞僞 Chin wei, true and false; real and fictitious. 眞經 Chin king, the mysterious dogmas of Chwang-tsze, and several other ancient writers are so called. 眞理 Chin le, true principles; truth. 眞實 Chin shih, true and real. 眞宰 Chin tsae, the True Ruler, denotes Heaven. 眞元 Chin yuen, the True Origin; refers to Heaven.

嗔 A woman's name.

瑱 Stones formerly suspended at the ear. Fame of a particular stone. A man's name.

彻 To stretch, as the string of a bow; to strike, as the string of an instrument.

禛 The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

稹 A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick, close, collection of.

箕 A certain vessel or utensil. Reeds of which arrows are made.

縝 Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

蓁 Name of a plant.

輾 A cross bar in the hinder part of a wheeled carriage. To move. A surname.

鎮 To press down; to keep down; to repress; to keep the people in subjection; hence applied to certain officers. To repress any evil influence or occurrence from arising, hence applied to pagodas, hills, and so on, which, in the Chinese superstition, are thought to keep down demoniacal or pestilential influences. A surname; name of a star.

Chin yă 鎮壓 to repress; to keep down. 鎮守 Chin show, to keep in a state of subjection. 鎮臺 Chin t'ae, the title of certain military officers whose duty it is to keep down the people, and to prevent sedition or insurrection. 鎮守廣東將軍 Chin show Kwang-tung tsëang keun or 鎮粵將軍 Chin yuĕ tsëang keun, the Tartar General placed over Canton town and Province.

鬢 Thick, bushy, black hair.

黰 Black hair; an elegant head of hair. A dark black appearance.

侲 Boys from ten to twelve years of age. Chin, denotes Good.

Chin tsze 侲子 and 侲童 Chin t'ung, boys employed to play on instruments at funerals.

唇 Alarm, apprehension; to intimidate. Commonly used for 脣 Shun, the lips.

帳 A kind of bag employed in feeding horses; or a basket with grain in it, to suspend round the horse's head. Applied also to a vessel or basket to carry provisions for men when travelling on horse-back.

振 To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to raise; to rescue; to adjust to; put in order; to repair. To stimulate; to rend or tear asunder; to stop; to receive. Chin occurs in the sense of ancient; the appearance of a flock of birds flying. A great number or quantity of. Read *Chin*, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

Chin mŭh tŏ e tseu chung 振木鐸以聚衆 to ring a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude. See 木 Mŭh. 振

作 Chin tsŏ, to excite; to rouse; to stimulate to action; to repair or put in order.

振 Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house.

賑 賙 賕 Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

Chin p'in min 賑貧民 to afford pecuniary assistance to the poor people. 賑恤 Chin seŭh, to commiserate and perform acts of beneficence. 賑濟 Chin tse, to afford supplies, or give assistance to those in want. 賑乏絕 Chin fă tseuĕ, to relieve those who are impoverished and destitute.

震 To shake; to agitate, as by thunder or by an earthquake; to raise; to commence; to conceive or become pregnant; to intimidate or strike terror into by pomp and state, or by despotic power. Name of one of the eight Kwa.

Chin chĕ 震慴 to tremble with apprehension; fear. 震驚 Chin king, to strike with alarm 震懼 Chin keu, to be shaken with fear; to tremble with fear. 震氣 Chin k'e or 震怒 Chin noo, to rouse; to excite; to put in motion, or cause the action of. 震怒 Chin noo, to shake with anger; to tremble or quiver with rage; to terrify by one's anger; the anger of a king. 震動 Chin tung, to shake; to put in motion; to agitate. 震澤 Chin tsĭh, the name of a lake.

椹 To grasp and strike; to stab. The noise of cutting timber.

斟 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; to add to; to pour into; to deliberate, and adjust. A surname.

Chin chŏ 斟酌 to consult about; to deliberate and consult with. 斟議其事 Chin e k'e sze, advise, consult, or deliberate about the affair. 斟酌盡善 Chin chŏ tsin shen, to have deliberated about and brought to an arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

椹 A kind of staff; an instrument for cutting down wood.

碪 A stone on which to beat silk.

箴 A kind of broach or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together as the hair braided up.

戡 To strike suddenly.

錤 A kind of an awl, or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

Chin jin 錤錤 an interrupted noise; a noise which does not increase.

尥 To use effort, or exert strength.

枕 杭 A block or stake of wood or something of the kind to fasten cattle to. A pillow on which to rest the head. A surname.

Chin t'ow 枕頭 a pillow for the head; in China they are generally hard. 枕上死 Chin shang sze, to die on one's pillow; to die peaceably in one's bed. 枕畔 Chin p'an, the side of the pillow.

愛 To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

瓜 頎 A melon with a bluish skin.

A certain bone at the back of the head or neck.

雉 鴆 A certain bird said to eat serpents, which renders it poisonous; its feathers steeped in any liquor are said to form a strong poison.

Chin tsew che hŏ 鴆酒止渴 to drink poison to quench one's thirst; is applied to those who borrow money at exorbitant interest, in order to supply temporary necessities 鴆毒 Chin tŭh, a deadly poison.

鈗 To dig a hole in the ground; to pound. A dark carnation colour.

陣 陳 陣 To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. A *gust* of wind; a *shower* of rain. Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door; at ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan. 上陣 Shang chin, to ascend the ranks, to enter the army, or engage in battle.

Chin wang 陣亡 to die fighting in the ranks. 陣例 Chin lëĕ, to arrange; to put in order.

霣 Clouds; banks of clouds.

箴 A needle; a surgeon's instrument to probe with; formerly made of stone, now of steel; to probe. A surname.

Chin yen 箴言 piercing words; moral truths which probe or prick the conscience. 箴規 Chin kwei or 箴誡 Chin keae,

moral instructions delivered in pointed language. 箴諫 Chin këen, pointed remonstrance, addressed to the Sovereign, or other superiors.

鍼 A certain water plant; a certain sour sirrup.

鱵 A kind of sword fish.

鷐 Chin or 鷐鷰 Chin tsze, a certain water fowl.

鍼 A sharp instrument to sew with. A needle; to prick as with a needle. A man's name.

Chin shih 鍼石 a caustic stone. 鍼術 Chin shŭh, the art of cauterizing. 鍼灸 Chin kew, to cauterize with a hot iron.

針 An abbreviated form of the preceding. A needle; a pointed instrument

Chin fung sëang tuy 針鋒相對 a needle and lance opposed to each other, two keen and fierce opponents. 針線 Chin sëen, needle and thread. 針嘴魚 Chin tsuy yu, a species of sword fish. 針黹 Chin che, needle work of the finer sort; embroidering, working figures, and so on.

甄 To burn earthern ware; to form or mould as the Potter. To search; to examine, to brighten; to illustrate. Also read Këen.

Chin pëë jin ts'ae 甄別人材 to examine and discriminate men's capacities. 甄陶 Chin t'aou, to form; to mould; to fashion as the Potter; as Heaven forms all things; and as men mould or fashion the characters of others by education.

蕠 Name of a plant variously denominated; one name is, the pig's head.

朕 In ancient times used by all persons indiscriminately for the Pronoun I. Two centuries before the Christian era, it was employed by the first universal monarch of China, as the peculiar designation of royalty, and has continued so ever since; Chin is, *I, the Emperor.* The seam of a garment, or of a skin formed into armour.

Chin chaou 朕兆 the incipient springs of.

眹 The pupil of the eye; the incipient principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient operations, are called Chin, or Chin chaou 眹兆. Kang-he uses the preceding.

拯 To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an

agreement.

Chin shih 拒拭 to wipe clean.

疹 疢 A disease which causes heat or fever.

CH'IN.

趁 To approach from behind; to walk hastily up to; to take possession of, or embrace an opportunity.

Ch'in k'eu 趁墟 to go to market. 趁早走 Ch'in tsaou tsow, to take an opportunity of going early. 趁洋 Ch'in yang, to go to sea. 趁機會 Ch'in ke hwuy, to take an opportunity; concurrence of favorable circumstances. 趁時候 Ch'in she how, to take a right or favorable time. 趁趻 Ch'in chen, the appearance of progressing with difficulty; embarrassed.

嗔 Vulgar form of Ch'in 謓 angry words; scolding; railing; mutual abuse.

磌 Ch'in or Tëen, the noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other, is expressed by Ch'in jen 磌然. Chin further denotes, the base of a pillar.

瞋 To stretch wide the eyes in anger; to stare in a passion.

Ch'in she 瞋視 to look in an angry enraged manner. Read Chin, luxuriant; affluent; abundant.

謓 Used both for laughing or smiling, and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

戡 A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill.

諶 True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

顛 Weak; feeble.

沈 沉 To sink. To cause, to sink under water.

Ch'in shwuy. 沉水 to sink in the water. 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun to lŏ, to sink down to an extremely low state of moral depravity, or of suffering after death; sometimes uttered as an imprecation, in which use, it corresponds to Europeans imprecating damnation. 沉沒 Ch'in mŭh, to sink and be drowned; to be lost in the water. 沉案 Ch'in ngan, to sink, or to suppress a case in any court, for a bribe given. 沉溺 Ch'in neïh, to sink under water.

訦 True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

酖 A wine or liquor in which a certain poison is infused. Ch'in heu yu tsew 酖酗于酒 poisoned and enraged with wine; rendered mischievous by intoxication.

芩 蓋 Read Yin, hot. Read T'an or Ch'in, name of a plant, otherwise called 茹母 Che-moo; employed in medicine.

鰆 A bone in the head of a fish.

螴 Ch'in or Ch'in tun 螴蜳 the appearance of insects crawling, unsettled appearance.

琛 Natural gems or precious stones.

臣 Any man who serves another; to be subject to; one who has to stoop and bend; which is represented by the character. Now used only for state servants. A servant in a family of distinction. It is modified by the words 大 Ta, *Great*, and 小 Seaou, *Small*, *petty*, preceding it. The minister about the person of the Sovereign are called Ta-ch'in. Chinese Governors of Provinces, and others who are permitted to write to the Emperor, use Ch'in, instead of the Personal Pronoun I, to designate themselves.—The Tartars use 奴才 Noo-ts'ae, a slave.

Ch'in tsze 臣子 a public servant. 臣事君 Ch'in sze keun, a statesman serves his Prince.

岑 A hill or mountain which is high, but small and tapering; a kind of peak. A surname. A certain edible plant. Ch'in-ch'in, mournful; sorry.

覦 To put out the head and peep clandestinely.

塵 From a stag and earth, the dust thrown up by the stag running. In the language of the Buddha sect; the world; the age. Dust; small particles of earth or sand; effluvia. Traces of a person. A surname. To rhyme, read Chen. Occurs in the sense of 久 Kew, a long time.

Ch'in she 塵世 the world; the present state of existence. 俗塵 Sŭh ch'in, vulgar dust, expresses the same. 塵埃 Ch'in yae or 有塵 Yew ch'in, dusty. 灰塵 Hwuy ch'in, the dust of ashes. 一點塵 Yih tëen ch'in, a particle of dust; an atom. 無一塵 Woo yih ch'in, not a particle of dust;

not an atom. 一塵不染 Yih ch'in pŭh jen, not soiled by a particle of dust. 烟塵 Yen ch'in, smoke and dust. 塵汚 Ch'in woo, to defile with dust. 拂塵 Fŭh ch'in, to wipe or brush away the dust. 清塵 Ts'ing ch'in, to cleanse from dust. 囂塵 Heaou ch'in, noise and dust. 揚塵 Yang ch'in, to raise a dust. 掃塵 Saou ch'in, to sweep away the dust 心塵 Sin ch'in, the dust of the heart; used in a bad sense for vicious propensities. 後塵 How ch'in, the traces of a person, left to posterity. 步後塵 Poo how ch'in, to walk in the footsteps of an eminent person gone before. 塵惑所染 Ch'in hwŏ so jen, defiled by the seductions of the world. 塵器 Ch'in k'e, a dusty vessel.

闖 The appearance of a horse going out at a door; to thrust out the head; to bolt suddenly out or in; to rush precipitately. Also read Chwang. Ch'in ch'uh 闖出 to bolt or rush suddenly out. 闖關 Ch'in kwan, to bolt past the custom-house, for the purpose of smuggling. 闖了進來 Ch'in leaou tsin lae, bolted in. 闖出頭 Ch'in ch'uh t'ow, to thrust out the head.

CHING.

正 From *To rest in*, or *maintain*, and *One*; to be *uniform*; not *ambiguous*, no *duplicity*. An apartment fronting the light; the name of a bird. Name of an office. In the centre or middle place; not inclined to either side, not deflected from the straight line. The first; the principal; correct; regular; adjusted; to correct; to justify or put in right order; just at a given point of time. To execute the laws. Ching chĭh yu 正直語 correct straight forward speech. 正法 Ching fă, to execute the laws, generally refers to inflicting capital punishment. 正理 Ching le, right reason, correct principles. 正氣 Ching k'e, right feeling, or spirit, a correct virtuous temper of mind. 正革 Ching kĭh, or 正的 Ching teĭh, a mark at which to shoot with an arrow. 正是 Ching she, accurately is—as

has been described in what precedes. 正單貨 Ching tan ho, the regular cargo of a ship. 正堂 Ching t'ang, the principal officer, in contradistinction from an assistant. 正進來時 Ching tsin lae she, just when he came in. 正宗 Ching tsung, or 正經 Ching king, correct and honorable; of the correct and sacred books; are applied to a person's conduct, denoting that it is moral. Immoral is expressed by 不 Pŭh, before these. 正從 Ching ts'ung, when two persons are of the same rank, but still one has a precedence of the other, the first is called Ching, and the second Ts'ung, hence, 正一品 Ching yĭh p'in, the first of the first rank. 正要再問 Ching yaou tsae wăn, just whilst wanting to repeat the question or ask over again. 正月 Ching yuĕ, the first moon or month of the year.

征 Ching kung k'eu hing maou 征忪遽行貌 Ching kung, denotes appearing to walk in haste; agitated; afraid.

妊 A woman's name.

怔 A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

征 To walk; to go; to mark; to take; to spy; to subjugate; to conquer or reduce to subjection, as a punishment. A surname.

Ching tseaou 征勦 to reduce and exterminate; to subjugate and destroy enemies. 征之 Ching che, to reduce or conquer.

延 To walk; to go.

怔 Ching, or Ching chung 怔忪 fear; apprehension.

炡 Ching yŏ 炡爚 the rapid motion of flame.

政 To serve; to render a kind of tributary service to the government; to be ruled or governed. To regulate; to rule; government. The seven planets are called seven Ching. A surname.

Ching hwăn chŭh 政昏濁 want of discernment and order in the acts of government. 政治脩舉 Ching ch'e sew keu, every thing perfectly well arranged in the government. 政令 Ching ling, the orders of government. 政事 Ching sze, the affairs of government; politics. Good government is called 仁政 Jin ching. Cruel tyrannical government is called 酷政 K'ŭh ching. To talk of

politics is called 論政 Lun ching. 政體 Ching t'e, the matter or subject of government; the rules of government.

紅 The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

症 Disorder; a diseased state of mind or body. 癲狂症 Tëen k'wang ching, the disease of madness.

Ching chung 症疭 a disease which consists in the loss of memory. 症效 Ching heaou, disease; complaint; disorder.

証 To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

Ching keu 証據 to be evidence. 証見 Ching këen, to witness. 証人 Ching jin, a witness. 証明 Ching ming, to state clearly on evidence in one's own behalf. 証實 Ching shĭh, to bear witness to the fact; to witness against.

迮 To walk regularly and orderly.

鉦 A kind of bell or other jingling instrument used in armies to make certain signals. A certain part of a bell.

Ching koo 鉦鼓 the bell and the drum; the first is a signal to rest, or desist; the last is a signal to move, or act.

鴵 A certain bird; a species of the eagle or hawk.

整 From *to strike, to bind,* and *to adjust.* To repair; to put in order; to adorn, or ornament.

Ching ch'e 整治 to repair, as roads, bridges, and so on. 整肅 Ching sŭh, pompous, stately, grave, serious deportment. 整齊 Ching tse, to put away things in regular order; to adjust one's dress.

貞 From Pŭh, to divine, and Pei, a kind of pearl shell. To enquire by divination. Name of one of the Kwa. Chaste; correct in morals; pure; uncorrupted; not depraved; firmly tenacious of correct principles and conduct. 守節 Show tsëë, to remain a widow during life.

Ching tsëë 貞節 correct, chaste strict moral conduct.

偵 To enquire. A spy; a servant to watch the motion of the enemy.

Ching sze 偵伺 or 游偵 yew ching, all express the same. A spy is otherwise called 細作 Se tsŏ, and 間諜 Këen tëë.

媜 A woman's name.

寘 Name of a man, which occurs in ancient history.

楨 To lead; to draw.

楨 The name of a tree, otherwise called 女楨 Neu ching, an evergreen.

Ching kan 楨榦 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

湞 Name of a river.

禎 From Ching, pure and uncorrupt; and She, a manifestation of heaven. A favorable prognostic; a manifestation of Heaven's approbation of virtue.

Ching tsëang 禎祥 a felicitous omen.

逞 Same as 偵 Ching, to explore.

郎 Name of a place.

陾 Name of a certain hill.

徑 Walking in an irregular manner.

烝 Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

敇 To strike.

烝 Hot vapour. Used also for the following.

拯 拯 拼 撜 To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist. 拯已於水火之中 Ching ke yu shwuy ho che chung. to save from the midst of water or fire; figuratively to save from any calamity; to save the people from national calamities by defending the country from foreign invasion.

Ching kew 拯救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

烝 Vapour ascending from fire; to apply fire to any liquid; to warm or heat; to boil; to decoct; to distill. To send; a Prince; to advance; to flourish. A multitude; dust caused by a wind. To place or put down. A winter sacrifice. To debauch superiors. An expletive, occurring in the commencement of a sentence. 雙烝酒 Shwang ching tsew. double distilled spirituous liquor.

Ching ch'a 烝茶 to boil tea. 烝嘗 Ching ch'ang, sacrifices in winter and autumn. 烝飯 Ching fan, to boil rice. 烝梨 Ching le, to boil pears. 烝酒 Ching tsew, to distill spirituous liqours. 烝而爲雨 Ching urh wei yu, vapours collected and forming rain. 烝魚 Ching yu, to boil fish.

瘀 Ching, or 骨瘀 Kŭh ching, disease or aching of the bones.

蒸 A certain species of bamboo.

蒸 A kind of torch; the stalk of hemp of which a torch may be made; to ascend as vapour. Used in several of the senses of 烝 Ching. A warm, or hot vapour.

Ching ching jĭh shang 蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher, better and better; said of the usages of the people, and of the progress of learning. Ching sin 蒸薪 Ching, expresses fuel of a finer sort; Sin, common fuel.

蒸 Ching or Ching jing 蒸仍 words boiled and served up again; tedious tautology.

胗 豚 Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tuy 胗豚 a well boiled leg of pork.

蒸 Same as 蒸 Ching.

蒸 A yellow colour.

敳 敬 Ancient forms of the following.

徵 To induce incipient action; to set in motion the hidden spring of action; to act; to do; to inflict; to witness; to make manifest what internally exists; to prove the truth of something preceding by the fulfillment of what was expected, as of hopes founded on prayer to the gods; the fulfillment of a prediction. Evidence; to enquire after, or call for; to gather together; aim at or seek some end. A surname. 有徵 Yew ching, possessing evidence. 無徵 Woo ching, without any proof.

Ching chaou 徵召 or 徵令 Ching ling, an invitation or call from the Sovereign for men of talent and virtue to come forward to serve the country. 徵諸庶民 Ching choo shoo min, to afford a proof to the people; i. e. a proof of the existence of virtue, by practicing it one's-self. Ching peĭh 徵辟 or 徵聘 Ching p'ing, to invite to come with much formal civility, presents being sent with the invitation. 徵實 Ching shĭh, a thing proved, as an essay supported by classical quotations. 徵驗 Ching yen, completion; accomplishment.

癥 Ching, or 癥結 Ching këĕ, a disease of the ab-

domen, a kind of cholic.

鄭 Name of an ancient nation.

儆 Ching, or 倭儆 Ling ching, to walk as if sick or lame; to walk as if drunk.

證 証 To witness; to verify by evidence; to confront; to substantiate.

CH'ING.

呈 A statement, or exposition of any case in the form of a petition; to present a petition to; to offer up to a superior. A surname.

Ch'ing k'ung 呈控 to petition against. 呈明 Ch'ing ming, to state clearly any case to a friend or to the government. 呈上 Ch'ing shang, to present up to; to lay before a superior. 呈子 Ch'ing tsze, a petition. 呈閱 Ch'ing yuĕ, to present to in order to be revised.

徑 To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

俓 A bye path.

惺 Ch'ing or 惺愃 Ch'ing heuen, the intention or mind not fully laid open; anxious, mournful.

程 蹍 A certain small measure, ten hairs make a Ching; a decimal part of a rule; a pattern; a measure; a limit; a road or path; to travel on a road or path Name of a city; a surname. Chang ch'ing 章程 rules and regulations. 前程 Tsëen ch'ing, preferment; promotion; prosperous circumstance.

Ch'ing too yaou yuen 程途遙遠 the road is vastly long; the distance is great. 程數 Ch'ing soo, a certain decimal part of a debt paid by a person who becomes bankrupt. 一程 Yih ch'ing, one tenth. 五程 Woo ch'ing, five tenths, &c.

鄭 Substantial; possessing worth; diligent; careful. Name of an ancient state, and of a Hëen district; an usual surname.

珵 A certain valuable stone, such as the Chinese wear at their girdles, as ornaments.

睜 Ch'ing-ch'ing 睜睜 to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

莖 A certain species of bamboo or reed. A mat made of reeds, on which the Chinese of former times sat and ate their meals.

程 Ch'ing or Lo-ch'ing 裸程 naked; disrobed in a rude barbarous manner. A girdle worn round the waist; to wear at the girdle.

逞 High minded and presuming; thrusting one's self forward; seizing or availing one's-self of; precipitate; alacrity; pleased with: to penetrate or extend to; to carry to the extreme limit; a careless dissipated manner of acting is called 不逞 Pŭh ch'ing.

Ch'ing yĭh she këen teĭh fun noo 逞一時間的忿怒 to act on a fit of passion.

酲 Partially roused from a fit of intoxication; slightly come to one's senses after being intoxicated; the sorrow and vexation which is felt on recovering from a degrading state of drunkenness.

餕 Provisions; victuals.

賵 Unable to sell; unsaleable.

頼 赬 頼 A carnation colour; twice dyed; a change of colour; extreme toil and labour, which idea, they say, arises from a fish's tail becoming reddish by toil, and the human hair white.

丞 Two men supporting with the hands. Original form of the following. A surname.

承 丞 烝 To be second to; to second; to aid; to help; an assistant; a helper; an assistant in office. To receive or present to. 扶丞 Foo ch'ing, to support. 丞相 Ch'ing sëang, a minister of state was so called under the Ming dynasty 縣丞 Hëen ch'ing, a second officer or assistant in a Hëen district. 中丞 Chung ch'ing, a certain officer of considerable rank in the state, who has the privilege of writing to the Emperor. 上丞 Shang ch'ing, and 少丞 Shaou ch'ing, names of stars.

Ch'ing hing kung 丞行公 the head clerks who drew up papers in the inferior public offices. See 稿 Kaou.

涿 Ch'ing, or Tsëen ch'ing 潛涿 to put under water; to sink.

脀 胲 脀 To fill a tripod used in sacrifice, with the flesh of the victim: a vessel without feet, filled in the same manner, is expressed by 載 Tsae.

𢍰 To fly; to raise high; to assist.

跡 The feet.

𨈆廱 To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

成 To assist in perfecting; to finish; to perfect; to effect; to complete; to become; that which is good and fit for use; things to be done in the day, month or year; that which is well and properly done. To level or adjust; a complete piece of music. Name of a district; a surname.

Ch'ing sze tsae t'ëen 成事在天 to give success to, or perfect any work, remains with Heaven; it is not in man's power. 成人之美 Ch'ing jin che mei, to assist people in affecting their virtuous purpose; or 成人好事 Ch'ing jin haou sze. 成空 Ch'ing k'ung, to become a void; to be annihilated. 成吉思可汗 Ch'ing-keĭh-sze-k'o-han, Genghisk'han, the great Tartar conqueror. 成帝 Ch'ing-te, the Emperor who reigned when our SAVIOUR appeared in Judea. 成員 (or 圓) 銀子 Ch'ing yuen yin tsze, whole dollars. See 碎 Suy. 成大儒 Ch'ing ta ju, became a great scholar. 成都 Ch'ing too, the capital of Sze-chuen Province. 成就 Ch'ing tsew, to assist in effecting, whether it be good or bad. 成功 Ch'ing kung, to effect a meritorious work. 成人 Ch'ing jin, to act as becomes a human being, and not as a brute. 成始成終 Ch'ing che ch'ing chung, that which ends well, and has had a good beginning; all well executed. 成了 Ch'ing leaou, finished; completed; brought to a successful termination or conclusion. 成不起 Ch'ing pŭh k'e, unable to effect, or to complete. 成交 Ch'ing keaou, deciding on a commercial transaction, finishing a bargain.

城 From T'oo, earth, and Ch'ing, formed; perfected. The wall of a town; a walled town or city. A surname. 化城 Hwa-ch'ing, converted to a city; occurs in the books of Buddha. 內曰城外曰郭 Nuy yuĕ ch'ing, wae yuĕ kŏ, withinside is called Ch'ing, without is called Kŏ; the city and the suburbs. 皇城 Hwang ch'ing, the imperial city; denotes that space which is enclosed within the city of Pe-

king, around the Imperial palace. 省城 Săng ch'ing, the metropolis of a province. 廣東省城 Kwang-tung săng ch'ing, the city of Canton.

Ch'ing jin 城人 the battlements on the wall of a city 城根 Ch'ing kăn, or 城脚 Ch'ing këŏ, the foot of the wall of a city. 城池 Ch'ing ch'e, the ditch or moat which surrounds the wall of a city. 千里長城 Ts'ëen le ch'ang ch'ing, the city wall a thousand le in length, is the famous Chinese Great wall. 產城 Ch'an ch'ing, a growing city; is a phrase applied to those princes of ancient times, who by assumption aggrandized the limits assigned them by the Emperor. The expression alludes to a child's gradually increasing in size. 火城 Ho ch'ing, fire city, denotes a vast collection of lights. 司城 Sze ch'ing, a certain officer. 赤城 Ch'ĭh ch'ing, and 折城 Chĭh ch'ing, a certain mountain. 墓地曰佳城 Moo te yuĕ Këa ch'ing, the place of a tomb is called Këa-ch'ing, a happy city. To rhyme, read Chang.

嵊 A hill.

宬 To contain, as a house; that which is contained in a house.

晟 A kind of cupboard or press, in which to keep rice.

珹 A certain valuable stone.

㡳 The bricks or tiles connected with the pillar of a house.

盛 Ch'ing or Shing. The grain to be offered up to the gods placed in its appropriate vessels; name of a vessel; to receive or contain as a vessel of vast capacity; to put into; filled full. Affluent; luxuriant; exuberant foliage; abundant; plentiful; copious; excellent; good in the highest degree; flourishing; prosperous. To guard off, or guard against. See Shing.

Ch'ing tsew 盛酒 to fill with wine; to pour out into cups.

筬 Ch'ing kwang 筬筐 an instrument, or utensil used in weaving.

緘 To form by weaving.

誠 Without guile; without admixture; of one mind; sincere; true; honest; sincerity; truth.

Ch'ing shĭh 誠實 true and real; sincere; without deceit or fraud.

誠心在乎人 Ch'ing sin tsae hoo jin, sincerity of mind depends upon a man himself 誠能動物 Ch'ing năng tung wŭh, sincerity can influence, move, or excite all nature

茂 A certain plant, or plants generally.

郕 The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname.

陬 Name of a hilly region.

頸 The neck.

鵷 Name of a bird.

懲 To form; to regulate; to stop, or cause to desist; to repress; to caution; to warn; to correct.

Ching chwang 懲愴 to repress what is vicious or irregular, by reprehending or chastising 懲忿窒慾 Ching fun chĭh yŭh, to repress anger, and restrain vicious desires.

乘 乘 乘 Ch'ing or Shing. A cart or carriage drawn by one or more horses; pairs of things are expressed by Shing; also things in fours. In ancient times. eight hundred families furnished to government one war chariot and a horse; three men in armour, and twenty two foot soldiers; hence, Tsëen ch'ing che kwŏ 千乘之國 a nation with a thousand chariots of war, which was considered a great nation, contained eight hundred thousand families. Read Shing, to ascend a carriage; to mount a horse; to embrace an opportunity; to avail one's-self of. 車乘 Chay ch'ing, a carriage.

Ch'ing hing 乘興 to feel elevated; cheerful. 乘駕 Ch'ing këa, to ascend a horse or carriage. 乘馬 Ch'ing ma, to mount a horse; or read Ching, four horses. 乘矢 Ch'ing she, four arrows; has a reference to an ancient story. 乘時 Ch'ing she, to avail one's-self of a favorable time. 乘勢 Ch'ing she, or 乘機 Ch'ing ke, to avail one's self of an opportunity, as it respects circumstances. 乘輿 Ch'ing yu, to ride in a carriage.

塍 畦 艕 塍 A ridge or dike in the midst of Chinese fields, which serve to divide them, and also a path for the husbandmen to walk on.

揀 A path for water.

剩 剩 賸 Overplus; remainder. See Shing.

嵊 The name of a hill.

慊 A simple silly appearance.

諫 Words rapidly enunciated.

輬 A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one.

再 To raise; to elevate.

稱 稱 秤 称 From *Grain*, which is used with various terms denoting measuring. To measure; to weigh; to adjust; to be adjusted to one's wishes; corresponding to each other; suitable; the mind gratified or satisfied with. To speak about; to denominate; a designation, or name. To say; to declare; to state verbally; to compliment; to praise; to commend. A surname. 通稱 T'ung ch'ing, a general designation or name. 自稱其父曰家父 Tsze ch'ing k'e foo yuĕ Këa-foo, to designate one's own father is done by the term *Këa-foo.* Ch'ing ch'a 稱茶 to weigh teas. 稱呼 Ch'ing hoo, to designate in complimentary phrase; the terms proper for complimentary address. 稱人意 Ch'ing jin e, to suit people's wishes. 稱人之父曰令尊 Ch'ing jin che foo yuĕ Ling-tsun, to compliment a person's father, or to call him by a courteous epithet, is done by the term *Ling-tsun.* 稱人 Ch'ing jin, to praise other people. 稱已 Ch'ing ke, to praise one's-self. 稱功 Ch'ing kung, to tell of one's meritorious deeds. 稱名 Ch'ing ming, to tell one's name. 稱病 Ch'ing ping, or 稱疾 Ch'ing tseïh, to plead, or make a pretext of sickness. 稱羨 Ch'ing sëen, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; 稱道 Ch'ing taou, or 稱說 Ch'ing shwŏ, to say; to state; to declare; to speak well of. 稱揚 Ch'ing yang, or 稱舉 Ch'ing keu, to exalt; to laud to praise. 稱物輕重 Ch'ing wŭh k'ing chung, to weigh whether things be light or heavy.

慊 Ch'ing-ch'ing 慊慊 a simple, stupid, silly appearance.

偁 To commend; to praise; to exalt.

媵 A woman's name.

蕚 Ch'ing, or Keu-ch'ing 巨蕚 a certain plant.

澄 Still pure water; clear, limpid.

Ch'ing ts'ing 澄清 clear, pure, limpid. 澄江 Ch'ing këang, a pure river of water; a clear stream.

澄 Evenness or composure of mind.

澄 Rice black and spoiled.

檉 From Tree, and Shing, intuitive knowledge. A river willow; a willow which grows by the side of a river, and whose bark is of a reddish colour. It exhibits some unusual sensibility to the approach of rain, from which circumstance it has derived its name. The name of a place.

蟶 A species of oyster of an oval figure.

懲 To praise. Ch'ing-ch'ing, to caution; to warn.

誦 To praise; to commend.

繩 Ch'ing, or Shing, a cord; a string; a rope; a line stretched; to make a straight mark; to cause to conform to the straight line, in a moral sense; to warn; to restrain; to restrict; continued as by a line, not disconnected. Occurs denoting, to praise or commend. 玉繩 Yŭh ch'ing, the name of a star. 繩繩 Ch'ing ch'ing, many; a multitude; a great number of. 繩法 Ch'ing fă, royal laws or restrictions. 繩己 Ch'ing ke, to restrain one's self from any irregularity; to bind one's-self by the laws of decorum and moral propriety. 繩墨 Ch'ing mĭh, string and ink, a Chinese carpenter's marking line; he uses black ink. 繩子 Ch'ing tsze, a string or cord. 繩人 Ch'ing jin, to point out the line of duty by instruction; or to enforce it by authority.

鯛 A surname.

鯛 Small fish.

陾 Many; a great number.

騁 To walk; run or press straight forward; a horse running straight forward at full speed.

騁 Ancient form of the preceding.

CHŎ.

亍 Formed from the reverse side of 彳 Chĭh, to step with the left foot. According to Shwŏ-wăn, Chŏ, denotes to stop a little. According to others, to step with the right foot, which joined with Chĭh, makes the character 行 Hing, to walk.

卓 To erect; to erect firmly; establish; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant. A surname. 超羣卓立 Chaou k'eun chŏ leĭh, raised superior to all. 超卓 Chaou chŏ, to give preeminence to; supereminent. 顏苦孔子卓 Yen k'oo K'ung tsze chŏ, delighted in the lofty and difficult doctrines of Confucius. Chŏ chuy woo te che jin 卓錐無地之人 a man without land enough in which to stick an awl. 卓異 Chŏ e, an honorary title bestowed by the recommendation of governors on able officers at Quinquennial examinations. 卓絕 Chŏ tseuĕ, or 卓越 Chŏ yuĕ, to surpass others in talents; external figure; address or goodness. 卓立 Chŏ leĭh, to erect; to establish; erect; upright; morally correct.

倬 Great; lofty; bright; manifest. 倬彼雲漢 Chŏ pe yun han, clear and extensive as the Milky Way. 有倬其道 Yew chŏ k'e taou, there is a large open road.

啅 Same as the preceding. Also, the appearance of many mouths. Read Sŏ, many voices. Read Chaou, as 啅啅 Chaou-chaou, the voices of birds.

婥 Chŏ-yŏ 婥約 a handsome and delicate appearance.

晫 Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

棹 The name of a certain wood; a table. 椅棹 E chŏ, a kind of table or stand. Chŏ tsze 棹子 a table. 棹子上 Chŏ tsze shang, on the table. 放在棹子上面 Fang tsae chŏ tsze shang mëen, place upon the table.

諁 Commonly used for table. Considered also the same as 卓 Chŏ. A man's name.

焯 The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

噰 A certain articulate sound, which is denominated 轉舌呼 Chuen shĕ

hoo, articulating or enunciating, with a turn of the tongue; such as the 囉 Lo, and 嚕 Loo, i. e. *Ro* and *Roo*, of the Buddhists and Tartars; by which it would appear that the sound referred to, is that of the letter *R*.

淖 Chŏ yŏ 淖約 supple; weak; delicate. It is used with several other characters. Read Naou, mire; miry; the name of a stream. A surname. Read Chaou, concord; harmony.

猹 A fierce strong dog.

筲 Chŏ or Chaou, a kind of basket for taking fish with.

睢 Clearness of sight.

綽 Slow; leisurely. Chŏ yŏ 綽約 weak; delicate.

踔 Chŏ or 跅踔 Chin chŏ, an unusual extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular. 跅踔 Chin chŏ, not making progress.

趠 } Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance, remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, to over-step; to over-pass.

逴

騅 A horse making little or no progress.

髦 Long hair.

勺 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids. To contain a small quantity. Name of an ancient piece of music. A certain exercise; a surname. 一勺水之多 Yih chŏ shwuy che to, as much as a Chŏ (or spoonful) of water. 漏勺 Low chŏ, a wooden bowl, or large spoon with holes, to lift the solids and permit the liquids to flow out.

Chŏ, implies to take or adopt, 勺先祖之道也 Chŏ sëen tsoo che taou yay, to adopt or follow up the principles or doctrines of the ancient fathers. 舞勺 Woo chŏ, a kind of exercise which consists in brandishing weapons, and throwing one's self into various attitudes.

彴 A plank; a plank for crossing a stream. Chŏ yŏ 彴約 a shooting star.

汋 The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream, and of a place.

㴱 Strong; robust.

灼 To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

Chŏ chŏ 灼灼 a splendid luminous appearance; glorious. 灼艾分痛 Chŏ ngae fun t'ung, cauterizing himself to share the pain (with his brother.)

焯 Chŏ, or Chŏ ke 焯箕 a kind of cover, to keep the rain off a carriage.

焯 Name of a plant.

豹 Name of an animal like a leopard.

芍 Chŏ, or Chŏ yŏ 芍藥 a medicinal plant, well-known in China.

約 A single garment; cool clothes; short garments which leave the legs at liberty.

酌 To pour out and fill other vessels; to deliberate; to consult; in order to devise the best means; the name of a place. Chŏ e 酌議 to consult, to devise. 酌酒 Chŏ tsew, to pour out wine, to fill another vessel with.

點 Chŏ or Teĭh. A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

啄 噣 To strike with the bill; to peck. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chów, in the same sense. 俯啄蚊虻而食之 Foo chŏ wăn mang urh shĭh che, bowed the head, pecked flies and ate them. 剝啄 Pŏ chŏ, to knock, as at a door.

Chŏ sŏ 啄粟 to peck grains of millet. 啄木鳥 Chŏ mŭh neaou, a woodpecker. To rhyme, read Tŭh.

㦸 To strike; to push.

掉 To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

椓 A punishment which consists in depriving of the parts of generation, or otherwise mutilating the body.

涿 Flowing down in drops; to strike. Name of a stream, and of a district.

琢 To work stones or gems; to cut; to carve. To choose; to select.

Chŏ yŭh ch'ing k'e 琢玉成器 to cut a stone and form it into some utensil for use or ornament. 琢磨 Chŏ mo, to cut and rub a stone; used to denote employing labour upon any thing, particularly on the style of written composition. 琢雕 Chŏ teaou, or 琢彫 Chŏ teaou, to cut and carve, or dress up a stone. 琢文 Chŏ wăn, to cut and adorn with engraved lines.

涿 Name of an ancient principality.

瘃 Chŏ or Chŭh. Sores on the hands and feet caused by cold.

磔 To strike, as with a stone.

斫 To cut; to engrave; to carve; to cut into pieces or slices.

諑 To attack with words; to state or tell to. To reprehend; to blame; to rail at; to slander; to vilify.

蟅 Chŏ, or Ma chŏ 馬蟅 a certain horse insect.

踔 To skip or leap.

餟 To eat; a kind of cake.

豖 A hill.

貈 The tail of a dragon.

闊 Name of a river.

捉 Chŏ or Tsŭh, to prosecute; to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch; to seize; to reprehend.

Chŏ choo 捉住 to seize and hold fast. 捉獲 Chŏ hwŏ, to catch; to seize as a criminal. 捉姦 Chŏ këen, to catch an adulterer. 捉拿 Chŏ na, to take hold of; to seize. 捉搦 Chŏ neĭh, to grasp; to seize. 捉賊 Chŏ tsĭh, to catch a thief.

婥 / 婥 Chŏ, or repeated Chŏ chŏ, discreet, respectful, correct manner.

浞 Sediment; dregs; that which sinks to the foot or bottom. Han-chŏ 寒浞 name of a person mentioned in history.

琸 Chŏ or Chŭh, class; series; arranged in order.

盟 A cup or other vessel of the kind.

碏 Chŏ or Chŭh, a small stone.

趠 Chŏ chŏ, a slow drawling pace, as if diseased in some way.

鋜 To fetter the feet; an iron instrument for delving.

齱 Chŏ or Tsŏ, noise made by the teeth against each other; the grinding of the teeth; gnashing the teeth, expressive of the pressure of some difficulty, which is also denoted by 齷齱 Uh-chŏ.

擉 An utensil for catching fish; to take by piercing or sticking into; to strike; to harpoon; to push.

燭 Disquietude of mind.

斲 To deprive of the parts of generation as a punishment; to mutilate the body.

蠋 Name of a plant.

鐲 A kind of small bell used in the army for making signals.

擢 To pluck up; to select from; to raise; to promote; to employ in office; to lead; to induce; to excite.

Chŏ yung 擢用 to raise and employ in the government.

籮 To wound, hurt, or injure any thing with a bamboo.

擢 Sŏ-chŏ 蒴擢 a certain plant with five leaves.

濯 To rinse, to wash; to drink; bright. A fat and sleek appearance, an oily shining appearance, such as is exhibited by well fed animals.

玃 A certain animal like a monkey, of a yellow colour.

蠗 A certain animal of the monkey species; a kind of small frog.

霍 Chŏ-chŏ, a heavy rain.

鷟 A wild fowl with a long tail; a pheasant.

著 箸 着 To place; to cause to take effect; to order; to command; to strike at; a command or order. Following Verbs, shews their action, or their taking effect.

Chŏ keĭh 着急 to become impatient; anxious; the mind in a hurried fluttered state, not knowing what to do. 着落 Chŏ lŏ, being placed; arranged; the responsibility, or obligation to pay, fixed on some individual, or class of persons; when exactions of the government offices are thus settled, they are said. Yew 有 to have Chŏ lŏ. 看着 K'an chŏ, to look at.

儲 A surname.

搘 To place near to.

斲 To split or rend.

躇 To skip; to hop; to run in an irregular manner.

斲 斲 斲 To cut; to pare; to hew.

鐲 To cut or hew; to chop.

剭 To chop or hew. Read Tow, a small orifice.

斫 斬 斷 斬 To cut off; to cut across, or cut down, with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

灣 Name of a stream of water.

斲 A kind of axe or hatchet.

斲 An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

䙝 Garments reaching to the ground.

繳 繫 Chŏ, or 矰繳 Tsăng-chŏ, silk cord attached to an arrow or dart to shoot at birds and draw the arrow back again.

Chŏ jaou 繳繞 Winding about; wound round.

CH'Ŏ.

妁 A go-between in making marriage alliances; to consult about uniting two families.

促 Near, short, close; urgent, pressing. See Tsŭh.

屬 A name of a person famous in history, is 顏屬 Yen-chŏ.

CHOO.

丶 A point; a stop. That which denotes a stop. The flame of a lamp. Borrowed to denote 主 Choo, that which illumines and directs; A lord or master.

丶丶 In the religious books of Fŭh, used for 伊 E, a pronoun, he, she, it, they. Also, the form of 下 Hëa, below, in the Running hand.

主 The flame in the midst of a lamp. That which gives light and direction; A Sovereign; a lord; a master. The principal; the chief. Read as a Verb, to rule; to govern; to direct; to consider as the principal or chief. 家主 Këa choo, the master of a house. 人主 Jin choo, 國主 Kwŏ choo, 君主 Keun choo, 主子 Choo tsze, the Sovereign of a country. 施主 She choo, a person who gives a donation to a religious house. 恩主 Ngăn

choo, a benefactor. 債主 Chae choo, a creditor. 誰作主 Shwuy tsŏ choo, who acts as master? who controls? 主 Choo, the Deity, in the language of Chinese Mahommedans. The Romish Missionaries use 天主 T'ëen choo, the Lord of Heaven, to denote the Supreme Being. 店主 Tëen choo, an inn-keeper. 祭主 Tse choo, the person who presides in offering sacrifice. 縣主 Hëen choo, a magistrate of a district. 公主 Kung choo, a Princess. 上公主 Shang kung choo, the sisters of the Emperor. 大上公主 Ta shang kung choo, the Emperor's aunt. 自主 Tsze choo, to direct one's-self; personal liberty. 我不敢專主 Wo pŭh kan chuen choo, I dare not assume the control. 是他的主意 She t'a teĭh choo e, it is his will. 任憑你主意 Jin p'ing ne choo e, you may have your own will. 有箇主意在此 Yew ko choo e tsae ts'ze, here is a plan, I recommend this method. 神主 Shin choo, a tablet in family temples, with the name of the deceased inscribed on it. If he has held an official situation, the name of his office is inscribed before his own. 爲主 Wei choo, to be, or to be considered the chief or principal.

Choo ch'e 主治 to govern, to regulate. 主持 Choo ch'e, to have the control in one's own hand, to have the management of. 主張 Choo chang, a plan of proceeding or management existing in one's mind; to manage. 主意 Choo e, the decision; the will; a plan. 主爻 Choo foo, a double surname. 主奧 Choo ngaou, to sit in retirement. 主顧 Choo koo, a patron, a protector. 主令 Choo ling, to order. 主人 Choo jin, the opposite of guest. 主人 Choo jin, a master. 主日 Choo jĭh, the Lord's day, or the chief day; is used for Sunday by the Catholics in China. 主母 Choo moo, a mistress. 主簿 Choo pŏ, an assistant officer in a Hëen. 主保 Choo paou, to protect, or advocate the cause of another. 主守 Choo show, to keep; to guard; to protect. 主使 Choo she, to order or direct as a master. 主宰 Choo tsae, to rule, to control. 主意不在我 Choo e pŭh tsae wo, the

decision does not rest with me.

住 To halt; to stop; to erect; to withstand; to dwell. A surname. 停住脚 T'ing choo këŏ, to stop the foot; to cease from walking. 留住 Lew choo, to detain. 塞住 Sĭh choo, to stop up an aperture.

Choo show 住手 to stop the hand; i. e. to cease from working or doing anything. 忽然住了口 Hwŭh jen choo leaou k'ow, suddenly stopped the mouth; i. e. ceased to speak. 抵敵不住 Te t'eĭh pŭh choo, unable to withstand an enemy. 忍不住 Jin pŭh choo, unable to endure. 你在那裡住 Ne tsae na le choo, where do you live? or which expresses the same 你住在那裡 Ne choo tsae na le. 我係在省城居住 Wo he tsae săng ch'ing keu choo, I reside at the chief city of the province. 雜住 Tsă choo, various ranks or tribes of persons living in the same place. 住止 Choo che, to be settled in for a time only. 住居 Choo keu, to reside or dwell in permanently. 住了哭 Choo leaou kŭh, to desist from weeping.

吐 A distorted mouth; the sound made when calling to fowls. According to some, the bill of a bird; the voice of a bird. Same as 咮 Choo.

宝 A stone tablet erected with a kind of border around it, or in a case, on which the name of the deceased is written, otherwise called 神主 Shin choo.

拄 A post placed in an inclined position to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose.

Choo mei 拄楣 a transverse beam. 拄撐 Choo ts'ang or Ch'ang, an inclined post.

柱 A wooden post; a stone pillar; used figuratively for persons who are a support to any cause; forms part of the name of a hill; of offices in the government; the strings of an instrument. To sustain; to support; to uphold.

Choo shĭh che jin 柱石之臣 a statesman who is as a pillar to the empire. 柱下 Choo hëa or 柱後 Choo how, a certain official cap. 柱國 Choo kwŏ, or reversed Kwŏ choo, a pillar of the nation; a minister of state; a statesman. 柱廳 Choo t'ing, a kind of dome supported by pillars. 柱工員

Choo kung yuen, a certain officer; a kind of musician.

崔 Choo, or 天崔 T'ëen choo, a lofty hill.

注 Water flowing or shooting off in streams; to lead or be led; that to which the mind is directed; to record; to comment upon or illustrate by appropriate attention to.

Choo e 注意 to direct the attention of the mind to; or the mind to flow to an object. 注措 Choo tsoo, to point to and place; to spread out and arrange. 注眼 Choo yen, to fix the eyes upon.

炷 The light of a lamp, the wick of a lamp; from which chiefly the light proceeds; a match or stick of fragrant wood.

Choo hëang 炷香 a stick of incense.

竚 To stop; to wait.

祉 } The tablet inscribed to departed spirits in temples; or the assistance derived therefrom. The stone or base on which the tablet dedicated to departed spirits is placed, or the tablet itself.

砠 }

笙 An utensil for tuning stringed instruments.

狂 A yellow dog, with a black head.

罣 A small net for catching fish.

疰 Disease.

蛀 An insect that destroys wood.

註 To define; to explain; to illustrate the import or sense of; to record; to preserve a written account of. Explanation; definition; commentary. 四書註 Sze-shoo choo, a commentary on the Four books.

Choo keae 註解 or 註釋 Choo shih, to illustrate; to explain. 註明 Choo ming, a clear, lucid explanation, or commentary. 註疏 Choo soo, open full explanation. 註書立說 Choo shoo leih shwŏ, to explain books and insert what is said by different authorities. 註說 Choo shwŏ, explanation; illustration.

躭 } An erect appearance of the person.

胜 }

跓 Great strength of limb; to stand firm.

軴 To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.

鈕 To inter valuables with the dead.

鞀 A piece of military dress which covers the knee.

駐 To stop and rest one's horse; a temporary residence.

Choo ma 駐馬 to stop or rest one's horse; to reside, or remain in a place for the time being. 駐蹕 Choo peĭh, places at which the Emperor stops in his tours through the Empire. 駐足 Choo tsŭh, to halt; to stop; to make a temporary stay.

麈 An animal of the deer species, larger than the deer, and having a long tail; said to be a leader to flocks of deer.

點 Something which marks and points off, as 、 Choo, a dot or mark of a pause.

鉒 A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

鵻 Choo, or Woo-choo 烏鵻 a species of tortoise.

朱 A carnation or vermillion colour. A surname.

Choo yen hŏ fă 朱顏鶴髮 a red face and grey hairs; a robust old man. 朱雀 Choo tsëŏ, a constellation. 朱熹 Choo-he, the name of Choo-foo-tsze. 朱夫子 Choo-foo-tsze, a well known Commentator on the Four Books, who lived in the 12th Century. 朱紅 Choo hung, scarlet.

侏 Choo joo 侏儒 a short small person; a pigmy. Also the small pillars above the rafters of a house; in which sense it is commonly, but erroneously written 株檽 Choo now. 伶侏 Ling choo, name of an ancient Musician.

咮 Chĕ choo 讋咮 or 吼咮 Tëĕ choo, loquacious talkative manner. Read Choó, the voice of birds. Read Chow, the bill of a bird. The name of a star. 鳳咮 Fung choo, the name of an ancient stone on which to rub ink.

姝 Handsome features; beautiful countenance; delicate.

Choo sĭh 姝色 a pretty woman.

株 The root of a tree lying above ground; put in the lowest place; the most degraded state; the trunk of a tree. A numeral of trees.

Choo show yĭh yu 株守一隅 confined in a corner for want of talent to appear in the world; said by persons of themselves. 株枸 Choo kow, a tree broken in the midst.

洙 Name of a stream of water, in Shan-tung. A surname.

Choo sze 洙泗 two streams

which meet and join near the native place of Confucius.

戕 A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy

狋 Choo, or Choo-joo 狋孺 an imaginary animal, said to be like a fox, having the scales of a fish, and wings.

珠 A pearl or a bead; beads strung and worn like a necklace; the ball of the eye. Choo or Chin-choo 珍珠 the pearl obtained from oysters; any thing precious or valuable. 江珠 Këang-choo, denotes a species of amber; the name of a place, and of a certain wood. 連珠 Lëen-choo, the name of a work well known amongst Chinese literati. 混圓的珠子 Kwăn yuen teïh choo tsze, pearls that are so round as to roll about. 朝珠 Ch'aou choo, court beads; worn as an ornamental necklace, by the present Dynasty; the different ranks of officers wear different kinds.

Choo pïh san 珠珀散 a certain medicine. 珠稱夜光 Choo ch'ing yay kwang, pearls are called night splendors; meaning the carbuncle. 珠翠 Choo tsuy, pearls and feathers, for head dress.

硃 Choo, or Tan sha 丹砂 a red oxide; vermillion. 銀硃種 Yin choo chung, cinnabar; an ore of mercury combined with sulphur found in the earth.

Choo sha 硃砂 Cinnabaris nativa. 銀硃 Yin choo, vermillion made from the preceding. 硃砂桔 Choo sha keïh, the best kind of Mandarin orange; denominated from its beautiful colour.

祝 Imprecations; curses.

筑 A kind of screen; not spread out, or extended.

絑 A species of red or crimson silk.

蛛 The spider; otherwise called 蜘蛛 Che choo, which expression comes from 知誅 Che choo, to *know* how to *destroy*; alluding to the skill of the spider in forming its web.

祩 Red garments.

茱 Choo yu 茱萸 name of a medicine, of an acrid taste.

誅 To make inquisition for; to punish; to wound; to destroy; to put to death; to kill; to involve the residue of men in crime, as the root being taken

out of the ground causes the decay of the branches and leaves; to eradicate; to exterminate.

Choo tsĭh 誅責 to punish; to chastise. 誅戮 Choo lŭh, to exterminate by cutting to pieces human beings; to inflict capital punishment on state prisoners or rebels; to exterminate or reduce a smaller state, for some real or supposed insult. 誅累 Choo luy, to involve in some calamity.

跦 The appearance of a bird; leaping and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing impeded.

邾 Name of an ancient nation.

酥 To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

銖 Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

Choo tseĭh ts'un luy 銖積寸纍 to accumulate farthings and hoard up inches; is applied to persons to denote that they are miserly 銖衣 Choo e, certain garments worn by genii.

駎 A horse with a black mouth.

鮢 Name of a fish.

鵊 雉 A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

宁 The space between a door and a screen.

Choo leĭh 宁立 to stand inside the door, but outside of the screen.

佇 A considerable length of time; to stand a long time; to wait.

Choo k'an 佇看 to stand and look. 佇立 Choo leĭh, to stand and look. 佇望 Choo wang, to stand hoping for, or expecting.

竚 To heap upon and press down.

紵 幬 褚 A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

竚 Knowledge and wisdom.

杼 楮 A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made, there are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

眝 To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

汢 Clear; pure; limpid.

炸 To cause to fume by the force of heat.

盆 A certain utensil or vessel.

竚 To stand for a long time.

竚 杼 The transverse part of a loom.

紵 祚 A cloak, screen, or covering.

鉛 A vessel for containing rice.

羜 A lamb.

苧 The name of a plant; a species of hemp; the root of this plant is mixed up with wheaten flour and formed into 苧蘿 Choo-lo, cakes.

詩 That which is known; knowledge; wisdom. A man's name.

貯 To accumulate; to store up; an accumulation; a hoard.

Choo k'oo 貯庫 to lay up in a public treasury. 貯在 Choo tsae, to lay or store up. 貯藏 Choo ts'ang, to store up; to lay up in a warehouse.

楮 The name of a tree, of the bark of which both cloth and paper were made; name of a paper once substituted for money; name of a hill.

Choo pe 楮幣 a kind of bank note. See 鈔 Ch'aou 楮錢 Choo ts'ëen, gilt paper which the Chinese burn in sacrifices.

渚 Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

煑 煮 To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo-tsaou 煮棗 name of a place. Choo shwuy 煮水 to boil water.

Choo chŭh 煮粥 to boil rice to a kind of gruel. 煮飯 Choo fan, to boil rice 煮茗 Choo ming, to boil tea, expresses to prepare an entertainment. 煮熟 Choo shŭh, to boil maturely. 煮菜 Choo ts'ae, to boil vegetables; to prepare food.

豬 猪 A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, and of a hill, and of a district; the name of a medicine.

Choo lung ts'aou 猪籠草 Nepenthes distillatoria. 猪隻

Choo chih, a pig. 猪油 Choo yew, pig's oil; lard. 猪口 Choo k'ow, the name of a place. 猪肉 Choo jow, pork. 猪毛 Choo maou, the hairs or bristle of a swine.

瀦 A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

蕸 蕸 Name of a medicinal plant.

櫧 The name of a wood.

箸 櫡 The two slips of wood used by the Chinese to eat with; they hold them in their fingers so as to perform the part of nippers; chop-sticks.

籌 A kind of basket made of reeds.

褚 A surname.

著 To manifest to the world; to make or be conspicuous; to publish books as an author; to supply; to fix; to settle. Used for 宁 Choo.

Choo ming 著明 to illustrate clearly. 著述 Choo shŭh, to narrate; to write and publish.

儲 Choo or Chŏ, a surname.

諸 Not one only; several; many. All; every. A particle denoting in; at; from; respecting. Sometimes denotes doubt. The name of an office; of a divinity. A name of plants; and trees; and insects; and hills, and swamps. A surname.

Choo fan 諸凡 all; every. 諸凶曰禍 Choo heung yuĕ ho, all evils are called Ho. 諸侯 Choo-how, princes of ancient states. 諸葛 Choo-kŏ, a man famous in the history of the third century. 諸公 Choo kung, or 諸位 Choo wei, all you gentlemen. 諸事 Choo sze, all or every affair. 諸多 Choo to, a great many. 諸于 Choo yu, certain clothes. 求正諸已 K'ew ching choo ke, to endeavour to put one's person in a straight, correct posture in order to shoot with the bow

儲 To collect together; to provide in order to assist. To assist, or be second to. A surname.

Choo tseih 儲積 gathered together; accumulated. 儲君 Choo keun, or 東儲 Tung-choo, the Prince, or heir apparent. 儲跱 Choo che, provided with.

櫧 Name of a wood, said to be very durable.

瀦 Name of a stream or river.

礎 Choo, or Keen-choo 礪礎 a certain blue stone for grinding or rubbing; it is fit for polishing gems.

藷 Another name for the sugar cane.

Choo yu 藷萸 a certain plant.

蠩 Choo, or Keu-choo 蝼蠩 name of a certain insect.

櫫 A certain wood. 楬櫫 Keë choo, a kind of wooden tomb-stone; a piece of wood, with the name of the deceased upon it, left at the place of interment. Used in ancient times.

瀦 A place where water stagnates.

翥 翥 To fly up, or fly off; to fly away.

豬 Used for Choo, a pig; and for T'oo, the abdomen.

蝫 鰆 Name of an insect or fish, which is variously described.

褚 A kind of bag or other utensil for putting clothes in; a pali with which to cover a coffin; to cut out, or make clothes.

鑄 鑄 To fuse metals; to melt. A surname. The name of an ancient kingdom; the name of a place.

Choo ts'een 鑄錢 to coin money.

馵 A horse with a white hind left foot, and white above the knees. A horse with its feet bound.

猀 Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

CH'OO.

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo. From *Knife* and *Clothes*. To begin to cut garments. To use garments to cover the figure, is the commencement of civilization. To begin; to commence; the commencement. A surname. 凡事始初難 Fan sze che ch'oo nan, every thing is difficult at first. 你做了初一我就要做初二了 Ne tso leaou ch'oo yih, wo tsew yaou tso ch'oo urh leaou, do you do the first, and I'll do the second, is the language of threatening. My conduct will be regulated by yours; as you behave to me, I'll behave to you. 人之初性本善 Jin che

ch'oo sing pun shen, the nature or disposition of man is originally (at the birth of each individual) virtuous. 亞初哥 Ya ch'oo ko, a beginner; one quite unexperienced. 始初 Che ch'oo, the beginning; at first.

Ch'oo lae cha taou 初來乍到 just now come for the first time. *Ch'oo is applied to the first ten days of every month.* 初旬 Ch'oo seuen, the first decade, or first ten days of the month. From the tenth to the twentieth, or second decade, is called 中旬 Chung seuen. The last decade, or from the twentieth to the thirtieth, is called 下旬 Hëa seuen. 十月初八日 Shĭh yuĕ ch'oo pă jĭh, the eighth of the tenth moon. 每月初一 Mei yuĕ ch'oo yĭh, the first of each moon. 幾日到初十 Ke jĭh taou ch'oo shĭh, how many days are there to the tenth? 今日甚麽日初 Kin jĭh shin mo jĭh ch'oo, what day of the first decade is to-day?

殊 To kill; to destroy; very different from; exceedingly; very. Used also for 誅 Choo. Commonly read Shoo, which see.

趎 A man's name.

躇躇 Ch'oo, or 躊躇 Ch'ow ch'oo, the feet entangled; embarrassed, literally or figuratively; at a loss how to proceed; unable to advance; perplexed.

除 Steps up to a hall or palace; the space inside of a door, but outside the door screen. To exclude; to remove any evil; to cure a disease; to open wider. To put out of the number; to subtract, to except from; to put away; besides. To be installed in a new office, the preceding officer being dismissed; to exchange. The period when the old year expires, and is changed for the new one. Read Yu. denoting the 4th moon.

Ch'oo e 除疑 to lay aside doubts or suspicions. 除非 Ch'oo fei, excluding; the putting aside, doing so and so; i. e. putting the doing so out of the question, or suppositive; if it be put out of the question, then so and so may be done; sometimes translated by *if*, or *if it be so*. 除亂 Ch'oo lwan, to suppress anarchy. 除收尚欠 Ch'oo show shang k'ëen, besides what has been received, still owing. 除了這個

Ch'oo leaou chay ko, exclusive of this; besides this. 除惡口 Ch'oo ngŏ k'ow, to put away evil speech; a vicious, harsh mode of speaking. 除根 Ch'oo kăn, to eradicate. 除皮 Ch'oo pe, exclusive of the package. 除非拚死 Ch'oo fei pwan sze, putting aside the consideration of its being at the risk of one's life. 除夕 Ch'oo seĭh, or 除歲 Ch'oo suy, the last evening of the year. 除惡務盡 Ch'oo ngŏ woo tsin, in putting away bad men, they must be excluded entirely. 除去奸黨 Ch'oo k'eu kĕen tang, to eject an intriguing traitorous party. 除去幾多還剩幾多 Ch'oo k'eu ke to, hwan shing ke to, how many are put away or subtracted; and how many yet remain? 除去蓋頭 Ch'oo k'eu kae t'ow, put off the bride's vail. 除了我 Ch'oo leaou wo, excepting me. 除非不要這件物 Ch'oo fei pŭh yaou chay kĕen wŭh, if this thing be not wanted.

篨 K'eu ch'oo 籧篨 a mat rolled up; a deformed person; hunch-backed.

蜍 Ch'oo, or Ch'en-ch'oo 蟾蜍 a species of frog. See Ch'en.

瘵 Silly; stupid; foolish; swollen.

滁 The name of a river; and of a district.

蒢 A certain plant, known by more names than one.

櫥 厨 A quiver to contain arrows; a case for books. A place for killing animals; a kitchen; a cook-house.

Ch'oo fang 櫥房 a cook-house; a kitchen. 櫥子 Ch'oo tsze, or 櫥人 Ch'oo jin, a cook.

幮 A kind of curtain; a bed curtain.

躕 Entangled; embarrassed.

澍 Seasonable rain.

篅 Ch'oo, or T'oo, a certain reed or bamboo; to break these reeds; baskets formed of them.

抒 Ch'oo or Shoo, to take by the hand; to lead; to lay open one's mind, or state one's feelings; to explain; to remove or exclude.

Ch'oo sĕay sing ts'ing 抒寫性情 to state one's feelings in writing to a friend. 抒意 Ch'oo e, to exhibit or declare one's intention.

杼 A transverse part of a loom. Thin or narrow; to pare thin. Name of a wood and of a fruit; in which last sense it is read Mow.

Ch'oo chŭh 杼軸 two parts of a loom; the one transverse, the other lengthwise.

杵 A wooden beater, or pestle. K'ew ch'oo 臼杵 a mortar and pestle. Chin ch'oo 砧杵 Chin, a stone on which clothes are beaten to whiten them, and Ch'oo, the wooden beater.

樞 The centre of motion; a hinge; what is central; fundamental; indispensable; the north polar star is called T'ëen ch'oo 天樞 the hinge of heaven; the first star, as the Chinese consider it, of 北斗 Pĭh tow, Ursa-Major. The name of a wood; name of a sacrifice.

Ch'oo ke 樞機 the controller of motion; the hinge on which all turns, either literally or figuratively. 樞密 Ch'oo meĭh, the hinge of secrets, or secret hinge; formerly the title of a Commander-in-Chief, or military board. 樞紐 Ch'oo new, the loop on which anything hangs or turns. 樞德 Ch'oo tĭh, a cardinal virtue. (MS. Dictionary.) 樞密院 Ch'oo meĭh yuen, a kind of privy council under the Sung dynasty.

貙 Name of a certain animal.

摅 To spread out; to extend; to scatter; to extend; to ascend; to mount; to determine; to decide.

貙 Ch'oo, or Ch'oo-hoo 貙虎 animal about the size of a dog, said to be like a fox.

Ch'oo jin 貙人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

樗 A certain wood; a wood, the substance and bark of which is like varnish, and its leaves stinking; when large, it is full of protuberances which make it unfit for use; and when small it is so crooked as to be useless.

Ch'oo leĭh yung ts'ae 樗櫟庸材 an ordinary material; useless as the trees Ch'oo and Leĭh. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the Emperor.

處 处 處 To stop; to rest; to dwell; to reside; to distinguish; to discriminate; to manage; to arrange; to do what is necessary in any case. A district; a surname. Read Ch'oo, a

a place; a particular portion of space; a dwelling place. A circumstance; a point of conduct or character. A man's name. 居處 Keu ch'oo, to live, to dwell. 短處 Twan ch'oo, the short part of a man's character; a fault; an error. 怎麼處 Tsăng mo ch'oo, what place? Ch'oo tsze 處子 an unmarried woman who dwells retired. 處置他 Ch'oo che t'a, to place him down; to settle, or do for him; to put him to death. 處世 Ch'oo she, to attend to the affairs of the world. 處家 Ch'oo këa, to manage the affairs of a family. 處己 Ch'oo ke, to manage or attend to one's-self. 處暑 Ch'oo shoo, a term, August 24th. 處事遲而不急 Ch'oo sze ch'e urh pŭh keĭh, to manage affairs leisurely, not with precipitate haste. 處大事 Ch'oo ta sze, to manage great affairs.

CHOW.

由 A kind of helmet.

宙 To contain under cover, as in a ship or carriage; to contain as the earth, or the universe; including all ages, from high antiquity to the present time. See 宇 Yu. 宇宙 Yu chow, the universe.

妯 The heart moved or affected by grief; disquietude of mind.

Chow le 妯娌 the wives of the eldest and second son, are denominated by these two words; they address each other by them; the junior calls the senior Chow, and the senior calls the junior Le.

怵 Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

綢 紹 Chow, or Tsow. 綢紗 Chow sha, a species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture.

詶 To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

胄 A helmet. 貝胄 Pei chow, a helmet adorned with gems. 甲胄 Këă chow, armour and helmets. 甲胄在身不能全禮 Këă chow tsae shin pŭh năng tseuen le, armour and a helmet are now upon me, I cannot perform what perfect ceremony requires. To be distinguished

from 胄 Chow, see Radical 肉 Jow, these two are often confounded in Classical books.

稠 The produce of the grain called 稻 Taou.

綢 Confused; obscure. One says, the end of a ball of thread.

鼬 A creature of the rat or mouse species.

鮡 A certain fish.

州 A place which is habitable in the midst of water; an island; a place where men and birds are collected in numbers. A district; an ancient division, supposed to be a ninth part of the world. A surname; name of an ancient nation, and of a city.

Chow, hëen 州縣 a Chow district and a Hëen district. The Chow district consisted in ancient times of two thousand five hundred families. 廣州府 Kwang-chow foo, the district of Canton. 城 Ch'ing, city or town, added to the preceding, expresses the city of Canton, in the province known by that name to Europeans. 九州 Kew chow, the nine islands near Macao; these two words are used to denote the whole world, in allusion to a division made after the Deluge. 州里 Chow-le a district; a neighbourhood generally.

徜 To walk; to go.

洲 An island; a place habitable for men or birds in the midst of the water. 青洲 Tsing-chow, the Isle de Verde, at Macao. 三洲塘 San-chow-tang, provincial dialect Sam-chow-tong, or San-ciang.

茱 The name of a plant.

鈿 A golden knife; the word gold is probably used to denote metal generally.

舟 A boat or other vessel; to put into and carry; to transport to another place. The name of a place; and of an office. A surname.

Chow ch'ay so che 舟車所至 wherever a boat or a carriage can go to. 舟之 Chow che, to carry a thing with one. 舟中 Chow chung, in a boat or vessel. 舟山 Chow-shan, the port commonly called Chu-san. 舟楫 Chow tsëë, a boat oar. 舟適膠淺 Chow shih keaou tsëen, the boat (in which the king was) got fast aground. 舟次 Chow tsze, to remain some time in a boat; to pass

the night in a boat.

匋 To circulate or extend to every part.

佻 Something extended or spread, so as to screen, to shade, or obscure.

洮 A slight ripple on the surface of water.

烑 The motion of fire or flame.

矧 An arrow for shooting birds.

絑 Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

荂 Name of a plant.

翢 Weak feathers.

詶 Much talk; loquacity.

趣 Embarrassed, making no progress.

輈 A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

駲 Chow-sow 駲騷 a large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

鯛 The name of a fish.

周 From 用 Yung, to use, and 口 k'ow, the mouth. To provide for fully; to supply the wants of; a curve; a bend. To perform a circle; to extend to every place; to complete; faithful. Close together; to the extreme degree; to the end. Enters into the formation of proper names; a surname. To rhyme, read Shoo. 道周 Taou chow, the windings of a road 陽周定周平周皆縣名 Yang-chow, Ting-chow, P'ing-chow, keae Hëen ming, Yang-chow, Ting-chow, and P'ing-chow, are all names of districts. Chow chang 周章 hurry; bustle. 周周 Chow chow, the name of a bird. 不周 Pŭh chow, name of a hill. 周流 Chow lew, to flow all around; to travel every where. 周密 Chow meĭh, closely connected; thickly joined; crowded together; secret; every part attended to. 周備 Chow pe. to be all fully prepared. 周遍 Chow pëen, all around. 周旋 Chow seuen, to bring matters round; to explain away and remove some difficulty. To circulate; to go round. 周帀彌密 Chow tsă me meĭh, all around crammed close together. 周到 Chow taou, every thing complete. 周道 Chow taou, a royal way or road. 周財 Chow tsae, an abundant store

of wealth. 周濟 Chow tse, to supply the wants of; to relieve the necessities of. 周詳明晰 Chow tsëang ming chĕ, clear and perspicuous in every part. 周全 Chow tseuen, to complete the circle; to perfect any affair; to leave no part undone; often used in the language of entreaty by persons who have been already assisted, to induce one to assist them still farther and carry them through all their difficulties. 周而復始 Chow urh fŭh che, to go round and begin again. 周圍 Chow wei, to surround; all around.

啁 Chow or Chaou. To laugh and jest; to ridicule and boast.

婤 A woman's name. A surname.

徟 Chow chang 徟徬 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

晪 The light of the sun, which extends every where.

淍 Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

晪 Deep; sunken.

敶 To ward or guard off.

糊 Chow, or Keaou chow 粼糊 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

茜 Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

䝞 Appearance of a tiger playing.

䚡 The horns of a dragon.

調 Heavy; severe. Chow ke 調飢 severe hunger.

賙 To bestow charity, to relieve the wants of, in a charitable benevolent manner. Chow seŭh 賙恤 to compassionate and bestow charity. 賙濟 Chow tse, to supply the necessities of.

輖 Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

隅 Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

郍 Name of an ancient nation.

週 To turn round; to revolve; to circulate. Chow che 週知 to inform a whole circle of persons; to send a circular notice. 週流不息 Chow lew pŭh seĭh, flowing incessantly, or circulation

without interruption; applied to the blood.

雨 A rainy appearance.

颸 A windy appearance.

騶 A divine horse.

鬍 Bushy thick hair.

疇 Chow chang 疇眼 motion or rolling the eyes.

譸 Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

Chow chang to sze 譸張多事 bustling, irregular, wild, officious.

咒 訄 To curse; to imprecate; to rail. Used by the sect Fŭh, for Prayers, spells, and other religious papers, in the sense of *True sayings*. To recite those prayers or spells. Some write 祝 Chow, which also means To bless.

Chow choo 咒祝 or 咒詛 Chow tsoo, to curse; imprecate; an imprecation, of which the Chinese have various forms. 咒罵 Chow ma, to rail and curse. 咒誦 Chow sung, recitative; to recite. 急得發咒賭誓 Keĭh tĭh fă chow too she, provoked to utter curses and squander oaths. 賭咒 Too chow, to utter imprecations. 符咒 Foo chow, charms or spells. 誦咒 Sung chow, to recite prayers or spells.

祝 Chow, or Chŭh, to bless gods or men. See Chŭh.

疛 Pain in the lower part of the abdomen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

紂 A certain silk trapping of horse is, in a certain part of the country called Chow, a piece of wood which passes below the tail of an ass or mule.

Chow-wang 紂王 a vicious king of the Dynasty Shang, and with whom that dynasty closed. His name is extremely infamous.

箒 A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

蚪 A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

肘 The fore-arm. The joint at the elbow, a cubit and five tenths are called Chow. The muscles of the legs and arms of animals. To seize a person by the arm in order to detain him. The name of a book.

Chow tsze 肘子 a joint of meat. 肘腋 Chow yĭh, the armpits;

under the arm. Persons or things nearly related, as the arm and the ribs.

酎 Generous wine.

帚 Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

啁 The noise made by a group of birds.

篲 A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

盩 To lead and strike; to pluck from amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

儔 Chow. A person of a tall appearance.

籀 A person's name, commonly called Chow ta-she 籀大史 Chow, the great Historian, and framer of the Seal Character, B. C. 1043. 籀文 Chow wăn, Chow's mode of writing.

晝 The whole of the day from the rising to the setting sun; day-light; in the day time. The name of a place. A surname.

Chow pŭh yew t'ing 晝不游庭 in the day time not saunter about the halls, or external rooms of a mansion; said of women. 晝夜 Chow yay, day and night. 晝夜流行 Chow yay lew hing, flowing day and night—said of the blood.

CH'OW.

抽 To take *from* with the *hand*. The water; to take a part or dividend; to draw forth. Mei shĭh fun ch'ow yĭh 每十分抽一 to take one tenth; which is also expressed by 加一抽 Këa yĭh ch'ow or 三丁抽一 San ting ch'ow yĭh, to take every third man for the army. 五抽二人 Woo ch'ow urh jin, to take two men from five. 私抽 Sze ch'ow, an underhand and private exaction. 逃抽 T'aou ch'ow, to run and take a share; i. e. by smuggling. 加二抽分 Këa urh ch'ow fun, to take two tenths.

Ch'ow ch'ŭh 抽出 to take or put from amongst. 抽分 Ch'ow fun, to take from, or out of—a certain part, portion, or sum; to take a percentage. 抽起身來 Ch'ow k'e shin lae, to rise up from sitting. 抽官稅 Ch'ow kwan shwuy, to levy the regular taxes. 抽剝 Ch'ow pŏ, to extort and tear off the skin; applied to the extortions of the police. 抽拔 Ch'ow pă, to rescue; to deliver.

抽身 Ch'ow shin, to take one's-self off. To remove or go to. 抽頭 Ch'ow t'ow, is phraseology used in gaming, to denote each taking his share. 抽引 Ch'ow yin, to draw out.

莩 Ch'ow or Ch'ow choo 莩蔠 a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

紬 Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

Ch'ow twan 紬緞 a general term for silk 紬緝 Ch'ow tseĭh, or 紬績 Ch'ow tseĭh, to arrange the threads of silk, as is done by women previously to weaving. 紬繹 Ch'ow yĭh, some read Yew yĭh, to study, to attain the abstruse and more delicate points of a subject

圳 About the Yang-tsze-këang, a low dyke or foot path, with a ditch on each side for the division of fields or different estates, were formerly called Ch'ow. 田圳 T'ëen ch'ow, the dyke which divide fields from each other, a landmark. These are subjects of very frequent affrays and litigations with the Chinese.

詶 To answer or respond by words. To revile; to curse.

Ch'ow tuy 詶對 or Ch'ow tă 詶答 to answer; to reply to. 詶咨 Ch'ow tsze, to convey notice, or information to.

栦 Name of a certain wood.

紬 Fine, sleek, smooth, glossy, warm silk.

惆 Ch'ow ch'ang 惆悵 grieved; mournful; sorry.

皙 White silk; clear, bright.

稠 Grain growing thick.

Ch'ow meĭh 稠密 close; thick; crowded together.

綢 To wrap round; to hang with ornaments; used for silk generally; thick; close; crowded together.

Ch'ow chĭh joo fă 綢直如髮 as thick as the hair of the head. 綢繆牖戶 Ch'ow mew yew hoo, to hang with wreaths and ornaments the windows and doors. 綢綾 Ch'ow ling, a looser and more open silk. 綢繆 Ch'ow mew, to wrap about; to bind; to hang with wreaths; to hold close and intimate consultation with. 綢緞 Ch'ow twan, silk generally, particularly the thick and close kinds. 綢緞店 Ch'ow twan tëen, a Silk mercer's.

裯 A single covering for a bed; a coverlid; bed curtains, a single garment.

綢 The name of a valley.

酬 A certain species of liquor or wine.

儔 A number of persons; a company; a party; four persons. Who? Read Tan, obscure. 儔類甚衆 Ch'ow luy shin chung, a very large number of the same class of persons. Syn. with 疇 Ch'ow. To rhyme, read Choo.

嬦 A woman's name.

幬 A single curtain; a curtain for a carriage; a leather screen around a carriage. Read Taou, covering like a tent; canopy of heaven.

幬 The appearance of deep sorrow, grief in the extreme.

敵 / 敵 To reject; to cast off, or cast away.

檮 To cut down wood; to pierce; to stab; a certain wood deemed useless and pernicious. A certain auspicious animal; a foolish ignorant appearance. A certain ominous plant. A man's name. Read T'aou, a coffin. 檮杌 T'aou wŭh, a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and incomparably hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

敲 To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

燾 To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

疇 A cultivated field; a field of hemp; to cultivate; to manure. Who? Time past. To be handed down through successive ages. Class or species; a pair. Name of a kingdom. A surname.

Ch'ow seĭh 疇昔 indeterminate time past; yesterday, formerly.

疇 A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

籌 To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. 搢籌 Tsëen ch'ow, to draw lots. To draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand; he who draws the longest wins.

Ch'ow hwă 籌畫 or 籌度 Ch'ow t'o, to devise and settle a course of action. 籌筭 Ch'ow swan, to deliberate; to

contrive; to calculate how to proceed. 籌策 Ch'ow ts'ĭh, to devise; to scheme; a plan; a stratagem. 籌矢 Ch'ow she, a kind of vase into which reeds are thrown for amusement; the reeds are called Ch'ow.

糔 A thick gruel or congee.

壽 Name of a plant. Ch'ow choo 壽藸 a species of onion. 壽蒙 Ch'ow mung, to over-spread or cover as a canopy.

躊 This character is never used alone but thus, Ch'ow ch'oo 躊躕 or 躊躇不進 Ch'ow ch'oo pŭh tsin, embarassed irresolute state; unable to determine and proceed; making no progress. Ch'ow-choo, in the sense now given, is written in a great variety of ways.

膢 A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh.

Ch'ow seĭh 膢腊 dried and salted meat.

酬 酬 醻 To return the pledge, ceremony, or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompense. The first offer of wine to the guest is expressed by 獻 Hëen. The return made by the guest, is called 酢 Tsŏ; and the host's return again is called 酬 Ch'ow. Ch'ow tsŏ wang lae che le 酬酢往來之禮 the ceremony of pledging backwards and forwards. 醻報 Ch'ow paou, or 酬答 Ch'ow tă, to answer to; to retort; to recompense. 酬謝 Ch'ow sëay, to render thanks to.

鰳 Large fish are denominated Chow.

鶐 A bird of the fowl species.

鶐 Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

鬱 Bushy; thick hair.

售 Ch'ow or Shów, to sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shŭh, in the same sense. 賈售 Koo show, or 賣售 Mae show, to sell. 售價 Show këa, or 售值 Show chĭh, the price or value of what is sold. 消售 Seaou show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. 貴者常難售 Kwei chay ch'ang nan show, the dear (com-

modities) are always difficult to sell.

雠 讐 Ch'ow, or Ch'ǒw, a pair of birds. To wrangle; to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy. To pay retribution. 報雠 Paou ch'ow, To revenge.

Ch'ow chǐh 雠直 to pay the price of. The last word is commonly used without *Mouth* below.

讎 仇 讐 Opposed to; to reply to whatever is said; railing for railing; a pair; equals; rivals; class; species; to pledge again when drinking; to afford proof by a correspondence of parts; to collate. Dislike; enmity; hatred; an enemy; to bear an enmity to; to revenge. A surname. Used also for 酬.

Ch'ow soo pei 讐數倍 to pledge in several times the quantity of wine. Ch'ow tuy 讐對 to debate, or altercate, in a quarrelsome manner.

犨 犨 A white coloured cow; a cow lowing. A surname.

丑 丑 Appearance of a hand taking hold of something; a missile weapon; a new born infant raising its hand. A name of a deity. A horary character, the second from mid-night; from one to three in the morning. The name of a medicine.

吽 Sound, noise, the voice.

杻 A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

肘 The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read New, to eat flesh.

僉 A surname.

臭 臭 Smell or flavor generally; scent; offensive smell; disgreeable odours; fume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offensive. The character is formed from 犬 K'euen, a dog, in allusion to that animal finding its way by the scent. 香臭 Hëang ch'ow, a fragrant smell. 容臭 Yung ch'ow, anything fragrant and ornamental carried about one's person. 赤臭 Ch'ǐh ch'ow, a bad man. 善臭 Shen ch'ow, a good smell. 惡臭 Ngŏ ch'ow, a bad smell. 遺臭萬年 E ch'ow wan nëen, to leave an eternal reproach on one's name. 其臭如蘭 K'e ch'ow joo lan, it

smells fragrant as the Lan-flower. 無聲無臭 Woo shing woo ch'ow, neither sound nor smell.

Ch'ow ch'ung 臭虫 a stinking insect, a vicious abandoned person. 臭氣 Ch'ow k'e, an offensive effluvia. 臭名 Ch'ow ming, a bad reputation; infamous. 臭敗 Ch'ow pae, to spoil or corrupt, referring to the smell. 臭草 Ch'ow ts'aou, the plant Rue. 臭味 Ch'ow we, a stink. 臭味差池 Ch'ow we ch'a ch'e, a variety of smells and tastes, is applied to acquaintances of different tempers and habits.

溴 Vapour; exhalation arising from water.

殠 The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

嗅 The mournful note of a bird.

糗 Ch'ow. or Ch'ow lëang 糗粮 dried grain.

醜 Ugly; deformed; hateful; stinking; offensive; moral deformity; shameful disgraceful conduct. To hate; to abhor. A group, class, or species; to compare. The name of a hill. A surname.

Ch'ow maou 醜貌 or reversed Maou ch'ow, an ugly, disagreeable countenance.

醜 A certain plant.

CHUĚ.

叕 To connect together, connected; uninterrupted succession.

剟 To hold an instrument with which to engrave; to pierce; to stab. To cut away; to cut off. Read Tŭh, to scrape off; to reject what is bad. 有敢剟法定令者死 Yew kan chuě fă ting ling chay sze, he who dares engrave the law shall die.

Chuě ts'in hoo che lëen 剟寢戶之簾 to cut away the curtains of the bed-chamber door. 剟其瑕礫 Chuě k'e hëa leĭh, to reject or put away broken pieces of earthen ware.

啜 Appearance of weeping; to weep and sob; drawing in the breath. Much and incessant talking. Read Chuě and Chuy, to taste; to drink; to ingurgitate. 留啜 Lew

chuě, to detain a person; to puzzle.

惙 Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

椶 The name of a Hëen district.

歠 Che or Chuě, to bite; to gnaw; to sip.

淽 To weep; weeping.

畷 A path on a kind of ridge or dyke, in Chinese fields.

綴 Short; stunted.

綴 To connect; connected together; a kind of band of fencers, employed for amusement in ancient Chinese courts. To stop, or cause to desist.

Chuě yin 綴淫 to repress dissipation and excess

罬 A kind of trap for taking birds.

錣 A skipping or leaping; a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death. Also read Keae.

譔 } Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.
啜 }

趠 Chuě or Ke, to leap, to jump.

蹶 Chuě or Keuě, to skip; to leap; a small jump.

腏 Chuě or Seuě, the marrow in a bone, or to take the marrow out of a bone. Read Chuy, to pour out a libation at a sacrifice.

輟 A carriage slightly injured and repaired again. To desist; to stop.

Chuě kung 輟工 to rest a while from labour; to desist; t o stop

醊 A distorted mouth.

䌛 The pointed top of a long staff; a prong in the end of a stick for urging on a horse.

鞞 Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

駾 A horse with a white forehead.

骬 To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

餟 } A succession of sacrifices, or that part of the ceremony which connects the several parts, as the pouring out of libations; to eat or drink.
䌛 }

Chuě chŭh mëen shin hĭh 餟粥面深黑 to eat congee and let the face become exceedingly black with dirt,—as when mourning for parents.

歠 Chuě or 流歠 Lew chuě or 連歠 Lëen chuě, to sip with rude noise by applying

the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid.

Chuĕ t'ang 歠湯 to swill down soup; instead of taking a spoon to it.

拙 Unskilful; unable to learn; wanting in talents and ingenuity; stupid.

Chuĕ ke 拙計 a stupid bad plan; a man who exposes his silly schemes. 拙荆 Chuĕ king, an affected expression for *my wife*. 拙了 Chuĕ leaou, dull; stupid; impenetrable to reason or common sense. 拙性 Chuĕ sing, a stupid disposition. 拙筆 Chuĕ peĭh, an unskilful writer, a bad scribe. 拙算 Chuĕ swan, a bad speculation; an absurd calculation.

柮 A tree without branches. Also read Na and Tŭh, denoting the top of a post or pillar.

苗 The appearance of plants at first budding forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chŭh, the name of a plant.

Chuĕ chwang 苗壯 gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants aud animals.

顓 The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

CHUEN.

專 One; alone; oneness of uniformity of pursuit. To turn to one point; apply to solely; undivided attention to; to assume to act for one's-self without regard to others. A surname. Tsze chuen 自專 to take upon one's self.

Chuen sin 專心 close and undivided application of mind. 專意 Chuen e, close application to any purpose; on purpose. 專功 Chuen kung, to apply to one object; not to distract the attention by dividing it. 專房 Chuen fang or 專寵 Chuen ch'ung, to place the affection on one person, or concubine. 專責成 Chuen tsĭh ch'ing, to be charged with one thing, one department, and to apply solely to that. 專一 Chuen yĭh, to apply only to one thing.

剸 Chuen, Chuén or Twan, to cut into parts; to mutilate. Read Chuen, used in the sense of 專 Chuen, which see.

嫥 One; uniform; lovely; to accord with.

Chuen wan 嫥捥 to accommo-

date, and endeavour to induce harmony and concord amongst many persons.

瑼 Name of a certain valuable stone.

磚 A man's name. Used for 甎 Chuen, a brick, or tile or square of earthen ware, much used to pave floors; any child's play thing, or tile on which women twist threads. 瓦磚 Wa chuen, a brick or tile. 火磚 Ho chuen, a burnt brick 土磚 T'oo chuen, a sun dried brick. 石磚 Shih chuen, a stone flag.

竣 To class; arrange; to adjust.

膞 To cut or mince meat; to cut flesh into small pieces; to cut flesh; a piece of flesh or meat. A man's name.

甎 Brick or tiles; flags made of burnt bricks; a kind of tile laid on the knee when twisting thread, by Chinese women. See 磚 Chuen.

籩 Brick or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

轉 搏 To turn; to turn about; to turn round; to revolve; a kind of cover for the top of a carrige. 輪轉 Lun chuen, revolving in a circle as a wheel.

Chuen che 轉致 to send a message. 轉輒 Chuen chĕ, too frequent changes, and too much bustle about things. 轉身而去 Chuen-shin urh k'eu, to turn round and go away. 轉眼成空 Chuen yen ching k'ung, in the twinkling of an eye it ceases to exist; all becomes a vacuum; said of sensual pleasure and the vanities of the world. 轉輪 Chuen lun, to turn a wheel; the metempsychosis. 轉眼有情 Chuen yen yew ts'ing, to roll the eyes amorously; to ogle. 轉運 Chuen yun, to revolve; to turn round; to transport goods. 轉相效尤 Chuen sëang heaou yew, to propagate vicious habits by the influence of example; one having set the example of excess, it passes from hand to hand and is imitated by all. 轉環處 Chuen wan ch'oo, a turning; a corner.

蹔 The heel; the ball of the leg.

囀 Flexibility of voice; the chirping or song of a bird; modulations of the voice, whether in birds or in men. 聲囀 Shing chuen, modulations or inflections of the voice. 新年鳥聲千種囀 Sin nëen

neaou shing ts'ëen chung chuen, at the new year the voice of birds are modulated in a thousand different ways. 流鶯百轉 Lew ying pih chuen, the birds Ying hop from tree to tree, chirping with numerous modulation of the voice. 聲嬌轉 Shing keaou chuen, a voice delicate and finely modulated.

鄟 The name of a of place. Chuen mun 鄟門 the name of a city.

鱄 Fish of a large kind; fish that are found in the 洞庭 T'ung-ting lake. Part of a man's name; also read Twan.

耑 Chuen or Twan, the lower part of the character represents roots; the upper part represents a thing growing out of the ground. The head, or the commencement of any thing; bearing the same sense as 端 Twan. Also any vessel or utensil hollow in the centre.

歂 To breathe fast; to pant.

喘 Chuen, to pant; to palpitate. Read Twan, the first budding forth; the origin; regular; correct.

諯 To number; number; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

甗 A kind of basin or platter.

顓 To carry the head high and firm; to regulate; to direct; to pay close or particular attention to; appearance of respect and veneration; eminent; regular; correct.

Chuen chuen 顓顓 attentive in the highest degee. 顓制 Chuen che, to decide; to direct. 顓頊 Chuen heun, the title of an ancient emperor, expressive of his eminence and correctness. 顓蒙 Chuen mung, a rude simplicity.

遄 Haste; speed; to go and return expeditiously.

鷏 The name of a bird.

撰 Chuen or Seuen, a stand or support; to place on a stand. To arrange; to put in order; to prepare for publication as a book; to make or compose. To take hold of with the hand.

Chuen shŭh 撰述 to record; to compose narrative; to write books. 撰制文字 to compose letters; to write essays or history. 修撰 Sew chuen, the first in rank amongst the literary, so called from his composing the national records. 撰杖 Chuen chang, to grasp a staff

璞 A kind of pearl is expressed by 珍璞 Chin chuen.

襈 The collar of a garment; that part which surrounds the neck; a kind of selvage stitched on to the border of a garment.

譔 Chuen, Tseun, or Seuen, to compose; to make; to write; to write or compose an essay or book. Compare with Tseuen.

饌 Food, provisions; victuals. To eat and drink.

鱭 The name of a fish, said to have no bone.

塚 The earth which is turned over by the plough; to mix or blend by ploughing.

篆 Chuen shoo 篆書 or 篆文 Chuen wăn, the ancient character called by Europeans, the Seal Character, from its being employed on seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

家

僎 Chuen, or Swan, affairs fully provided for. To collect together.

CH'UEN.

川 Sze-ch'uen 四川 a province on the west of China.

Ch'uen-pe 川鼻 the anchorage for ships of war at the entrance of Canton river; commonly written Chumpee. Also written 穿 Ch'uen. 川鼻灣 Ch'uen-pe-wan, the bay to the Southward, called Anson's bay.

Ch'uen lew pŭh seĭh 川流不息 interminable flow.

汌 Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

眷 To direct the eyes to one point, as a stream flows in one direction; to gaze; to look intently.

釧 A gold-ring for the arm; an armlet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone; a surname. Ch'ae ch'uen 釵釧 gold pins for the hair, and bracelets for the arms.

舛 To turn the back to when sleeping; opposed to; to opposed; to contradict; erroneous. Read Chun, mixed; confused.

Ch'uen pŏ 舛駁 oppose to; to oppose; to contradict. 舛情 Ch'uen ts'ing, of discordant dispositions. 舛錯 Ch'uen ts'o, erroneous; mixed; confused; in disorder.

舛 A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

荈 The old leaves of tea; deemed in the Chinese Dictionary, better than the young leaf. 茶荈 Ch'a ch'uen, old tea—was considered as wine.

僝 Flowing in different, or opposite directions. Read Ch'úen, sleeping with the feet inwards from the door; the custom of the barbarians of Cochin-China. When a man is about to die, his feet are turned towards the door. A precious stone found in a particular way.

傳 To transfer to; to deliver over to in succession; to communicate information; to deliver an order; to promulge; to record; to hand down to posterity; to send by express; a kind of pass; to follow in succession. Read Ch'úen, the instructions, or books containing the instructions of, moral writers. 可傳於後世 K'o ch'uen yu how she, worthy to be transmitted to succeeding generations. 歷代相傳 lëë t'ae sëang ch'uen, transmitted through successive generations. 秘傳 Pe ch'uen, to transmit secretly; some secret, as the composition of quack medicines, &c. communicated by others. 祖傳 Tsoo ch'uen, received from one's ancestors. 春秋傳 Ch'un ts'ew ch'uen name of an Historical Work, by Confucius, one of the Five King.

Ch'uen kung 傳供 to interpret evidence; an interpreter in Chinese courts, who understands the local dialects and explains to the magistrate the evidence given; often in a dialect with which he is not acquainted. A narrative; memoir, or history. 傳教的人 Ch'uen keaou tĭh jin, one who propagates principles of any kind. 傳教 Ch'uen keaou, to propagate religion. 傳授 Ch'uen show, to deliver to. 傳信 Ch'uen sin, to transfer any news or information. 傳書 Ch'uen shoo, to transfer or convey a letter. 傳聲 Ch'uen shing, to relate a report. 傳道 Ch'uen taou, to promulge virtuous doctrines or principles. 傳遞文章 Ch'uen t'e wăn chang, to transfer a written document from one hand to another. Ch'uen, expresses a person's having arrived at the age of seventy, from his then transferring the management of affairs to the hands of others. 傳遞 Ch'uen t'e, to pass to, or present to for another per-

son. To pass from one to another. 傳於世 Ch'uen yu she, to propagate in the world. 傳聞 Ch'uen wan, to relate what one has heard. To tell that persons may hear; to declare to. 傳位 Ch'uen wei, to transmit the throne to.

搏 摶 Ch'uen or T'wan, to turn round; to cause to circulate with the hand. To roll up; to bind. Occurs also in the sense of 專 Ch'uen, to unite in one; to assume or take under one's own control or command, as several armies. 搏黍 Ch'uen shoo, name of a bird.

槫 Ch'uen or T'wan, round; a hearse.

篿 Ch'uen or T'wan, a round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboos broken in order to divine with them.

喘 To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma. 哮喘 Heaou ch'uen, asthma. 疾息爲喘息 Tseĭh seĭh wei ch'uen seĭh, diseased breathing, makes shortness of breath, or panting. 口中發喘 K'ow chung fă ch'uen, began to pant. 張口大喘 Chang k'ow ta ch'uen, gaped and panted exceedingly. Ch'uen urh yen 喘而言 to pant and speak. Sha-mŭh defines it, 氣逆而息急 K'e yĭh, urh seĭh keĭh, the breath rebelling (rising) and the breathing quick, and by 呼吸不相接 Hoo heĭh pŭh sëang tsëĕ, the expiration and inspiration not meeting each other. 令人喘一氣不能食 Ling jin ch'uen yĭh k'e pŭh năng shĭh, he caused people to pant and breathe, so that they could not eat. 喘定了 Ch'uen ting leaou, panting fit being over.

敝 Chuy, Ch'uen or To, to measure; to weigh.

蝡 Insects; reptiles. Some say, those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

椽 The corner of a house; or a beam which supports it; a round beam supporting the tiles of the roof; a square one is called 桷 Kĕŏ.

瑑 A dragon or other figure depicted on the sceptre-like stones of the Chinese, called 圭 Kwei.

豫 Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

蓧 A dog walking amongst the grass.

腞 Ch'uen or Twan, to make the heel scrape the ground in walking; to make or engrave characters. Read Tŭh, fat.

踹 To walk; to go.

鶂 A certain bird.

串 To connect things; connected as beads on a string 勾串 Kow ch'uen, connected, or combined with. Always taken in a bad sense. 貫串 Kwan ch'uen, strung, passing through. 文意不貫串 Wăn e pŭh kwan ch'uen, an incoherent style.

Ch'uen t'ung tsŏ pe 串同作弊 clandestinely connected together for illegal purposes. 串子 Ch'uen tsze, a certain officer of the treasury and government stores. 串炮 Ch'uen p'aou, crackers, made with gun powder. 串合 Ch'uen hŏ, to unite together 串計 Ch'uen ke, or 串謀 Ch'uen mow, a scheme or intrigue that connects two or more persons. 串吞 Ch'uen tun, to combine to defraud a person.

穿 To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe.

Ch'uen pe 穿鼻 an anchorage in Canton river, commonly called Chumpee. 穿楊貫虱 Ch'uen yang kwan sĭh, to pierce the Yang leaf, and shoot through a louse (with an arrow). 穿山甲 Ch'uen shan këă, a certain animal. 穿房使喚 Ch'uen fang she hwan, a maid servant to be called to any part of the house. When these words are inserted in purchasing a slave girl, it is understood that she is to become a concubine. 穿腸痔 Ch'uen ch'ang ch'e, a disease which obtrudes the larger intestines.

船 舡 舩 A boat, ship, or other vessel for navigating either the sea or a river. A surname. The collar of a garment; a boat or small platter into which a tea-cup is set. 下船 Hëa ch'uen, to go on board; to embark. 上船 Shang ch'uen, to disembark. 洋船 Yang ch'uen, a foreign ship; an European ship. 西瓜扁船 Se-kwa-p'een ch'uen, a chop-boat; i. e. in the jargon of Canton, a boat employed as a lighter to carry cargo to and from the ships 船主 Ch'uen choo, ship master or lord, is the common appellation of European Cap-

tains. 船主貨 Ch'uen-choo ho, the Captain's investment.

列 To take off the skin.

CHŬH.

竹 The bamboo, a well known reed. One of the eight tones of the Chinese; a thin slip of wood to write on. The name of a place; of a plant; of a vegetable; of a fruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. 竹 Chŭh or 竹竿 Chŭh kan, canes or bamboos placed erect. 竹𥳑 Chŭh-këang, Wanghees, or Japan canes. 竹布 Chŭh poo, Irish linen, is so called 竹葉青 Chŭh yĕ tsing, a certain wine, or liquor. 竹箭有筠 Chŭh tsëen yew yun, the hollow bamboo has a hard outside; is applied to a man of clear perception, and firm conduct. 竹笋 Chŭh sun, sprouts of the bamboo, which are eaten. 竹簟 Chŭh tëen, a mat made of bamboos. 竹蝨 Chŭh sĭh, the bamboo louse, an insect which destroys the leaf. 竹有雌雄之類 Chŭh yew ts'ze heung che luy, bamboo have female and male species. 竹膚 Chŭh foo, the skin or outside of the bamboo. 竹簡 Chŭh këen or 竹帛 Ch ŭh pĭh, the materials of which books were made, before the invention of paper. 竹花 Chŭh hwa, flower of the bamboo. 竹實 Chŭh shĭh, the fruit of the bamboo. These are said to be rarely produced. 竹醉日 Chŭh tsuy jĭh, the 13th of the 5th moon, the day when the bamboo is drunk.

⺮ Compound form of the preceding.

竺 A bamboo. Name of a district; a surname. 天竺 T'ëen chŭh, or 西竺 Se chŭh or 竺國 Chŭh kwŏ. India; its ancient name. 天竺黃 T'ëen chŭh hwang, a certain medicine.

築 To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls.

Chŭh shĭh 築室 to build a mud house. 築城 Chŭh ch'ing, to rear a city wall; to build a city. 築牆 Chŭh tsëang, to build a mud wall.

筑 A certain musical instrument made of bamboo, and having a certain number of strings. To take up from the ground.

拏 To strike any thing with the hand.

朮 术 Chŭh or Shŭh, a certain plant that grows amongst hills. See Shŭh.

炑 Smoke issuing forth.

狀 Name of an animal said to have two heads.

茱 A certain plant.

倔 A short appearance.

喘 Sound; noise.

妯 Chŭh or Chow. See 豬 Choo.

柚 A certain part of a loom; that which takes up the woof. 杼柚 Choo chŭh, are two parts of a loom; the one takes up the warp, and the other the woof.

舳 The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened. 舵舳 T'o chŭh, the tiller.

軸 A certain part of the axle of a carriage. Hilarity; alacrity; cheerfulness.

濁 Chŭh or Chŏ, name of several rivers; muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname.

Chŭh sze chŏ tsŭh 濁斯濯足 with the foul water wash the feet. 濁世 Chŭh she, a vicious state of the age; prevailing corruption and vice; it implies that these originate with the heads of the government. 濁清 Chŭh ts'ing, foul and clear; corrupt and pure.

燭 烛 The light of a candle; a candle; to illumine, as by the sun or moon. The name of a star. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A surname. Also read Choo.

Chŭh chaou 燭照 to illumine; to illustrate; to apply light to, physically or morally. 燭理 Chŭh le, to state clearly; to discriminate; to illustrate given principles. 燭至起 Chŭh che k'e, when a light approaches rise—as a mark of respect.

斛 Chŭh or Tow, a measure for grain; to walk with strenuous effort. To commute according to the value.

矚 An erroneous form of 矚 Chŭh, see below.

繣 A sash or girdle.

趯 The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

躅 Footsteps. 蹢躅 Chĭh chŭh or 躑躅 Chĭh chŭh, stamping with the foot; progressing in an interrupted manner.

躅 Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupefying plant.

囑 **嘱** To bid; to order; to give orders to; to engage another person to do. 囑托 Chŭh t'ŏ. to engage a person to do. 囑書 Chŭh shoo, a written will or testament. 囑咐 Chŭh foo, to charge; to injoin.

孎 Respect; veneration; the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife.

擉 To grasp; to seize.

矚 To afford light to; to shew the way with a light.

濁 Chŭh chŭh, respectful; profound veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernible path.

燭 To afford light to; to light; to illumine.

繣 A sash or girdle.

矚 **矚** To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to a distance.

蠋 A certain insect; a local word for the spider.

蹙 Walking in respectful sedate manner.

塚 A path trodden by cows or horses.

啄 A bird eating; to pick up food with the beck; to peck. Also read Chŏ and Chów, in the same sense, which see.

逐 To propel; to push or drive out; to expel; to drive with haste; a state of excitation. To take out the several topics or subjects from amongst many, and to attend to each apart.

Chŭh ch'ŭh 逐出 or 逐去 Chŭh k'eu, to drive out; to expel. Chŭh-chŭh, sincere; substantial; successive; reiterated; interrupted schemes or labour. 逐一 Chŭh yĭh, to take each subject apart by itself.

遂 A certain species of bamboo. Read Teĭh, a musical reed with seven holes.

遂 Weeds; useless herbs.

蝚 A kind of leech.

軸 Vulgar form of 軸 Chŭh, and axle or roller.

蹙 To leap; to skip.

柷 拔 Chŭh yu 柷敔 a certain musical instrument.

餗 Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

馬駎 Ma chŭh 馬駎 the name of an animal.

祝 Good expressions to the gods; blessings; to bless divine beings. To decide. A surname. Its opposite is 詛 Tsoo, to curse.

Chŭh taou 祝禱 blessings and prayers; to pray.

鷽 Chŭh kew 鷽鳩 the name of a bird.

粥 鬻 Chŭh, or Me chŭh 糜粥 rice boiled to a kind of gruel or congee. 粥鬻 Chŭh chŭh, weakness; disability.

霯 Excessive rain; heavy rain.

鬻 From 叩 Heuen, to call to. The noise made in calling to fowls by those who take care of them. The sect Taou has a person they call 鬻鷄翁 Chŭh ke ung, the old fowl-caller.

CH'ŬH.

趎 The appearance of walking; walking forth.

跌 Ch'ŭh-t'eih 跌踢 a certain double headed animal. Same as 狭.

出 Represents grass springing forth. To go forth; to go out; to manifest; to write out; to produce; to beget. Read ch'ŭh, to put out; to eject. The two pronunciations are, however, confounded. Under the first pronunciation, it is generally used as a Neuter and an Active Verb. To rhyme, read Che and Jŭh. 隨便出入 Suy pëen ch'ŭh jŭh, to go out and in when one pleases. 我要出家 Wo yaou ch'ŭh këa, I want to go from home. 拿出來 Na ch'ŭh lae, to bring out. 他做甚麼出身 T'a tso shin mo ch'ŭh shin, What did he spring from? 他不愛出身 T'a pŭh ngae ch'ŭh shin, he does not like to come forward to public service. 禍從口出 Ho ts'ung k'ow ch'ŭh, calamities proceed from the mouth; i. e. unguarded or improper language causes much

evil to individuals. 我之自出 Wo che tsze ch'ŭh, I myself produced him; i. e. my own son. 寫出來 Sëay ch'ŭh lae, to write out. 鬧出大事來 Naou ch'ŭh ta sze lae, to create a great disturbance. 露出來 Loo ch'ŭh lae, to expose; to discover. 赦出 Shay ch'ŭh, to forgive, or remit punishment. 訂出 Ting ch'ŭh, to select from amongst many.

Ch'ŭh chung 出衆 or 出凡 Ch'ŭh fan, to rise superior to all others; a high degree of eminence. 出乎 Ch'ŭh hoo, to proceed from. 出乎爾者反乎爾者也 Ch'ŭh hoo urh chay, fan hoo urh chay yay, it proceeds from you, and the consequence will devolve on you. Now used as a proverb. 出入 Ch'ŭh jŭh, to go out and in, these two are opposites. 出入無時 Ch'ŭh jŭh woo she, to go out and in at no regular time; said also of the mind. 出入自得 Ch'ŭh jŭh tsze tĭh, to go out and in perfectly, at one's own ease and pleasure. 出氣 Ch'ŭh k'e, to emit fume; to revenge another person's quarrel. 出其不意 Ch'ŭh k'e pŭh e, exceeding what is thought of; occurring beyond one's expectation or calculation. 出恭 Ch'ŭh kung, to retire for the purpose of easing nature. 出格 Ch'ŭh kĭh, to exceed due limits. 出嫁 Ch'ŭh këa, for a female to be married; or to leave the house of her parents to go to that of her husband. 出來 Ch'ŭh lae, out comes, are words often joined with other Verbs, and denote the completion of what is implied in the Verbs. 出名 Ch'ŭh ming, famous. 出門 Ch'ŭh mun, to go out of the door; denotes either to go from one's own house, to some other part of a town or village; or to go from one's native place to a distance. 出泥入脂 Ch'ŭh ne jŭh che, to come forth from the mire and enter amongst fat; to emanate from poverty and attain to affluence. 出世 Ch'ŭh she, to come into the world. 過世 Kwo she, to go out of it. 出身 Ch'ŭh shin, refers to a person's parentage and circumstances in childhood and youth. 來歷 Lae leĭh, the circumstances of a man's parentage and progress up to manhood. 出聲 Ch'ŭh shing, to utter the voice or other sound. 出妻 Ch'ŭh tse, to repudiate a wife. 出倉銀子 Ch'ŭh

ts'ang yin tsze, new whole dollars. See 碎 Suy. 出士 Ch'ŭh sze or 出任 Ch'ŭh jin, to enter on the magistracy. 出頭 Ch'ŭh t'ow, to put out the head; i. e. figuratively to stand forward to act for others. 出痘 Ch'ŭh tow, breaking out of a pustule, as the small-pox. 出遊 Ch'ŭh yew, to go forth to ramble.

怵 Sorrowful; mental concern. Read Tŭh, alarmed; apprehensive.

Ch'ŭh jen k'e yay 怵然起也 became sorrowful.

歜 Ch'ŭh or Tŭh Ch'ŭh 咄歜 shameless; no sense of propriety. Read Heĭh, to rail or scold. Read Keĭh, to laugh.

泏 Appearance of water, or of water issuing forth. Read Kŭh, water settled or stagnant. Occurs denoting to pass through or ford; to steep in water.

窋 The appearance of coming out of a den or cavern, or of being stationary there. One says, the appearance of an empty space, as the mouth of a cavern.

黜 To blame and to degrade, to put out of office; to expel; to drive away; to exterminate.

Ch'ŭh chĭh 黜職 to degrade from office. 黜落去了 Ch'ŭh lŏ k'eu leaou, to send down to a lower rank. 黜陟 Ch'ŭh chĭh, to degrade, and to promote.

畜 From black and field; black loamy land, fit for pasture. Domesticated animals, which are the care of the shepherd, and which are offered in sacrifice. In the pasture, they are called Ch'ŭh; when about to be used, they are called 牲 Săng. To feed; to bring together as a herd. To endure or bear with. To raise; to obey; to yield filial obedience to; to detain. A surname. Formerly read Heŭh, to stop. The great and little Ch'ŭh, are certain of the Kwa, or Diagrams.

Ch'ŭh mŭh 畜牧 animals under the care of the shepherd, at grass. 畜寵童 Ch'ŭh ch'ung t'ung, to herd together boys for unnatural purposes. 畜德 Ch'ŭh tĭh, to cherish or cultivate virtue.

偓 偓佷 Ch'ŭh sŭh, bent; made to crouch or stoop. Occurs in the sense of 畜 Ch'ŭh, domestic animals.

嬸 Female gracefulness and elegance.

慉 To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate.

搐 To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag.

滀 To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together: rapid; to excite.

Ch'ŭh t'ă 滀湯 water running with rapidity to one place.

蓄 To collect; accumulate; to hoard; to keep with care. To nourish or take care of; to feed; to bring up; to breed. 蓄積 Ch'ŭh tseĭh, or 蓄聚 Ch'ŭh tseu, to accumlate; to collect many things together. 蓄力 Ch'ŭh leĭh, to be careful of one's strength, and not exert it unnecessarily. 蓄猪 Ch'ŭh choo, to rear pigs. 蓄馬 Ch'ŭh ma, to breed horses. 蓄養 Ch'ŭh yang, to feed, as cattle.

褔 A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

歜 A high degree of anger; wrath; rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, the root of a plant. The name of a place.

觸 To push as with the horn of an animal; to gore; to oppose; to strike or hit against; to offend; to excite. A man's name.

Ch'ŭh fan 觸犯 to affront intentionally. 觸藩 Ch'ŭh fan, to push against a fence, like a sheep; a person who is irresolute. 觸寒 Ch'ŭh han, to take cold. Ch'ŭh is also applied to beat. 觸類 Ch'ŭh luy, to understand a whole species, by hitting on an individual. 觸怒 Ch'ŭh noo, to excite a person's anger. 觸目警心 Ch'ŭh mŭh king sin, to strike the eye and rouse the mind; applied to the style and sentiment of books or essays. 觸處洞然 Ch'ŭh ch'oo t'ung jen, whatever (subject) he attacked, he clearly understood.

屬 Ch'ŭh or Sh'ŭh, related or pertaining to; is. See Sh'ŭh.

属 Abbreviated form of the preceding.

矗 Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees.

Ch'ĭh-ch'ĭh 矗矗 aspiring peaks of mountains shooting up.

CHUN.

屯 屯 Representing plants first budding forth with difficulty; the lower part represents the curved end of the root. All creatures beginning to grow, or to exist; thick, endured with difficulty; sparing, unwilling to part with. One of the Kwa, or Diagrams. Read Tun, to collect together and station; stationary soldiers who cultivate the ground.

Chun k'e kaou 屯其膏 to fatten or enrich in a sparing manner; to confer favours. 屯卦 Chun kwa, one of the Diagrams.

吨 Chun chun, obscure unintelligible language. Also read Tun.

囤 A bamboo round basket to contain rice. A small granary. Also read Tun. Considered a vulgar form of 笸 Tun. 米囤 Me tun, a wooden receptacle for grain.

Chun tseïh 囤積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

忳 Tun. Mournful; sorrowful; in a confused manner. Read Chun, a man's name; and reiterated Chun-chun, to instruct persons in unwearied diligence.

窀 Chun seïh 窀穸 laid up for a long night; coffined; to put into a coffin.

Chun seïh che king 窀穸之敬 respectful contribution to the coffining, is written on the envelope of a small present sent to the person who presides at the funeral, a universal practice.

眡 Deep sunken eyes; dull; stupid.

訰 Chun chun, appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, loquacity.

肫 Earnest; honest; sincere appearance. Flesh dried in a particular way. The bones of the face.

Chun che 肫摯 to hold or grasp with vehemence. 肫肝 Chun kan, the stomach and liver of a bird.

酏 Wine of a superior or excellent quality.

迍 Difficulty of progressing; appearing to make no progress; labouring without effect.

啍 Chun chun, to say over and over again; to enjoin repeatedly.

埻 Chun or Chan, a mark to be shot at with an arrow, also written 準 Chun. A mound of earth. Read To, a path or walk appropriated to archery. Read Tuy, earth or clay raised up so as to form a mound. Read Kwŏ, 埻端 Kwŏ twan, the name of a country.

惇 **惇** Chun kĭh 惇恪 solidity or sincerity of heart or mind. 惇厚 Chun how, to behave to persons with sincerity. Plain, honest and kind.

敦 Read Tun, denoting substantial; sincere; friendly, and other senses. Read Chun, in the same sense as the following.

諄 **諄** To state to very fully and impressively; to inculcate. Chun chun yen che 諄諄言之 to inculcate repeatedly; to instruct with unwearied assiduity; indefatigable in teaching.

閽 A central door.

准 To approve; to allow; to grant; to decide; to determine; to fix previously. Common form of the following. To receive. Ts'ze chun 此准 or 准此 Chun ts'ze, occurs in government papers in the sense of *receiving* a document from a superior officer. Chun hing 准行 grant to be done; to allow a thing to be done. 准給 Chun keĭh, to permit; to give to; to give permission to. 准於七月內回廣 Chun yu ts'ĭh yuĕ nuy hwuy kwang, it is decided or settled to return Canton during the 7th moon. 准備 Chun pe, to prepare for.

準 To equalize; to adjust; to fix; to allow; to mark; to weigh; to measure; a mark or measure by which to adjust. Name of an office, and of an instrument of music. See the preceding. Also read Chuĕ, the cheek bones; the tip of the nose is called 鼻準 Pe chun. Tuy chun 兌準 to adjust by weighing; to weigh. Chun chĕ 準折 to give the worth of one commodity in another, and so close the transaction; to barter. 準繩 Chun shing, a marking line, such as is used by Carpenters. 準則 Chun tsĭh, a rule; a law. 準提 Chun t'e, a goddess with numerous arms, indicating her power to save.

盾 Chuen, or Shun, a kind of shield. Name of an

office; of a certain country; and of a star. Read Tun, a man's name. 矛盾 Maou tun, a spear and shield; contradictory speech; to contradict one's-self.

帲 A cloth or bag to contain rice.

趙 To walk; to go.

輴 A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

鵰 A certain bird.

CH'UN.

椿 } A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

純 Shun. Silk thread; pure; unmixed; unspotted; great. Read Ch'un, or Keun, the ornaments at the lower part of a garment; the fringe; a cap embroidered with black and white silk. Read Tun, to roll round; to bind with. Read Tsuen, the whole of; the complete number.

Ch'un sĭh 純色 one unmixed colour. 純儒 Ch'un joo, a person decked with the garb or name of a scholar, without the reality.

淳 Ch'un or Shun, clear; pure; unmixed; to wash or cleanse; part of a military carriage. Great.

Ch'un lo 淳鹵 salt bad land. Ch'un-ch'un, the appearance of flowing and moving. 淳風 Ch'un fung, a pleasant breeze.

春 } Spring season; the begining of the year, when all nature buds forth. A surname; name of a liquor and of a flower; figuratively it implies hilarity; prosperity; wantonness.

Ch'un ts'ew 春秋 spring and autumn. Name of an historical work compiled by Confucius, giving an account of the sixth century before the Christian era. 春風 Ch'un fung, vernal breeze; pleasing countenance. 春分 Ch'un fun, March 22nd. The Spring term. 春色 Ch'un sĭh, tables with trees, flowers and living figures on them, paraded about the streets. 春牛 Ch'un new, a clay buffalo employed at the rites of Spring. 春夏秋冬 Ch'un hëa ts'ew tung, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 春雨如膏 Ch'un yu joo kaou, vernal showers are like mollifying ointment. 春意 Ch'un e or 春公 Ch'un kung, refer

to the animal intercourse of the sexes, and obscene pictures.

偬 Thick; substantial; rich.

喘 Ch'un, or 吹喘 Ch'uy ch'un, to blow.

嬸 A woman's name. A beautiful woman.

惷 Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind.

Ch'un ch'un 惷惷 appearance of being shaken and agitated; disturbed as by grief.

椿 Name of a certain long-lived tree. Ch'un or Ch'un t'ang 椿堂 is used to designate a father; a numeral of affairs. 椿萱並茂 Ch'un heuen ping mow, father and mother both in excellent health. 一椿快事 Yih ch'un kwae sze, a pleasing affair.

瑃 Name of a certain valuable stone.

皴 White colour.

簪 A thick clump of bamboos.

瞴 Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

蠢 偬 蠢 To move; a kind of internal crawling motion like that of insects; simple; foolish; doltish. 蠢子 Ch'un tsze, silly; stupid; foolish. 痴蠢 Ch'e ch'un, expresses the same.

Ch'un tung 蠢動 to move; to shake; to stir up one's self in a proud, ignorant manner. 蠢笨無知 Ch'un pun woo che, stupid and ignorant.

蓴 Name of a plant; to push forth as plant; mixed; blended.

膞 Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

賰 Rich; wealthy; affluent.

踳 Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous.

Ch'un keaou 踳駮 mixed; variety of colours.

騞 A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

鰆 Name of a sea fish.

鶞 Name of a bird.

輴 A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

CHUNG.

中 Chung. The middle; the centre; within; half.

Read Chúng, K'eu-shing, is a Verb. To hit the centre; to

attain the object. 內中 Nuy chung, within; included in the number; amongst. 放在中間 Fang tsae chung këen, put it in the midst, or within. 不中用 Pŭh chung yung, not of any use, not answering the purpose. 價不中 Këa pŭh chung, price not coming up to what is wanted. 大中至正 Ta chung che ching, holding the perfect medium, without the least deviation from rectitude; said in praise of persons. 人中 Jin chung, the middle part of the upper lip; immediately below the partition of the nostrils. 郎中 Lang chung, a certain officer in the government, at the capital. 當中 Tang chung, in the middle. 我不中意 Wo pŭh chung e, I don't wish, or like. 量中 Leang chung, to guess right. 秉中 Ping chung, to take hold of the middle; and act justly. 司中 Sze chung, name of a star. 正中其懷 Ching chung k'e hwae, to hit the sentiment or opinion which exists in another person's breast.

Chung ch'e 中池 the heart. 中意 Chung e, to hit one's wish; to like. 中途而廢 Chung t'oo urh fei, stopping in the midst of one's purpose. 中寒 Chung han, ill from the influence of cold. 中興 Chung hing, to raise insurrection in the midst of the empire. 中間 Chung këen, in the middle, within. 中國 Chung kwŏ or 中華國 Chung hwa kwŏ, the central and flourishing nation; viz. China. 中協 Chung hëë, name of a military officer of the 3rd rank. 中裉 Chung k'eun, lower, inner garments; under-petticoats. 中道而立 Chung taou urh leĭh, standing in the middle path; said in a moral sense. 中呂 Chung leu, a certain part of the year. 中國之主天日之表 Chung kwŏ che choo t'ëen jĭn che peaou, the Sovereign of China is a manifestation of the sun in the heavens; said by a Tartar over-powered by the glories of the Emperor. (A. D. 1060.) 中暑 Chung shoo, ill from the influence of heat. 中酒 Chung tsew, to become intoxicated. 中當 Chung tang, a principal minister of state. 中不得 Chung pŭh tih, cannot hit, cannot attain to eminence. 中等人材 Chung tăng jin tsae, mediocrity

of talent. 中途 Chung t'oo, half way, either literally or figuratively. 中秋節 Chung ts'ew tsëĕ, a term which occurs on the 15th of the 8th moon. 中嶽 Chung yŏ, a mountain in Ho-nan. 中庸 Chung yung, the second of the Four Books of Confucius. 中圓 Chung yuen, the half of a dollar. 中央 Chung yang, the centre. 中國人 Chung kwŏ jin, a Chinese. 中人 Chung jin or 中保人 Chung paou jin, a person who acts as a mediator, or negociator between two others. 中人 Chung jin or 中等的人 Chung tăng teĭh jin, a man possessing a mediocrity. 中舉人 Chung keu jin, to obtain the rank of *keu-jin*, viz. a certain literary rank.

仲 From Man and Middle. The second in order of three. An instrument of music. A surname. Part of the name of Confucius, he was called 仲尼 *Chung-ne*, from being the second brother. 伯仲 Pĭh chung, two brothers; the elder and the younger. 昆仲 Kwăn chung, brothers. Kwăn, denotes those elder than the person addressed; Chung, denotes the younger. 有幾位昆仲 Yew ke wei kwăn chung, how many brothers have you? Four brothers beginning with the eldest are called 伯仲叔季 Pĭh, chung, shŭh, ke. The eldest may also be called 孟 Măng. The three months of each season of the year, have the words 孟仲季 Măng, chung, ke, applied to them in order. Thus 孟仲 Măng chung, denotes the first month in Spring. 仲夏 Chung hëa, the second month in Summer, or the fifth of the year. 季冬 Ke tung, the last month of winter, or the last month of the year. In these senses, 中 Chung, without Man by the side, is sometimes used. Four Twin brothers, are called in order, 子孟中叔 Tsze, măng, chung, shŭh. 仲父 Chung foo, father's younger brother. 仲尼 Chung ne, Confucius.

茐 A luxuriousness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

妽 A woman's name.

忠 A respectful sedate feeling; upright; uprightness. Faithfulness; fidelity;

not double-minded; not selfish. Honest; devoted; patriotic. Name of a district, and of a sea.

Chung ch'in 忠臣 a faithful servant of the crown, a patriotic statesman. 忠貞 Chung chin, faithful and uncorrupted, as a public servant. 忠義 Chung e, honest and eminently devoted to right principles, without regard to consequences. 忠厚純一 Chung how shun yih, fidelity and singleness of intention. 忠耿 Chung kang, faithful and upright. 忠烈 Chung lëë, vehemently faithful to a deceased husband. 忠心 Chung sin, sincere; faithful. 忠言逆耳 Chung yen nëë urh, faithful words grate the ear. 忠厚 Chung how, faithful and honest.

盅 盃 An empty or hollow vessel; a cup. Occurs in the sense of 沖 Chung. 茶盅 Ch'a chung, a tea cup. 酒盅 Tsew chung, a wine cup. 你食得幾盅 Ne chih tih ke chung, how many cups (of wine) can you drink?

茐 Name of a plant.

蚰 Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

衷 衷 Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe, nor too light; what is right and just. The garments withinside; the garments ordinarily worn about one's person; internal moral goodness; sincerity of heart; moral rectitude; sincerity. Internally; to perceive thoroughly; to wind about the heart. The heart; the mind. 折衷 Chĕ chung, to decide equitably between conflicting opinions.

Chung ching 衷正 internal rectitude of mind. 衷懷 Chung hwae, the mind; the heart; the feelings. 衷當 Chung tang, rightly adjusted. 衷情 Chung ts'ing, something on the mind undivulged.

衷 Trowsers or breeches.

鴨 Chung, or Leaou chung 鷦鴨 a species of bat.

蟲 The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

螽 蟲 蟲 A species of locust, also called 草螽 Ts'aou chung. The names by which the locust is known, are very numerous. 螽斯 Chung sze, a locust said to bring

forth ninety-nine at a time.

重 Heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight and importance to. Important; respectable. To be grave and decorous. Heinous, applied to crimes; severe, applied to punishments. To reiterate; reiterated; double. 鄭重 Ch'ing chung, careful and attentive. 三重之則六 San chung che tsĭh lŭh, three being doubled make six.

Chung too k'e pin 重富欺貧 to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor. 重人倫 Chung jin lun, to regard with respect, and give weight to the relations of social life. 重刊 Chung kan, to reprint; to make a new edition of. 重貴 Chung kwei, to esteem valuable. 貴重 Kwei chung, valuable and important. 重論 Chung lun, or 從重論 ts'ung chung lun, or 以重論 E chung lun, are law phrases, denoting that the severest construction must be put on the case referred to. Exercising lenity, or putting a favorable construction on the circumstances, is expressed by 輕 K'ing, light, in the place of Chung, in the above phrases. 重十一斤 Chung shĭh yĭh kin, weighing eleven catties. 重位 Chung wei, an important and dignified station. 重翟 Chung teĭh, to shade; to veil. 重陽節 Chung yang tsëĕ, a term which occurs on the 9th of the 9th moon. The people fly paper-kites.

傭 朧傭 Lung chung, not meeting with; not succeeding; imbecility; dotage. Syn. with 憧 Chung, irresolute.

種 To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

喠 Unable to speak. 喠嗊 Chung yung, a disposition to vomit. Read Chung or Tsúng, flurried; appearance of being hurried, or agitated; panting.

煄 A woman's name.

慵 Slow; dull; heavy.

捶 To push and strike.

湩 The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

煄 The appearance of fire rising up.

種 A pregnant cow.

種 To plant or sow; seed; sort; class or kind; tribe. The name of a place. The appearance of short hair; to spread out as in scattering seed. 雜種 Tsă chung, mixed, or various sorts.

Chung chung 種種 every sort and kind; every species of. 種花 Chung hwa, to plant flowers. 花種 Hwa chung, flower seeds. 種類 Chung luy, class; sort; species. 種種獘端 Chung chung pe twan, every species of meanness and illegality. 種痘 Chung tow, to plant the small pox; innoculate; to vaccinate.

瘇 A swelling or puffing up.

鍾 A certain measure.

種 Double suit of clothes; thick; substantial. To work or embroider.

腫 To swell; to grow tumid; a swelling; a being inflated; used physically and morally.

Chung k'e ts'ing hĭh 腫起青黑 to swell up blue and black; to bruise.

踵 Lung chung 拢踵 walking or acting in a distorted, deflected manner.

踵 踵 The heel of the foot; to follow at heel; to trace the same footsteps; to act in the same way as has been done before.

Chung urh hing che 踵而行之 to act as predecessors have done. 踵事增華 Chung sze tsăng hwa, to do as before with some additional show and pomp; understood in a bad sense.

翽 Wings.

鍾 A woman pregnant.

鍾 A certain vessel to contain wine; to collect together; heavy; a certain measure; the natural talent conferred by Heaven, is called Chung, and 鍾靈 Chung ling. The name of a nation; of a district; of an official situation; and of a musical instrument. The appearance of shedding tears. Used also for 鐘 Chung, a bell. 茶鍾 Ch'a chung, a tea cup. 酒鍾 Tsew chung, a wine cup.

Chung ling yŭh sew 鍾靈毓秀 gifted with the most elegant talents, applied both to internal and external accomplishments.

鍾 Chung lung 鍾籠 a certain bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

陲 Name of a place.

雕 A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

鶬 Chung chang 鶬鶊 a certain bird; a small bird flying.

豨 A kind of mole, otherwise called 土豬 T'oo choo, earth pig.

踵 Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon; also called 蹤踵 Lung chung.

Chung k'e mun 踵其門 to tread the threshhold of a door.

鐘 A bell; a bell for musical purposes; certain tones in music. A bell for religious temples, and for common purposes; any thing hollow that emits sound of whatever material made. The name of a place, and of a hills. 石鐘 Shih chung, a stone bell. 撞鐘 Chwang chung, or 打鐘 Ta chung, to strike or ring a bell.

Chung peaou 鐘表 a clock.

冢 From 勹 Paou, to enclose around; the other part used for sound. A swelling high; the summit of a hill. The mound of earth raised over graves, and the surrounding ridge enclosing it. Chung, often denotes the grave itself. Great, the first and most honorably born son is called 冢子 Chung tsze. 山冢崒崩 Shan chung tsŭh păng, the rocks rush down from the summit of the mountains. 至若父有冢子稱曰家督 Che jŏ foo yew chung tsze, ching yuĕ Këa-tŭh, as to the father's first-born son, he is denominated Këa-tŭh; i. e. the ruler of the family.

Chung keun 冢君 the sovereign of a country. 冢土 Chung t'oo, a mound of earth; altar of earth on which to sacrifice. 冢宰 Chung tsae, entrusted with great authority.

塚 A grave or sepulchre. 荒塚 Hwang chung, a deserted grave; a tomb at which no descendants worship.

嵸 Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

漳 To fend off water.

柊 Name of a certain wood.

終 The end or close of a ball of thread; the end of the year; a space of twelve years; the year under certain circumstances; a certain portion of land. The end; the termination; the close; the *finis* of a book. To end; to terminate; the close of 君子 Keun-tsze, a good man's life is expressed by Chung; of a mean man by 死 Sze, death. A surname.

Chung pŭh kae kĭh 終不改革 never reform. 終古 Chung koo, the whole of antiquity. 終世 Chung she, to close the age; to die. 終身 Chung shin, the end of the body; the close of life; death; to the close of life; the whole of life. 終身之事 Chung shin che sze, an affair that concerns one's whole life. 終壽 Chung show, the end of one's days. 終日 Chung jĭh, the whole day. 終身受用 Chung shin show yung, a degree of comfort and enjoyment all one's life. 始終如一 Che chung joo yĭh, the beginning and the end the same.

䈰 A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

蔠 Chung kwei 蔠葵 name of a certain plant.

𧀜 The streaks or spots of a tiger, red and black.

鶩鴱 Chung and Tung, a certain water bird.

衆衆伀 A large concourse of; a multitude; a great number. Many; the name of a star; the name of a district; the name of a plant. A surname.

Chung to 衆多 a great many. 衆盛 Chung shing, great abundance and affluence. 衆論 Chung lun, the opinions of the multitude, or public opinion. 衆生 Chung sĕng, every living thing, all mankind; men generally. 衆生皆有佛性 Chung sĕng keae yew fŭh sing, all mankind partake of the nature of Buddha. 衆雨 Chung yu, the rainy season. 衆人 Chung jin, many men; the public.

豲 A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

遂 Ease; leisure; retirement.

霶 Small rain; the noise of rain. 霶雨 Chung yu, a term; the rainy season.

纏 Heavy; added to; double.

刎 剏 To cut or pare a thing.

CH'UNG.

冲 冲 To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written 冲 Ch'ung, the same as with three dots; and also delicate; young; to fly up to heaven, or to dart suddenly to a place; the sound of pieces of ice rushing against each other; ornaments which hang down. The sense to fly is also expressed by 翀 Ch'ung. 予冲人弗及之 Yu ch'ung jin fŭh keĭh che, I a young person had not attained to a proper knowledge of things. 鑿冰冲冲 Tsŏ ping ch'ung ch'ung, the noise of breaking ice from the hills. 一飛冲天 Yĭh fei ch'ung t'ëen, dart to heaven at a flight. 劍氣冲霄漢 Këen k'e ch'ung seaou han, the glare of the swords dart high as the heavens. Seaou, denotes the clouds; Han, the milky-way. 六月十二五日冲 Lŭh yuĕ urh shĭh woo jĭh ch'ung, despatched on the 25th of the sixth moon; said of a letter. To rhyme, read Ch'ung. Ch'ung fung p'o ch'in 冲鋒破陣 to rush upon an enemy and break their ranks; to charge an enemy. 冲寒 Ch'ung han, to take cold. 冲破 Ch'ung p'o, to break or defeat, either literally or figuratively. 冲動 Ch'ung tung, to shake; to move.

忡 Sorrowful; mournful; grieved or distressed in mind. Ch'ung-ch'ung, expresses the same.

沖 The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

憧 Sorrowful; mournful.

种 Young grain. A surname.

宠 To bore or work a hole in the middle.

笻 A certain species of bamboo or reed.

翀 翀 To fly straight up.

充 充 Ch'ung. To fill; to fill an office; to carry to the utmost extent of; to fulfil the duties of; to act in the capacity of. To stuff or

stop up. Sufficient; prepare; excellent; to fatten; to satiate. Long; high. A surname. Formed from 亢 Tŭh, to issue forth suddenly, and 儿 Jin, man. 一臣不能充二役 Yih ch'in pŭh năng ch'ung urh yŭh, one person cannot fulfil the duties of two services. 承充買辦 Ch'ing ch'ung mae pan, to fill the situation of a Compradore; or one who purchases provisions and necessaries for a family. 不能充滿人心 Pŭh năng ch'ung mwan jin sin, cannot satisfy the heart of man. 事充政重 Sze ch'ung ching chung, excessive service (required) by government (and heavy taxes.) 褢如充耳 Yew joo ch'ung urh, laughing as if their ears were stopped. It is remarked that deaf people are found to laugh much.

Ch'ung jin 充人 one who feeds and fattens animals. 充實 Ch'ung shih, stuffed; made solid. 充足有餘 Ch'ung tsŭh yew yu, a sufficiency; and something to spare. These expressions are understood both physically and metaphorically. 充斥 Ch'ung ch'ih, numerous; extending far; said of banditti. 充會 Ch'ung hwuy, to continue the meetings of a society. 充飢 Ch'ung ke, to satisfy hunger. 充軍 Ch'ung keun, to fill the army; to transport to a distance and give as slaves to the army. Such offenders are given only to the Tartar troops. 充徧十方 Ch'ung pëen shih fang, filled every region; the phraseology of the Buddhists. 充做 Ch'ung tso, to do; to fulfil the doing of; to act in the place of. 充足 Ch'ung tsŭh, completely filled. 充滿 Ch'ung mwan, to fill; to occupy a given space. 充眼目 Ch'ung yen mŭh, to perform the task of spy or informer.

恍 The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

挽 To skip or leap.

流 The noise of water.

筦 Sharp pointed bamboo.

琉 Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

袨 Single garments.

荒 A certain plant.

銃 Hollowed or bored with an axe.

Ch'ung paou 銃炮 a great gun;

a cannon.

頲 To fill; to occupy.

虫 蟲 Animals, either inhabiting earth or water, which have feet; quadrupeds and bipeds; insects; those without feet are called 豸 Ch'e. Occurs used for the following. A surname.

Ch'ung poo 蟲部 insect and reptile class; it includes frogs and shell-fish.

烛 爞 A kind of hot steam, fume, or vapour.

豸 Animals without feet; reptiles.

剸 To pierce or stab.

鱄 Name of a certain fish.

剸 To pierce; to stab.

僮 Ch'ung-ch'ung, the appearance of walking or going.

憧 An unsettled state of mind; going backwards and forwards continually; uninterrupted motion.

Ch'ung ch'ung wang lae 憧憧往來 incessantly going backwards and forwards.

橦 A certain tree of the flower of which cloth can be made; a section of a tree, three cubits five tenths long; a staff.

潼 Ch'ung or T'ung, name of a river and of a sea, beyond the north pole. Ch'ung ch'ung, high; eminent. A river or stream spoiling a road; wet; damp.

Ch'ung yung 潼容 a kind of cloth cover for a carriage.

種 A short spear or lance.

種 A particular species of grain or seed; to plant or sow.

艟 A vessel or ship of war of a certain description is called 艨艟 Mung ch'ung.

螳 A species of locust.

竇 Vacant; empty.

衝 衝 To excite; to move; sudden motion; abrupt; a path or thoroughfare; a kind of war chariot. 蒙衝 Mung ch'ung, a ship of war.

Ch'ung chwang 衝撞 to rush abruptly against; to offend by words

罿 A net to catch birds

轇 A kind of war carriage.

潼 A smaller stream running into a larger one. An assemblage of streams; the noise of waters rushing to a point.

寵 Affection; tender regard to; love; kindness, an honorable dwelling. A surname.

Ch'ung ngae 寵愛 ardent affection; love. 寵妾 Ch'ung tsëĕ, a favorite concubine. 寵異 Ch'ung e, unusual kindness. 寵恩 Ch'ung ngăn, the most gracious and kind treatment. 寵錫 Ch'ung seĭh, a favor or benefit bestowed in the most gracious manner.

儱 Sëay ch'ung 斜儱 perhaps denotes depraved, partial regard.

舂 To beat as with a pestle; to pound. Name of an office; an instrument of music; name of a district; of a hill; and of a bird.

Ch'ung choo 舂杵 a wooden pestle or beater. 舂坎 Ch'ung kan, to pound in a certain earthen vessel. 舂米 Ch'ung me, to pound rice.

CHUY.

追 To escort or go with; to follow after; to expel; to go after. To pursue after; to prosecute at law; to seek to find out, or to recover; to trace back to former times. The name of a state. Read Tuy. 追冶 Tuy che, to work a precious stone. 毋追 Moo tuy, a certain cap of former times.

Chuy keĭh 追及 or 追到 Chuy taou, to pursue and overtake. 追拿 Chuy na, to pursue and seize. 追遠 Chuy yuen, to follow after to a distance; to look back and worship distant ancestors. 追尊四代 Chuy tsun sze tae, bestowed retrospective titles on four generations deceased; done by the first Emperor of Ming Dynasty. 追究 Chuy kew, to prosecute at law; to investigate to the bottom. 追封王 Chuy fung wang, retrospectively appointed him king; i.e. after his death. 追非 Chuy fei, to lay one's faults on other people. 追憶 Chuy yĭh, to endeavour to remember the past. 追他回來 Chuy t'a hwuy lae, run and call him back.

嘴 Appearance of the mouth being filled.

槌 柏 椎 To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drum-stick; to beat or strike with a club or drum-stick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. 木槌 Mŭh chuy, a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

鎚 A mallet of any kind, either wood or metal; a club; to beat as with a mallet or club; to pommel. Read Tuy, to work stones. 鐵鎚 Tĕĕ chuy, an iron club.

Chuy wo 鎚我 to beat me.

瘢 Disease; a swelling of the feet.

糙 A bait made of rice flour.

縋 A cord or rope; to let down, as over a city wall by a cord or rope.

膇 A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.

雷 Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

甄 An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

碓 To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above. Read To, a stony appearance.

箠 A particular species of reed or bamboo; pendent bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinade or punish with the bamboo.

錘 To beat with a pestle; to pound; in a mortar.

諈 To cause an affair to bend down on, and implicate another person; to connect or involve affairs; to search into other people's secrets. A surname.

Chuy wei 諈諉 to put blame from one's-self and change other people; to implicate and involve people.

腄 The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

隹 A general term applied to all birds with short tails. Occurs in the sense of 崔 Tsuy, high, lofty, a forest shaken by the wind.

椎 Used for 槌 Chuy, and 柏 Chuy, to strike; to beat. A bludgeon; a club; an iron mallet. Name of a tree that bears an edible fruit. Blunt; thick; unbending; simple; stupid, rustic.

Chuy loo 椎魯 rustic; simple;

stupid. 椎子 Chuy tsze, the fruit of the Chuy tree,

萑 Exuberance of plants; the name of a plant. Also read Hwan, the name of a bird.

錐 A sharp pointed instrument; an awl; the sharp point of a weapon; a needle's point; metaphorically, a small affair; a trifling concern. The point of an arrow; the point of a pencil. 毛錐 Maou chuy, a pencil. 毛錐子 Maou chuy tsze, a person who wields a pencil, or hair awl; spoken of contemptuously in reference to war.

Chuy ch'oo nang pëen tang t'ŏ ying 錐處囊便當脫穎 an awl put into a bag will find its way through; denotes a man's being keen in a particular sphere. 錐刀之末 Chuy taou che mŏ, the point of an awl, a trifling affair not worth speaking about. 錐鋩 Chuy mang, the extreme point of a weapon. 錐矢 Chuy she, a sharp pointed arrow.

頴 A high forehead.

騅 A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history. 黃騅 Hwang chuy, name of a fish.

鵻 **鶻** Name of a bird; a species of pigeon.

隊 To fall down from a higher place; a dangerous precipitous path between hills. Read Tuy, a group or company.

墜 To slide down; to fall down; to fall over; to fall down as a heap of rubbish. 文武之道未墜於地 Wăn Woo che taou we chuy yu te, the doctrines of (the ancient kings) Wăn and Woo, have not yet fallen to the ground. 星墜木鳴國人皆恐 Sing chuy mŭh ming, kwŏ jin keae k'ung, the stars fell, the trees spoke, and all the people of the country were affrighted. 累墜 Luy chuy, fallen in confusion; i. e. an affair difficult to arrange or to manage. 杞人有憂天墜 K'e jin yew yew t'ëen chuy, there was a man of the state Ke, under an apprehension that the heavens would fall down. Chuy hëa 墜下 to fall down. 墜胎 Chuy t'ae, falling womb; abortion.

綴 To unite several things together; to connect; to form a continuous line.

䌛 A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

畷 Chuy, chuen, or Chuě, a path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

䅘 The appearance of grain.

綴 To connect together; to form or connect garments; to take care of the royal robes; a mixture of various colours, variegated; to bind or connect together; uninterrupted; to cause to desist; to put a stop to.

Chuy chaou 綴兆 to make a signal to. 綴衣 Chuy e, to superintend the royal robes. 綴旒 Chuy lew, to bind or connect to the standards; to attach to. 綴淫 Chuy yin, to put a stop to vicious excess.

錣 A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon up. Read Chuě, a stick with an iron point for spurring on a horse.

餟 To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuě, in a similar sense.

惴 Chuy-chuy, mournful; sorrowful appearance; the moan of grief. Read Kae, difficulties; embarrassments; impediments which affect the mind.

Chuy chuy joo lin shin yuen 惴惴如臨深淵 embarrassed as one who is forced to the edge of a deep abyss.

揣 To measure; to measure heights; to endeavour to find the origin of with the hand, as the composition of the character implies. To try or essay; to push aside; to put away. A surname. Occurs denoting to strike. Read To, to shake or move. Read Twan, to collect together.

Chuy tŏ 揣度 to measure; to conjecture. 揣摩 Chuy mo, to feel; to try to find out a person's wishes or weaknesses; to study the import of books. 揣測 Chuy ts'ĕh, to try to fathom; to penetrate what is secret or abstruse. 不揣冒昧 Pŭh chuy maou mei, I do not discover or detect my own rashness and obscurities, in giving this advice, and therefore I venture to state it. A mode of qualifying advice, used in letters and in memorials sent to the Emperor.

贅 From Fang, to place down on Pei, a pearl; To give something as a pledge. To connect together; something ap-

pended which is as useless external swellings; fixed; doing what is improper; useless repetition; tautology, verbosity; to one question giving two answers.

Chuy yen 贅言 to say over and over again. 贅及 Chuy keĭh, a kind of postscript. 贅累 Chuy luy, reiterated, wearisome, tautology. 贅筆 Chuy pĕĭh, to add a postscript. 文有贅句 Wăn yew chuy keu, a repetition of the same sentiment in written composition.

CH'UY.

搥 To throw from one; to strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

Ch'uy shĭh t'ow 搥石頭 to throw stones. 搥瓦片 Ch'uy wa pëen, to throw brick bats. 搥鼓 Ch'uy koo, to beat a drum. 搥鐘 Ch'uy chung, to strike a bell.

髓 The bone at the back of the neck.

垂 **陲** To hang down from above; suspended from a higher place; reaching to. Nearly; near to. A boundary; a territory on the frontier. The name of a place; the name of a person. To bow down; to condescend to; to extend from ancient times to the present; or from the present times to subsequent ages. Occurs in the sense of 陲 Ch'uy, The outer part of a hall near the steps. Also read Shwuy. 大帶垂三尺 Ta tae ch'uy san ch'ĭh, large sashes hung down three cubits. 厲是垂之貌 Le she ch'uy che maou, Le expresses the appearance of hanging down. 名垂後世 Ming ch'uy how she, name descends to future ages. 孔子垂法萬世 K'ung-tsze ch'uy fă wan she, Confucius left a rule to ten thousand ages. 永垂不朽 Yung ch'uy pŭh hew, to descend down forever without rotting. 名垂竹帛 Ming ch'uy chŭh pĭh, to hand down one's name on bamboo and silk; the materials used for writing on before the invention of paper. 蒙你垂愛 Mung ne ch'uy ngae, I thank you for your condescending regard. 東垂西垂 Tung ch'uy se ch'uy, the eastern and western extremity of a hall, near to the steps by

which one descends. 虔劉我邊垂 K'ëen lew wo pëen ch'uy, killed the people on my frontier. 卒於垂 Tsŭh yu ch'uy, died at Ch'uy.

Ch'uy tsze shang ch'uy hëa 垂自上縋下 Ch'uy is from above to hang or reach down to a place below. 垂着手 Ch'uy chŏ show, to let the hands hang down. 垂手而得 Ch'uy show urh tĭh, to hang down the hands and obtain; expresses acquiring with ease. 垂裳而治 Ch'uy sh'ang urh che, is now used to express the ease with which a Sovereign rules in prosperous times. 垂低頭 Ch'uy te t'ow, to hang down the head. 垂頭喪氣 Ch'uy t'ow sang k'e, to hang down the head in a spiritless manner. 垂世 Ch'uy she, to descend to subsequent ages. 垂範後來 Ch'uy fan how lae, to leave a pattern or example for those who come hereafter. 垂裕後昆 Ch'uy yu how kwăn, to cause blessings to descend to posterity. 垂憐 Ch'uy lëen, condescending compassion. It cannot be affirmed of one's-self, but of the kindness and compassion of another person. To compassionate an inferior. 垂危 Ch'uy wei, in imminent danger; near to death. 垂老 Ch'uy laou, to approach to old age. 垂下 Ch'uy hëa, to hang down. 垂顧 Ch'uy koo, to look down kindly upon, in order to take care of. 垂愛 Ch'uy ngae, to shew affection to an inferior.

倕 Ch'uy or Shwuy, heavy. Name of a person famous for his craft and ingenuity, in the time of 黃帝 Hwang-te. Shoo-king writes it without *Man* by the side.

捶 To implicate others; to involve; to connect by implication.

捶 To beat with a stick or club; to beat or pound.

Ch'uy kow 捶鈎 the bit of a horse's bridle.

棰 To beat with a club or stick; to torture; to induce a confession; wood growing exuberantly.

Ch'uy ts'oo che hëa, ho k'ew pŭh tĭh 棰楚之下何求不得 what (confession) is there that may not be obtained (from one suffering) under a cluster of bludgeons!

睡 Commonly read Shwuy, to sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant.

陲 The edge, or hanging over of a precipice, dangerous.

錘 Silver weighing twelve taels. A weight used in weighing with scales or steel-yards. Heavy; a man's name. Name of a district. A hammer for beating metals when heated.

雖 A bird of the fowl species; also said to be a species of crow.

騅 Appearance of a small horse.

飋 The appearance of the wind causing a thing to bend down, as plants; blowing down flat, as grain.

推 To select; to command; to advance; to set forward; to promote; to search; to investigate; to scrutinize. To push to the results, or consequences; to infer; to draw a natural consequence from preceding premises. Read T'uy, to push away.

Ch'uy ch'ŭh 推出 bring a calculation to a result. 推本之 Ch'uy pun che, to search to the root, or bottom of. 推官 Ch'uy kwan, a Judge or Magistrate, in the style of former days. 推其原故 Ch'uy k'e yuen koo, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of. 推究 Ch'uy kew, to search into a subject; to investigate a cause. 推類 Ch'uy luy, to extend a principle to subjects of the same class or species. 推算 Ch'uy swan, to calculate; to pursue results by calculation. 推測 Ch'uy ts'ih, to calculate or infer from natural appearances, events which are still future; as, 推測祿命 Ch'uy ts'ih lŭh ming, to calculate fates respecting emoluments and longevity. 推以及人 Ch'uy e keih jin, to extend or propagate (virtuous principles) to other persons.

蓷 Name of a plant.

犹 A name of a cow.

雕 A kind of ornament of silk attached to the head of a club; an ancient military weapon. Read T'uy, a certain animal denominated divine. A man's name.

毳 The fine hair on the skins of animals; fur; soft hair; down; nap; the downy feathers of birds. Name of a certain court cap or crown; any thing delicate and easily broken; soft and delicate. Occurs used for 䌷 Ch'uy. 甘毳 Kan ch'uy, soft delicate and beautiful; sweet and delicate. 火毳 Ho ch'uy, a species of cloth.

Ch'uy e 毳衣 certain garments

worn by the priests of the Buddha sect. 毳幕 Ch'uy mŏ, a particular kind of felt or camlet curtain.

To burrow in the earth; to dig a hole in the earth; to dig a grave. One says, the noise made by a small mole or rat.

A kind of sledge for travelling through miry places; said to have been used by the great 禹 Yu, who removed the waters of the Deluge.

To pound or beat over again. To give thanks.

To pound or beat; to beat or pound over again.

Delicate and easily torn or broken; soft and delicate, applied to food.

吹 To expel the breath from the lungs; to expire; to blow, applied to the breath, or to the wind; to play on a wind instrument; to puff off, or assist a person by recommendation. Read Ch'úy, the wind. 鼓瑟吹笙 Koo sĭh ch'uy săng, to play on the Sĭh and blow the Săng. 鼓吹 Koo ch'uy, drumming and blowing; playing on instruments generally. 這裏過堂風倒涼快吹一吹再走 Chay le kwo t'ang fung taou lëang kwae, ch'uy yĭh ch'uy, tsae tsow, the wind which passes the hall here, is rather cool and pleasant; I'll enjoy a few blows more and then go. 風大吹 Fung ta ch'uy, the wind blows strong. 輕吹 K'ing ch'uy, 小吹 Seaou ch'uy, 細吹 Se ch'uy, all express blowing lightly, gently, and so on. 魚吹細浪 Yu ch'uy se lang, the fish blow and cause a slight ripple. Ch'uy ch'ŭh k'e yay 吹出氣也 Ch'uy, to expel the breath. 吹簫打鼓 Ch'uy seaou ta koo, to play on the Seaou and beat the drum. 吹噓相佐助也 Ch'uy heu sëang tso tsoo yay, ch'uy-heu, to lend assistance to, by commending to a third person; to recommend. 吹開 Ch'uy k'ae, to blow open. 吹倒 Ch'uy taou, to blow down. 吹滅蠟燭 Ch'uy mëĕ lă chŭh, to blow out the candle. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy maou k'ew ts'ze, to blow aside the feather and search for the wound; not to judge by the external appearance only. 吹灰之力 Ch'uy hwuy che leĭh, strength to blow away dust; a slight effort. 吹噓 Ch'uy heu, to blow or puff off a person or thing; to praise them.

吹氣 Ch'uy k'e, to blow with the breath; to expand flesh-meat by blowing it. 吹燈誓願 Ch'uy tăng she yuen, to blow out the light and swear by uttering an imprecation.

颯 To blow. The same as 吹 Ch'uy. Read Ch'úy, to call to; to shout after.

炊 To boil, or dress food with fire. Used for 吹 Ch'uy, to blow. Seems also used for the afflatus or anima of departed persons.

Ch'uy fun tsze 炊粉餈 to boil a kind of pudding. 炊火筒 Ch'uy ho t'ung, a tube to blow through and increase the action of fire. 炊鼻 Ch'uy pe, the name of a place.

鬻 歙 To blow an instrument; to blow through a reed and cause a sound to be emitted.

喙 Ch'uy or Hwuy, the mouth, the bill or beak of a bird; the head of a bird; the name of a star; the name of a plant. A certain medicine. Also read Ch'uy and Tow. In Yĭh-king, when describing the mystical properties of the 八卦 Pă-kwa, it is said, 艮爲黔喙之屬 Kăn wei k'ëen hwuy che shŭh, Kăn, one of the Kwa pertains to impeding or stopping, as birds are represented to do with their bills. In Le-king it is said, 羞首者進喙祭耳 Sew show chay, tsin hwuy tse urh, the superintendant of the sacrificial victims, introduces the mouth of the animal, and the most honorable person takes it by the ear to lead it to be sacrificed. 深目豭喙 Shin mŭh këa hwuy, deep eyes and a boar's snout. 白馬黑喙 Pĭh ma hĭh hwuy, a white horse with a black mouth. 鳥喙 Neaou hwuy, a certain star. 香草石芸一名顧喙 Hëang ts'aou shĭh-yun yĭh ming, koo hwuy, another name for the fragrant herb shĭh-yun, is koo-hwuy. The fruit of the 芡 K'ëen, is otherwise called 雁喙 Yen-hwuy; the K'ëen, is also called 烏頭 Woo-t'ow, and 烏喙 Woo-hwuy, by it people can 度飢 Too-ke, pass over, or through hunger; i. e. though the thing spoken of be not proper food, it will do to satisfy hunger partially.

Hwuy seĭh 喙息 to breathe by the mouth.

CHWA.

撾 To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.

檛 A switch or whip. 馬檛 Ma chwa, a horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

簻 A switch; a lash. A coarser and larger is called Chwa, a finer one is called 枚 Mei. Read Ko, denoting grass, herbs. One says, it implies hunger.

笊 Read Chwa and To, a bamboo reed; a switch.

髽 To bind up the hair in a particular manner, whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

蹉 Cha or Chwa, in a confused disorderly manner.

嚵 Chwa, a vicious mouth; vicious or opprobrious language.

CHWAE.

掣 To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

𢿱 Distorted; depraved; deflected.

CH'WAE.

嚌 Ch'wae or Ch'ae, to eat; to gnaw. To eat with greediness all at once; great numbers eating, as flies do carrion. 毋嚌炙 Woo ch'ae chih, do not eat greedily the roasted meat. In the passage from which this is quoted, there are various rules for behaviour at table, which indicate great barbarity existing to make such rules necessary. 蠅蚋姑嚌之 Ying juy koo ch'ae che, the (flies called) Ying-juy, together eat them; viz. dead bodies left in the waste lands before the rites of sepulture were instituted.

膗 Ch'wae or Ch'uy, an ugly figure is expressed by 膟膗 Luy ch'wae.

磋 Ch'wae or Ts'uy, to grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick.

CHWANG.

壯 壯 Large; great; strong; robust; to strengthen. Affluent; abundant. An epithet of the 8th moon. The age of thirty; manhood; strong hairs upon the forehead. To wound. To cauterize a place is, in Medical language, called Chwang. A surname. 民壯 Ming chwang, a kind of armed police or militia. 氣壯 K'e chwang, boldness, fortitude, firm, undaunted. Chwang fei 壯肥 fat and strong. 克壯 K'ih chwang, overpowering force. 壯志 Chwang che, 壯心 Chwang sin, firmness and strength of mind. 壯健 Chwang k'ëen, strong; robust. 壯年 Chwang nëen, the years of manhood. 壯貝 Chwang pei, one of five sorts of pearl shell. 壯士 Chwang sze, strong able bodied men or soldiers. 壯盛 Chwang shing, the exuberance of strength; high health; vigorous strength. 壯丁 Chwang ting, young men above sixteen years of age.

妝 粧 Dressed; ornamented; the face painted or daubed in the manner of Chinese females. 粧飾 Chwang shih, dressed; ornamented; adorned; painted; glossed over. 粧扮 Chwang pan, dressed, generally; dressed either well or ill. 粧奩 Chwang lëen, or 嫁粧 Këa chwang, a lady's toilet, et cetera; the portion of furniture and household necessaries given with a daughter as a marriage portion.

惣 Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

椿 A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is no larger sort which is different.

焋 淙 The appearance of fire; to fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam. 焋糕 Chwang kaou, a sort of pudding or dumpling; or to boil puddings.

痧 A disease of the febrile kind.

絒 To stuff with cotton.

憧 Unsettled state of mind. See Ch'wang.

莊 Plants budding forth; plants growing rank and luxuriantly. Grave; sedate; stern; severe; rigid; firm; highly; adorned. A high road. Farm house; name of a gate or door.

A surname; a certain pearl shell. 康莊 K'ang chwang, a large level road. 田莊 Tëen chwang, a farm house.

Chwang king 莊敬 serious, sedate mind. 莊子 Chwang tsze, an ancient philosopher of some note. 莊宅使 Chwang tsĭh she, an officer placed over country houses in the time of T'ang. 莊敬誠實 Chwang king ch'ing shĭh, serious, grave, sincere, plain. 莊嚴 Chwang yen, a severe grave demeanour; gravity.

粧 Painted; rouged; dressed out; adorned; glossed over.

裝 裝 To bind or tie round; to bind up; to dress. To put into any containing vessel; a box, or a ship; to present to. 船上裝了什麼貨物 Ch'uen shang chwang leaou shĕ mŏ ho wŭh, what cargo or goods are contained in the ship.

Chwang pan 裝扮 to dress. 裝茶 Chwang ch'a, to put tea into a chest, or to take it on board ship. 裝束 Chwang shŭh, to dress a person which care. 裝載 Chwang tsae, to put into; to contain. 裝頭 Chwang t'ow, one sort or parcel of goods. 裝扮起來甚好看 Chwang pan k'e lae shin haou k'an, very well dressed.

狀 External appearance; form; fashion. To make visible, to declare in writing; to accuse; a letter; a petition; an accusation.

Chwang yuen 狀元 the highest degree of literary rank; the title usually is 狀元及第 Chwang yuen keĭh te. 自狀其過 Tsze chwang k'e kwo, to accuse one's-self. 狀如 Chwang joo, appearing as if. 狀貌非常 Chwang maou fei ch'ang, a countenance and figure unusually handsome. 無狀 Woo chwang, no appearance; is said in apology for undress and inattention. 狀師 Chwang-sze, attornies or lawyers, not sanctioned by government. 告狀 Kaou-chwang, or 詞狀 Tsze chwang, an accusation, or written complaint, sent into government. 狀裹 Chwang ko, to wrap or roll up; to bandage. 狀鞘 Chwang seaou, to pack up duties to be forwarded to Peking.

庄 Commonly used for 莊 Chwang, a country village. A farm house; a cottage where any work conducted in

the fields is collected, as at the tea hills.

Chwang hoo 庄戶 a farmer; a person who rents land and cultivates it. 庄婦 Chwang foo, a farmer's wife.

CH'WANG.

牀 床 Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's-self; to rest and sleep. Eight cubits. A wooden casing put withinside a wall to prevent the earth falling down. 蛇床 Shay ch'wang, or 馬床 Ma ch'wang, a certain medicinal application.

Ch'wang p'oo 床鋪 bedding. 上床 Shang ch'wang, to go to bed. 床頭金盡壯士無顏 Ch'wang t'ow kin tsin ch'wang sze woo yen, when there is no more money at the head of the bed, the ablest man can no longer show his face.

傖 Used for 愴 Ch'wang in the She-king.

滄 Cold; intense cold. Also read Tsăng, the name of a river. The name of a district.

創 A wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was orginally written 刅 Ch'wang. 身被七十創 Shin pe ts'eĭh shĭh ch'wang, he received seventy wounds. 頭有創則沐 T'ow yew ch'wang tsĭh mŭh, if the head be wounded then wash it. Read Ch'wáng, to begin; to make first; to invent; to adopt first means to effect a certain end; to lay the foundation of. To reprehend. In this sense, otherwise written 剏 Ch'wang.

Ch'wang che 創始 to commence any work. 創業 Ch'wang nëĕ, to lay the foundation of a family, by the acquisition of property. 創造 Ch'wang tsaou, to make at first.

鄀 The name of a place.

噹 The appearance of eating; eating ravenously; gormandizing.

愴 A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. 悽愴 Ts'e ch'wang, grief; pain of mind; to commiserate.

瘡 Any sort of ulcer or sore. There is a great variety of terms applied to these sores. 生瘡 Săng ch'wang, or 生起瘡 Săng k'e ch'wang, the breaking out of a sore.

Ch'wang keae 瘡疥 small itching sores.

幢 A certain kind of standard or banner. Read Ch'ang, a kind of screen or curtain for a wheeled carriage. Read T'ung, appearance of feathers attached in a certain way. Ch'wang fan 幢幡 long streamers in the temples of Buddha.

撞 To grasp with the hand and pound. To beat; to rush against; to bounce upon; to knock; to take or seize. Ch'wang chŏ 撞着 to strike or to be struck with; literally or figuratively. 撞鐘 Ch'wang chung, to strike a bell. 撞擊 Ch'wang keĭh, to strike; to attack. 撞見 Ch'wang këen, to bounce upon suddenly. 撞跌下來 Ch'wang tëĕ hëa lae, to knock down or off;—as from a horse by rushing against. 撞板 Ch'wang pan, to beat a piece of wood as a signal. 撞騙 Ch'wang p'ëen, to defraud; or cheat. 撞倒 Ch'wang taou, to knock or strike down. 撞入 Ch'wang jŭh, to enter forcibly or abruptly.

撞 A pole or staff; for a banner or standard. To stab or pierce. Read T'ung, a certain wood. Also read Ch'ung, which see.

瞳 A foolish stare. Otherwise read Ch'ung and T'ung, the pupil of the eye.

𥑮 A stony or rocky appearance.

種 Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

覩 To see indistinctly. To stare at.

轈 War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemies lines.

饉 To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

䯒 Ch'wang këang 䯒腔 the lower extremity of the spine or back bone.

囧 The ancient form of 窗 Ch'wang, a window; or as it is expressed 屋之目虛以通明 ŭh che mŭh, heu e t'ung ming, the eye of a house, an open space to admit light. The Seal Character represents the lattice work, which is yet placed in windows in the north of China.

囱 An aperture for the admission of light; a window. 在牆曰牖在屋曰囱 Tsae ts'ëang yuĕ yew tsae ŭh yuĕ ch'wang, a window in a wall is called Yew; in a house, it is called Ch'wang. Also read Ts'ung, the door or

mouth of a furnace.

Ch'wang tsoo hoo wei ming 囱助戶爲明 The window assists the door in affording light. 天囱 T'ëen ch'wang, a sky light, or aperture in the roof of a house. Commonly written 窗 Ch'wang.

億 A number complete; entire; a multitude. Tsze-hwuy defines it erroneously, a multitude of barbarians.

鎗 Ch'wang or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to stab; to beat a bell or drum.

牕 窗 窓 An aperture opened to assist the door in admitting light; a window; or an additional door for the admission of light. A window in a wall is strictly called 牖 Yew. Read Ts'ung, an aperture which affords a passage through.

Ch'wang hoo 牕戶 or 牕門 Ch'wang mun, is the common term for a window. 牕下 Ch'wang hea, below the window; refers to the table placed at a window where one reads or studies; the period of juvenile studies. 同牕 T'ung ch'wang, at the same window; i. e. a fellow student. 天牕 T'ëen ch'wang, a sky-light; a window in the roof.

舂 Name of certain foreigners in ancient times; one of the eight barbarous tribes. See Chung.

傖 Ch'wang or ch'ang, an appearance of standing erect; erect.

樁 A certain club or weapon. Mŭh ch'wang 木樁 a post stuck into the ground; to hit; to strike; a stick placed; so as to sustain what is hung upon it. Otherwise read Chung and Tang. 打樁 Ta ch'wang, to drive a post into the ground.

Ch'wang keuĕ 樁橛 posts driven into the ground to fasten boats to; or to stop the bank from being washed away.

惷 Simple; doltish; foolish; silly; a natural, silly and idiotical person, so much so as to be excused by the law. They explain it by saying, the percipient principle is obscured by grosser matter.

Ch'wang yu 惷愚 foolish; idiotical; one of three classes included in pardons.

淙 A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

鬆 Ch'wang nung 鬆 appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

覩 To see indistinctly.

戠 Ch'wang or Shwang, a certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

戇 Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. 粗戇 Ts'oo ch'wang, rude, doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

戃 A wound made by a sharp weapon. Afterwards written 創 Ch'wang, and now commonly 瘡 Ch'wang.

剏 Ch'wang, or Ch'ang. To make or form at first; original pattern. 井 Tsing, was the original pattern for the division of land; in this sense Syn. with 創 Ch'wang, and occurs also in the sense of 瘡 Ch'wang, a hurt or wound.

闖 Vulgarly read Ch'wang, to put out the head; to peep; to bolt out or in.

E.

丿 Reaching or extending down to the ground. Otherwise read Pëĕ.

乂 To cut grass or herb; hence to regulate, to govern; to shear. Also an appellation of those possessing virtue and ability. 俊乂 Tseuen e, extraordinary talent.

刈 From 乂 E, a pair of shears, and 刀 Taou, a knife. To cut grass; to mow. To take; to kill; to cut off; to exterminate.

E ts'aou 刈草 to cut down grass. To cut grain is expressed by 穫 Hwŏ. 艾 E, occurs used for 刈 E, as 艾朝鮮之旃 E chaou-sëen che chen, cut down the standards of Chaou-sëen, or Corea.

汶 Name of a stream or river.

已 To stop; to have finished; terminated; done; a particle preceding verbs, and forming the perfect tense, answering to *already*, as 已做 E tso, already done. To decline; to put aside; to put away; to reject. An excessive degree.

E shin 已甚 an extreme; an excessive degree; the same as 太過 T'ae kwo. 已而 E urh, past the proper time. 而已 Urh e, denotes that the whole is previously expressed; nothing can be said; or that the expression means nothing more. 不得已 Pŭh tĭh e, unable to stop; compelled to do; obliged to; to be distinguished

from 己 Ke, and from 已 E.

忿 To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. 懲忿 Ching e, to punish; subjugate other nations.

以 **㠯** Said to be derived from the reverse side of 已 E, which denotes the mind already determined or fixed. By; to the end that; the cause or instrument by which. 所以 So e, that by which; thereby; therefore. 是以 She e, hence; therefore. 可以 Kh'o e, may; can; might; could. 可以使得 Kh'o e she tih, it may answer; it may pass. 此可以做 Ts'ze kh'o e tso, this may do. 何以 Ho e, by what? how? 理以慾混 Le e yŭh hwăn, reason is disordered by passion. 何其久也必有以也 Ho k'e kew yay peĭh yew e yay, why so long, there must be a reason. Occurs in the sense of 已 E, to terminate; to cease. 無以 Woo e, not cease; not desist. Also in the sense of 用 Yung, to use; to employ. 不使大臣怨乎不以 Pŭh she ta ch'in yuen hoo pŭh e, do not cause the higher officers of state to resent their being left unemployed.

E taou shă jin 以刀殺人 to kill a person with a knife. 以直爲曲 E chĭh wei keŭh, by straight make crooked; to pervert things. 以執壓人 E chĭh yă jin, to crush, to oppress people by power. 以久旱益疑 E kew han yĭh e, an account of a long drought was more suspicious. 以明霞視美色 E ming hëa she mei sĭh, view the most fascinating pleasure as a cloudy vapour, which a moment annihilates. 以指畫 E che hwa, to draw lines with the finger. 以尊天子 E tsun t'ëen tsze, to honor the Emperor. 以理推度 E le ch'uy tŏ, to infer from reasoning. 以爲 E wei, by it make; to esteem or consider it so; to judge it to be. 以理而言之 E le urh yen che, to speak of a thing in reference to, or agreeable to, the principles of reason. 以理言以氣言 E le yen, e kh'e yen, to speak something in reference to an invisible influence. 以爲成大功 E wei ch'ing ta kung, reckoning that they had performed a great exploit.

苡 **苢** Fow-e 芣苡 the name of a plant; (M. S. Dictionary, Plantago) used also for the following. 薏苡 E-e, the fruit of the Wa-

ter-lily.

E-me 莪米 pearl barley; also called 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahomedan rice.

台 I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read T'ae, a surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. 天台 T'ëen t'ae, the name of a hill. 老台 Laou t'ae, venerable sir. 兄台 Heung t'ae, exalted brother. 謹遵台命 Kin tsun t'ae ming, with profound respect I obey your exalted order. 三台星 San t'ae sing, the three t'ae stars; they are distinguished by the terms. 上台中台下台 Shang t'ae, chung t'ae, hëa t'ae, the upper, middle, and lower T'ae.

T'ae ting 台鼎 an epithet applied to three of the highest officers of state. Eminent; exalted; in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. 台駕 T'ae këa, eminent Sir. 台甫 T'ae foo, your honored name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. 台背 Tae pei, extreme old age, a term taken from the wrinkling of the skin, in the manner of the fish 鮐 T'ae.

怡 Obstinate stoppage; impeded; unable to proceed. A foolish silly son.

Yae e 怡嶷 an impediment in speech; a foolish manner. 怡蹶之機 Yae k'euĕ che ke, plan to cause to stumble.

怡 Pleased; to please; concord; harmony; joy.

E-e 怡怡 harmony subsisting amongst brothers. A surname. 怡聲 E-shing, a pleasing sound or voice. 怡色 E-sĭh, a pleasing countenance; manifesting satisfaction and joy. 怡悅 E-yuĕ, pleased; joyful; taking delight in. 怡和 E-ho, pleased with harmony; taking delight in mutual concord. Name of the Senior Hong Merchant, at Canton. (1818.)

怠 Commonly read T'ae, remiss; careless; slothful; inattentive to; a rudeness which arises from defect of due attention. The name of a bird.

珆 A stone that resembles corundum stone.

瓿 A certain earthen vessel.

詒 To communicate or hand down, as to posterity; to connect, or continue in succession. That which is left behind one at death, as a testament or

will; in this sense, Syn. with 貽 E, to laugh at; to ridicule; to expose one's self to be laughed at. Read T'ae, remiss; negligent or wearied appearance; to insult; to treat fraudulently, or with disrespect. 欺詒 K'e e, to defraud, or insult.

E seaou ta fang 詒笑大方 to expose one's self to the laughter of persons of enlarged and liberal views, by petty contracted ways of thinking and acting. 詒笑於人 E seaou vu jin, to make one ridiculous. 詒我子孫 E wo tsze sun, to leave to my sons and grandsons. 自詒伊阻 Tsze e e tsoo, to involve one's self in difficulties

粉 Boiled rice forming a kind of gruel.

貽 To present to; to give and leave to; to leave, or be left to, as property at the death of a parent; to induce or bring upon one's self; to cause. 自貽伊戚 Tsze e e ts'ĕih, to bring sorrow upon one's self. 飴 E, is commonly used in the Classics.

E k'euĕ sun mow 貽厥孫謀 to plan and execute benevolent deeds, that the blessing of Providence may descend on one's posterity. 貽貝 E pei, a certain black coloured shell. 貽贈 E tsăng, to give to; to present with. 飴悞 E woo, to impede, or cause any delay to business; to throw an impediment or hindrance in the way of.

飴 Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed. 飴鹽 E yen, a particular kind of salt.

飤

衣 Garments for the upper part of the body; the lower are called 裳 Ch'ang. Clothes; a cover cloak, or case of almost any kind; a shell or skin of fruit. 書衣 Shoo e, a cover for a book. 棺衣 Kwan e, a cover for a coffin; a pall. To clothe; to put a cover on. A surname; a man's name.

E-ch'ang 衣裳 garments generally. 衣食兩門 E shĭh lëang mun, raiment and food are the two concerns of most importance to the mass of mankind. 衣緣 E yuen, or 衣純 E shun, a selvage or border stitched on to the collar, or other part of the margin of a garment. 衣服 E-fuh, clothes; raiment. 衣德言 E tĭh yen, to clothe one's self with virtuous sayings of the ancients; to have them always at hand. 絲衣 Sze e, garments worn when offer-

ing sacrifice. 寢衣 Ts'in e, sleeping garments, a night dress; or rather a coverlid for the bed. 心衣 Sin e, garments worn about the breast or stomach. 小衣 Seaou e, the garments worn next the skin. 大衣 Ta e, the external garments; dress. 中衣 Chung e, the garments in the middle; i. e. those that have under garments, and a dress above. 衣冠中人 E kwan chung jin, a man amidst dresses and caps; denotes a person well dressed, a person of respectability. 著衣 Chŏ e, or 穿衣 Ch'uen e, to put on clothes. 男人衣 Nan jin e, men's clothes. 婦人衣 Foo jin e, woman's clothes. 短衣 Twan e, short garments; jackets. 便衣 Pëen e, one's ordinary clothes; undress. 朝衣 Chaou e, court dress. 青衣 Ts'ing e, light blue dress; former dress of the Sew-ts'ae graduates; persons genteely dressed. The name of a place. 換衣 Hwan e, to change one's clothes. 白衣 Pih e, white garments; persons clothed in white; the common people who have no rank in the country. 單衣 Tan e, a single garment. 重衣 Chung e, double folds of garments. 蠶衣 Ts'an e, the ball or covering of the silk-worm. 耳衣 Urh e, or 面衣 Mëen e, covering for the face and ears in northern climates. 牛衣 New e, a kind of cover for a cow. 垣衣 Yuen e, a kind of moss.

依 To rely on; to trust to; to accede to; to conform to; as; according to. A surname. A space between the door and window. 憑依 P'ing e, to lean upon. 無依依 Woo e e, or 無所依 Woo so e, nothing on which to depend. 楊柳依依 Yang lew e e, the willows in abundance mutually reclining. 不勝瞻依之至 Pŭh shing chen e che che, the highest possible degree of reliance on, or regard to a person. 斧依 Foo e, a kind of painted wooden screen, in the Imperial apartments. E also denotes the wrapping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery. 不學博依不能安詩 Pŭh hëŏ pŏ e, pŭh năng ngăn she, those who have not learned similitudes thoroughly, cannot be at home in poetry. To rhyme, read Nae.

E chŏ 依着 to lean against. 依人作活 E jin tsŏ hwŭh, to depend on other people for a livelihood. 依律 E leŭh,

according to law. 依依不捨 E e pŭh shay, to cling to; unable to part from (a friend.) 依舊 E kew, as of old; as formerly; as before. 依道 E taou, according to reason, reasonable. 依佛語 E fŭh yu, to rely on the words of Buddha.

俟 Moaning; the tone of lamentation after weeping. 童子哭不俟 T'ung tsze k'ŭh pŭh e, children (at the tombs of their parents) weep, but do not moan and lament afterwards.

怡 The tone of distress or commiseration.

姨 A woman's name.

夷 Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secrete, hide or lay up.

浓 A certain stream or river.

扆 A kind of ornamented or painted screen placed where the Emperor gives audience. A surname.

陇 E, or 天陇 T'ëen e, a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country.

袙 A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part of a garment; a sleeve or cuff.

裡 A long robe or garment; a long flowing appearance of the dress; sleeve.

裔 裔 裔 The lower border of a garment; a border; an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity. 苗裔 Meaou e, descendants; posterity. 後裔 How e, 裔裔 E e, the appearance of walking; progressing; flying. 融裔 Yung e, a long protracted sound.

滴 E or 溶滴 Yung e, waves; water greatly agitated.

匜 A vessel, with a handle and spout, to contain water. A vessel in which to wash the hands; a pitcher; a hand-basin. 巵匜 Che e, vessels, the one to contain wine, the other water. 匜盤 E p'wan, a hand-basin or platter. The original form of the Character was 也 Yay, which having come into common use as a particle, 匚 Fang was added to it, in the sense of pitcher or basin.

E, se show k'e 匜洗手器 E, a vessel in which to wash the hands.

詍 Same as 詍 She, much talk; loquacity.

厄 A kind of out door shed for eating under.

扼 戾 The bar which fastens a door.

詍 詑 E e 詍詍 the appearance of self-possession; self-sufficiency; an ignorant self-sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, loquacity; the name of an animal. Read T'o, to insult, and bravade; to brag; to boast.

貳 To hurt or tear open; to tear out the bowels.

貳 貳 Rising or placed one upon another; degrees of strata rising higher and higher; advantage; to advance; to remove to another degree or place.

E tsăng 貳贈 the fee paid to the boards at Peking, in order to have honors conferred on one's parents. 一貳 Yih e, one step, degree; story or flight.

缶 A tribe of barbarians in Canton. See 猺 Yaou.

柂 E këa 柂椵 a kind of coffin; the inner coffin, that into which the corpse is put. Read Le, 柯柂 E le, a kind of wine.

拖 A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

袘 The middle part of a garment where it joins before; the bottom selvage of a garment. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

迤 E le 迤邐 to walk by the side of the road. 委迤 Wei e, appearance of self-sufficiency. Read T'o, 委迤 Wei t'o, appearance of walking.

酏 酥 A liquor made from rice; sweet wine; a kind of congee or gruel made from millet; a thin clear decoction made from pulse.

施 To remove; to cause to reach or extend to, as to posterity; to stand by and cause to reach to. Also read She, which see.

昳 E e 昳昳 the sun moving on, diffusing light and splendour. The name of a place.

椸 A clothes stand; men and women must not use the same 椸架 E këa, clothes stand. A stool before a couch or bed.

伊 He; she; it; they; that person or thing, referring to some antecedent Noun. A surname. The name of a dis-

trict, and of a river. 鬱伊 Yŏ e, appearing displeased or sorry. 吾伊 Woo e, the noise made in reading aloud; in which sense it is otherwise written 尹 E.

E k'e 伊耆 the epithet of an ancient king. Also used as a modern surname. 伊犂 E le, a place in western Tartary, to which Chinese are banished. 伊年 E nëen, that year. 所謂伊人 So wei e jin, that or the person alluded to. 伊誰 E shwuy, who? 伊等 E tăng, they; them. An expletive, ushering in a sentence, as 伊誰云從 E shwuy yun ts'ung, from whom does he come. 伊尹 E yun, a famous sage of antiquity; the minister of 湯 T'ang. 伊威 E wei, a certain insect found in damp dirty places, below earthen vessels, &c. Also called 鼠婦 Shoo foo, and 濕生 Shĭh săng.

咿 To breathe; to moan. Used for 伊 E, and 咿 E.

咿 喔咿嚘唲 ŭh e joo ne, expresses forced, or violent laughter.

洢 Name of a river in Honan.

蚓蛜 E wei 蚓蜮 a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

夷夸 To wound; to hurt; to destroy; to exterminate; to eradicate. To change; to level; equalize; to class; to arrange. Great; good and long lived; easy; comfortable; pleased. The name of a place; the name of a hill; and of a river. A surname. A man's name. Foreigners on the east; foreigners generally. Employed as a syllable in some of the translations of the Buddha sect.

E san tsŭh 夷三族 to destroy the kindred of one's father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. 女夷 Neu e, name of a god of wind, or of flowers. 鴟夷 Te e, a certain utensil for wine. 留夷 Lew e, a fragrant plant. 東夷 Tung e, was originally applied to Corea; title by which that kingdom was founded. The four words, 蠻狄羌夷 Man, teĭh, këang, e, express the foreigners on the South, North, West, and East, of China. In the designation of the Southern tribes, there was an allusion to *Insects;* in

the northern, to *Dogs;* in the western, to *Sheep;* and in the eastern, to the *Grent Bows* which they used. The Character E, being formed of 大 Ta, great, and 弓 Kung, a bow. 馮夷 Fung e, or 冰夷 Ping e, or 無夷 Woo e, the names of a person, who lived in ancient times, and who, with one 河伯 Ho-pĭh, had power to impede the energies of nature. 陵夷 Ling e, levelled or cut down as the mountain forest; denotes any affair which flourishes at the commencement, but in the end fails. 夷人 E jin, a foreigner. 夷船 E ch'uen, foreign ship.

倭 Order; class, or species. To cover a corpse.

咦 To call out aloud. A local word. The appearance of laughing.

姨 The sisters of a wife; the elder sisters are designated 大姨 Ta e, great; the younger are called 小姨 Seaou e. A mother's sister are also called E. 堂姨 T'ang e, a mother's sisters. 十八姨 Shĭh pă e, spirit or god of the wind.

嶧 Yu e 嵎嶧 name of a hill and territory on the east; towards the rising sun.

帟 The appearance of garments or clothes.

徠 Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner; a large level road.

悌 Pleased; delighted.

蹲 E or Tsun e 蹲蹲 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

棣 Name of a wood of a reddish colour, and thick white bark, fit for making carts or carriages. Read Te, a small but tall tree; otherwise called 女桑 Neu săng, the female mulberry.

涕 **潸** Watery excretion from the nose; in Chinese, the word is often joined with 涕 T'e, tears, when speaking of grief. 温涕 Wăn-e, the name of a marsh or lake.

猘 A brute animal.

痍 To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also to wounding or distressing the mind.

荑 A certain plant. To cut down or eradicate plants. Read Te, the appearance of plants budding forth.

踌 To sit on the ground; or sit cross legged.

膋 The back bone.

騩 Name of a horse.

匜 A case or quiver for arrows; a cover or case in which bows are carried.

匿 To discriminate; to judge; silent; sedate; calm; serene.

殹 Sound of hitting something in the middle; sound echoing. Occurs as a mere expletive; also denoting a curtain or canopy.

毉 Particles of earth or dirt; dirt.

嫕 E or Yuen-e 婉嫕 yielding; complying; according with; complaisant.

槷 A sort of black wood veins.

瞖 A disease of the eyes; diseaseed yes. Something that screens the eyes; the caligo or cataract. The Chinese remove it by puncturing the eye. E tsze 瞖子 the name of a seed employed for the cure of caligo.

毉 Stone of a black colour.

毉 A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

毉 Name of an insect.

毉 A kind of case or cover for a lance. Embroidered or variegated with purple and black. Used as an euphonic particle. Tone of sighing. The name of a child's garment; in which sense it is the same as the following.

毉 E-lŏ 毉袼 the second or upper garments of a child; a child's loose dress.

毉 To answer; to respond; a tone of assent, like 是 She, signifying that one hears and promises to attend to the affair.

毉 A kind of umbrella, parasol, or fan; formerly made of the pheasant's tail. The Chinese still make one of peacock's feathers as an ornament, which resembles the ancient one. To cover or hide; to screen or shelter what is secret. Trees dying of themselves; the name of a bird. 屏翳 P'ing e or 荓翳 P'ing e, appellation of a spirit supposed to preside over rain and thunder.

毉 Name of a plant. E-hwuy 蘙薈 luxuriant.

毉 The work of curing disease; the person who does so. To heal; to cure;

the Medical profession. The name of an insect. To drink.

E fang 醫方 a medical prescription. 醫家 E këa, or 醫門 E mun, medical practitioners; the faculty. 大醫院 Ta e yuen, the medical establishment at court for the use of the Emperor. 醫師 E-sze, an official physician at the head of many others. 醫生 E-săng, a surgeon or physician. 醫士 E sze, a medical man.

毉 Same as preceding.

噫 E heu 噫噓 To gape and laugh.

噫 E or He, a kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

騺 A black coloured horse.

鬄 鬄 Black hair.

鷖 A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

黳 A small black spot; black.

枻 An oar for a boat. Read Sëĕ, an utensil for regulating a bow.

泄 Name of a river; streams spreading out; to disperse; to go away scattered; spread wide; expanded; ease; gentle flow or expansion of the mind; leisure; indulgence; many; a multitude. Read Sëĕ, to lose, drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence.

E e k'e yu 泄泄其羽 the gentle motion of the wings exhibited by some birds in flying. 泄泄 E e, gentle flow; leisurely expansion; easy gait; an expression of admiration on seeing the multitude of persons, who collect the mulberry leaves.

珥 A certain stone like the corundum.

詍 Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄 E. Read She, in the same sense.

袿 袿 A long coverlid; or counterpane; appearance of a long garment or robe; a sleeve.

跇 To overstep; to overpass; to leap over; to cause to pass over; to transfer one's self or another thing. Also read She.

翟 E e 翟翟 flying; to fly.

鞮 To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read Sëĕ, a bridle.

倚 To lean against; depend on. Inclined to one side. A surname. 無所倚靠 Wo so e k'aou, nothing to depend on. 中立而不倚 Chung leĭh urh pŭh e, standing to either side. 倚廬 E loo, 'a coarse shed by the side' of tombs, where dutiful children are said to have long remained, to weep over their parents.

E e 倚倚, E k'aou 倚靠, E lae 倚賴, E sze 倚恃, E chang 倚仗, all express reliance on; dependance upon. 倚伏 E fŭh, to lean upon and be secreted under; to be nearly connected with; to be included in; they say prosperity and adversity are nearly allied. 倚賴 E lae, or 倚藉 E tseĭh, to rely upon; to depend or lean upon. 倚托 E t'ŏ, to depend on and engage a person to do something.

庤 E or Yae, to sit and lean against.

椅 A certain wood which is esteemed, and of which furniture is made; it has four different names.

E tsze 椅子 a seat which has something to lean against; a chair. 椅桌 E chŏ, a chair and a table; chairs and tables. 椅角 E këŏ, a division of an army stationed to oppose an enemy. 椅梓 E tsze, the wood above referred to; it is said to be the best of all woods. 椅梶 E ne, weak delicate wood.

欹 E-yu 欹歟 an exclamation of admiration.

猗 A strong fierce dog; long; extended; to add to; to be near to each other, as two horses drawing.

E e, or E yu 猗與 / E tsëay 猗嗟 / E he 猗兮 } exclamations of admiration; commendation; praise. 猗氏 E she, name of a district. 猗 E, is used for the preceding character, and for 倚 E, read O, the appearance of the mulberry tree.

漪 Waves; the ripple or curl on the top of a wave; the brushing or dashing of waves.

猗 Grain luxuriant; growing plenteously.

犄 A particular description of cow. Long; robust. Violent; strong. A large strong dog.

瘠 The body in a critical state; weak; delicate; sick; bed-ridden; helpless and useless as if dead. A short appearance.

矯 A short appearance.

稽 A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

貊 A violent fierce dog.

褕 E, or Chen e 襜褕 clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

E ne 褕褍 garments well put on; dress properly adjusted.

輢 The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

鎬 A metal vase or boiler with feet for dressing food in. A stand for military weapons, for putting bows into. A surname; a man's name. Name of a stream. Occurs denoting a kind of den; any kind of boiler or pan. Also read K'e.

陬 A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

頡 Good; good in appearance.

稽 E ne 稽䄍 fragrant, agreeable smell.

齮 To bite or gnaw. A surname; a man's name. Also read K'e.

乞 To desire; to covet.

噎 A pain in the throat. A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. Read Yae, or Ngae, in the same sense as 嘎 Shă, hoarse. 噎食窒不下亢也 Yĭh, shĭh chĭh pŭh hëa k'ang yay, yĭh is food stopping and not passing down the gullet. 噎食病 Yĭh shĭh ping, yĭh is a disease which affects eating. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yĭh, like a stoppage at the heart. Denotes deep sorrow, as is expressed by a weight or load upon the mind.

揖 To raise and let fall the hands; to raise the hands before the breast, and drop them gracefully folded, bowing the same time. The Chinese mode of bowing, is now commonly written 揖 Yĭh.

曀 Cloudy and windy; the wind driving the clouds and obscuring the sun.

懿 歆 壹 The heart directed to the *one* true good; morally good; excellent; virtuous. In the language of elegaic composition, benign, mild, intelligent, virtuous. A surname.

E-mei 懿美 good; excellent; worthy of admiration and love. E tih 懿德 virtuous in an eminent degree.

殪 To kill by one spear or arrow; to throw down; to destroy; to exterminate, or cut off; to terminate; to tie. To shade; to overhang; or overshadow. To cover over; to bury.

譯 E-tae 譯譠 to bring things to one rule; to judge; to decide rightly.

意 From *heart* or *mind*, and *sound* or *speech*. That which emanates from the mind or will; the ideas; thoughts; reflections; the purpose; the intention. One's meaning; one's motive; the meaning or import of a word. Opinion; sentiment; the mind directed to external objects. Used as a particle of aspiration or exclamation. To rhyme, read Tae.

E pŭh sëang pei 意不相背 no contrariety, or clashing of opinion or sentiment. 意見相符 E këen sëang foo, a correspondence or sameness of opinion. 意想不到 E sëang pŭh taou, unthought of; unanticipated. 意外 E wae, outside i. e. of the intention; something not contemplated or anticipated. 意願 E yuen, a wish. 意外之虞 E wae che yu, some failure or evil unanticipated. 意用 E yung, to employ one's thoughts about; to think industriously. 意想 E sëang, to think. 意思 E sze, thoughts; ideas; the feelings. 不好意思 Pŭh haou e sze, feeling unpleasant, for some fault or indecorum. 是甚麼意思 She shin mo e sze, what is the meaning,—of a word—or motive of a person? 有些意思 Yew sëay e sze, there is some thought, or sense, or meaning, or intention.

噫 Breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh. The sound of severe pain; the tone of indignation; the tone of sighing. Oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. 噫噫噎咳 E e, yih kĭh, to belch and cough or sneeze. 夫大塊噫氣其名爲風 Foo ta k'wae e kh'e kh'e ming wei fung, the breathing of immaterial energy in nature is called Wind. (Chwang-tsze) the li-

terati use 大塊 Ta k'wae, for heaven and earth. Chwang-tsze, is a mystic writer.

E sin pŭh p'ing shing 噫心不平聲 E is a tone of disquietude of mind. 噫嘻 E he, oh! alas! Tone of admiration.

嬉 A woman's name.

譆 An exclamation expressive of disquietude and of indignation; of anger and of pain. A mere tone of responding. Name of a bird.

薏 In the heart or middle of. 薏苡 E-me, Pearl-barley. These are the provincial characters. Otherwise called 薏苡仁 E-e-jin, and 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahommedan rice. Also 草珠鬼 Ts'aou choo kwei, grass pearl demon.

E-ts'ze 薏茨 the name of a plant. Also read Yĭh.

醷 E or Yĭh, a certain briny liquor; a certain thick sirup or sauce. Read Yae, a collection of fume or steam.

雝 Name of a certain bird.

鷁 E-urh 鷁鴯 a name for the swallow.

譆 The tone of pain; moaning from a feeling of pain; lamentation.

易 To cultivate or dress, or to cut down plants and trees, to cultivate the field; to be remiss and treat with indifference and levity; negligent; idle; that which is effected by such persons, or that which is easy; easily done; not difficult. Otherwise read Yĭh, to change or exchange. 容易 Yung e, or 輕易 Kh'ing e, easy to effect, not difficult of operation.

E t'ae 易怠 or 慢易 Man-e remiss; careless, slothful; negligent; disrespectful. 易略 E lëŏ. to make light, or cheap of.

傷 Light; that which is made light of. To be distinguished from 傷 T'ang.

敭 To lighten or diminish; to make light of; to treat with irreverence or disrespect. To change; to alter.

宜 宜 That which by nature is constituted fit, right, proper; fitting for; suitable to; according with; union; harmony. Business; affair. Name of a sacrifice; and of a district. A surname. Used for 儀 E.

E hoo pŭh e 宜乎不宜 is it proper? 宜人 E jin, title of the wives of officers of the fifth rank. 宜然 E-jen, suitable;

proper; fitting. 宜其有此事 E k'he yew ts'ze sze, either affirms that an affair is proper, or in an interrogative tone, implies the contrary.

殤 To cut down or eradicate plants or trees.

誼 What is proper or fit for man; virtue; goodness.

誼 諠 What is fit, suitable, or proper for man; virtue; goodness; order; right. Persons who form friendships. An acquaintance. 交誼 Keaou-e, or 情誼 Ts'ing-e, or 蘭誼 Lan-e, friends; intimate acquaintances; bound by mutual kindnesses. Persons who form a voluntary relationship to each other. 世誼 She-e, families amongst whom a friendship has existed for several generations. 戚誼 Ts'eĭh-e, relations by blood.

E pŭh yung ts'ze 誼不容辭 the principles of friendship will not admit of a refusal.

觶 The horn of any animal.

鄞 The name of a country place; and of a certain town.

醷 The face; the countenance.

顗 The eyes and eye-brows.

輿 輕 輗 A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

齸 E or Yae, the teeth standing out exposed.

兒 E or Urh. The Seal Character represents an infant, the bones of whose head are not yet closed. An infant; a child; a boy. Feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the Northern and Tartar people. A surname.

Urh tsze 兒子 a boy. 女兒 Neu urh, a girl. 男曰兒女曰嬰 Nan yuĕ urh; neu yuĕ ying, a male (child) is called Urh; a female, is called Ying. This distinction is not generally adhered to. 嬰兒 Ying urh, a new born infant. 小兒 Seaou urh, or 小兒子 Seaou urh tsze, a little boy; or in the language of courtesy, my little boy. 孩兒 Hae urh, a child, or Your child; used by children to their parents, instead of I, or me. 一點兒 Yĭh tëen urh, a little; a small quantity. 明兒 Ming urh, to-morrow. These expressions are quite colloquial. 齒

兒 Che urh, in extreme old age receiving a new set of teeth. 老頭兒 Laou t'ow urh, old man. Also read E, a surname. 兒女 Urh neu, a boy and girl. 兒倪也人之始如木有端倪 Urh ne yay jin che che joo mŭh yew twan ne, Urh, a feeble infant, an incipient man, like the first budding of a tree or plant.

倪 Appellative of little children, of those that are weak and small. To benefit; to distinguish; a limit; utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. 反其旄倪 Fan k'e maou e, send back their old men and children. 端倪 Twan e, the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. 不露端倪 Pŭh loo twan e, not to make the least disclosure. 俾倪 Pe ne, to peep; to look obliquely. 左倪右倪 Tso e, yew e, to look on the right and the left. Also read Ne.

堄 P'e e 埤堄 a turret; parapet on a city wall, with a hole through which to shoot arrows and observe what is done below. Otherwise called 女牆 Neu-tsëang, a woman's wall. Also written 俾倪 P'e e, and 堄睨 E hëen. Thus expressed in Chinese. 城上女牆開箭眼以窺黃城下因以爲名 Ch'ing shang neu tsëang k'ae tsëen yen, e k'wei hwang ch'ing hëa; yin e wei ming, a woman's wall on the top of a city wall, and in which is opened an arrow's eye, through which to peep, and observe what is done below; and hence the name (woman's wall) which is given to it.

婗 A new born infant; the cry of an infant. One says, an ugly woman.

E-woo 婗嫵 the appearance of the eye brows. One says, doubt; undecided.

捼 To fix or decide; to determine. A child seizing hold of, and grasping with the hand; to refuse to comply. To collect together. A surname. Also read Nae.

槐 A cross bar in front of a carriage. Read Nëĕ, 杌槐 Wŭh nëĕ, disturbed; restless.

睨 The declining sun; afternoon.

淣 The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

猊 Tseun-e 狻猊 a species of lion.

睨 E-ts'ze 睨眦 indignation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, the eye diseased.

睨 To look aslant; to squint or look sideways, from artifice or from anger; the side glance of brute animals or birds. The sun throwing its beams obliquely. A man's name.

E urh she che 睨而視之 with a side glance looked at it.

猊 E or Keae, a particular kind of sheep.

蜺 Name of certain insects said to be produced from fog or vapour. The male is called E, the female 虹 Hung; they are of various colours, red, green, blue, and so on; hence 虹蜺 Hung e, denote the rainbow. Read Nëĕ, under which the character is said to denote the female of certain insects. 孑蜺 Këĕ-e, to screen or stroke the head, as animals do with their paws. Some read this Character Ne.

貌 According to some, a young deer; others say, an animal resembling a lion.

視 Certain ornaments of dress.

睨 To look aside; an oblique glance.

觬 Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.

輗 A cross bar in front of a carriage.

霓 蜺 Read Nëĕ, certain various coloured animalculæ. Read e, or Yun-e 雲霓 the rainbow; by allusion to those insects. 彩霓 Ts'ae-e, diversified by various colours.

E sh'ang yu e 霓裳羽衣 certain variegated garments or dresses worn on the stage. 堞霓 Tëĕ e, a high lofty appearance.

騃 A small horse.

骳 A bony appearance; osseous.

鯢 A certain large fish, variously denominated, said to have four feet; the fore part like a monkey; the posterior part like a dog. It cries like a child. It is from eight to nine cubits long. It inhabits the rivers which run amongst mountains, and in time of drought decoys birds by wetting the leaves of trees. The male is called 鯨 Kh'ing. 鯨鯢 Kh'ing e, is used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.

E foo 鮵 鮒 are said to denote small fish.

麑 猊 Used for the lion, or an animal deemed like it; said to devour tigers, and to go five hundred le a day. A young deer. The name of a man.

E kew 麑裘 a large garment made of deer skin.

齯 Getting new teeth in old age. Hwang fă e ch'e 黃髮齯齒 the yellow hair and small new teeth of old age; old age, or long life.

曳 曳 曳 To trail; to drag; to move slowly; a loitering easy gait, which the Chinese deem graceful. The name of a river. With a dot, is a vulgar form. 曳白 E pĭh, to send in the white paper without any thing written on it at a public examination, from incapacity to write on the theme.

E hing 曳行 trailing gait; crawling on the ground; sauntering. 曳踵 E chung to trail or scrape the heel on the ground when walking; to walk in an easy sauntering manner. 曳手同行 E show t'ung hing, to walk hand in hand, which the Chinese do as Europeans walk arm-in-arm.

咦 A tittering laughing sound. Same as 咿 E.

庾 A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up.

愧 Practised or accustomed to; apparent; manifest.

洩 Expanded; spread out as streams of water; expansion or dilation of the feelings, by which Chinese generally mean ease of mind; amused; gratified. A surname.

E e 洩洩 a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read Sëĕ, to desist as from anger; to be appeased. To flow out; to leak; to put away; to lessen the sum of guilt or blame. Name of a mountain stream.

瑰 A certain stone like the corundum.

箑 Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

稢 A certain kind of grain.

粺 Pĭh e 白粺 a certain kind of grain.

翡 Flying; sailing along in the air.

蛾 Certain insects.

裶 The seam of a garment. One says, a selvage or

part of the dress which girds or binds about.

誒 A man's name. The same as 詣 E.

轅 鞮 To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

鵺 The name of a bird, said to bear its young flying.

坱 吳 剋 Wavering; unsettled.

矣 埃 A particle at the close of sentences denoting that the sense is completed, and often implying that the preceding words contain a decided, pointed, strong affirmation. The allusion to an arrow in the character is, that the thought has been enunciated with the rapidity of an arrow, and has hit its mark. 想必然矣 Sëang peĭh jen e, I am of opinion that it must be so! 可知矣 K'o che e, it may be fully known!—is said of an affair, or of a person's character, which may be known fully from some circumstance.

肄 To be versed or practised in; to attend to orders with assiduity; in the service of. Weak and delicate as plants that shoot up after being cut down. The name of a stream. E nëĕ 肄業 to study in a college; to attend in the public school to the occupations of a scholar. It is the privilege of very few to reside within the college.

莫 A certain plant.

迄 To advance; to enter in; to wait.

疑 To doubt; to suspect; doubt; suspicion; to guess at; to be apprehensive of; to dislike; perverse. Name of a hill of a divinity; of an office. Read Ying, quiet; fixed. Read Yĭh, to stop. Occurs denoting To put a person higher.

E ngan 疑案 a case in law on which doubt yet remains; commonly refers to cases of murder. 疑惑 E hwŏ, to be suspicious, and apprehensive. 疑病 E ping, a disease of suspicion; irresolution; spiritless. 疑實 E tow, suspicious.

儗 False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs but

erroneously, in the sense of 嶷 E, luxuriant; abundant. Read e, obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Ngae. 儓 儗 T'ae ngae, silly, foolish appearance.

嶷 To examine into; to investigate.

嶷 A napkin or cloth.

嶷 E, or Kew e 九嶷 the nine mountains. The name of a range of mountains seen at a distance on the western frontier of China; they are seen indistinctly, and the mind is in *doubt* about them; hence the character is made of Doubtful and Mountain. There are nine peaks said to extend upwards of two thousand Le. Repeated, E-e, eminent virtue. Applied also to denote the promising talents of children; also a fine shaped head.

擬 To guess at; to conjecture; to surmise; to think and draw conclusions; to deem; to decide on consideration. Like; similar to; to purpose or intend to do. 相擬 Sëang-e, like each other.

E e 擬議 to decide after deliberation. 擬度而後言 E t'ŏ urh how yen, to think and form opinions in the mind, and then speak. 擬奏 E tsow, to decide in any public court, and afterwards report to the Emperor. 弟本擬到京 Te pŭn e taou king, I at first, or originally, intended to go to Peking.

嶷 Used for the preceding in the books of the Buddha sect.

嶷 A certain large earthen vessel.

嶷 A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

嶷 Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain; and reiterated with a tone of admiration.

嶷 E e 嶷嶷 the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

譺 嶷 Doubtful words; to speak doubtingly; hesitation; deliberation; to speak untruly or doubtfully. Used for 擬 E, to deem; to decide. A serious respectful carriage. To wait reverently for a decision of doubts by divination.

鱗 The name of a fish.

彖 彖 From 辛 Sin, meaning stiff; and 豕 Che, a boar. An angry boar bristling up its hair; hence em-

ployed to, denote firmness and unbending strength of mind; valiant; puissant; brave. One says, to destroy plants as pigs do; cruel; unfeeling.

毅 A firm unbending mind; greatness of mind; fortitude; magnanimity; intrepid; intrepidity. Power of suffering, or acting well. The name of a place, and of a bird. A word used in playing at Chess, denoting a certain move. 弘毅 Hung e, great fortitude and strength of mind. 剛毅 Kang e, firm and unbending; firmly facing any danger or calamity. 優毅 Yaou e, sedate and still, with undaunted firmness.

E jen 毅然 magnanimously; with fortitude.

毅 A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; a small bamboo.

藙 蘋 Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藝 樹 秩 To take and plant with the hand; to arrange and plant trees; to cultivate the arts of life; the business or occupation of life; the more polite arts, viz: the rules of decorum; music; archery; the art of driving a carriage; writing, and arithmetic. These are the 六藝 Lŭh e, six fine arts. Talent; ability. Occurs in the sense of 文 Wăn, to hit a mark; to arrange tributary affairs. An extreme point or limit.

E sze 藝事 the occupations of life, followed to gain a livelihood. 手藝 Show e, to apply the hand to business; handicraft. 技藝 Kh'e e, the superior avocations of life.

囈 囈 The tone of laughing; noise made in sleep; snoring; talking in sleep. 眠中唉囈呻呼 Měen chung ngan e shin hoo, snoring and calling out in sleep.

褻 The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese. 奮褻大呼 Fun e ta hoo, dashed about his sleeve and cried out aloud.

讘 Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

沒 Same as 淹 E. See below.

扆 Yen e 扆扆 the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

椄 Foo e 夫椄 the name of a tree; another name

is 播移 Po e, and a third is 移楊 E yang.

E chung këen 移中監 name of a certain office.

猗 Name of an animal resembling a dog, with a white tail.

移 To replant grain. First to sow and afterwards replant it, as is done with rice; to remove from one place to another; to change; to alter; to change as the wind; to move down a river as a ship does; to pass a public despatch to another hand. A surname. Name of a hill. Occurs denoting to praise; great; extensive.

E ch'uen 移船 to move a ship from one part of a river to another. 移軍 E keun, to move an army from its position. 移遠就近 E yuen tsew kin, to part with property which is distant, for what is situated near. 移玉 E yŭh, to remove a gem; i. e. to invite a friend to an entertainment. 移書 E shoo, to send a letter to a person, nearly on an equality of circumstances. 移文 E wăn, to send a public despatch.

嶷 A hill or mountain.

溎 An ice house.

熨 燐熨 Leen e, fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

蓩 A small cottage or lodge by the side of an elevated gallery. The rooms or apartments of a palace connected together. Also Read Che.

簃 萎簃 Wei e, a certain plant.

貍 A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

迻 拖 敃 To remove; to pass to another place; to change; to alter.

移 The door of an ice house.

鉯 A particular kind of tripod; a species of boiler. One says, a knife. Also read Che.

鴺 The name of a bird; a general term for all birds.

義 Compounded of *My* and *Sheep*. Good; right; proper; suitable; righteous; righteousness; in acting to cause every circumstance to attain its proper place. E, is opposed to 利 Le, gain, or the love of gain; and to 情 Ts'ing, what is done from

kind feeling merely. E, denotes what is good and excellent of its kind, and is worthy of honor. Also, that which is done from an upright, liberal, and disinterested principle; and often refers to acts which proceed from benevolent and charitable feelings. A surname.

E kwan 義館 a free school. 義學 E hëŏ, a public school, or national college. 義理 E le, the principles of right and justice. 義氣 E kh'e, a high feeling of right; honesty; integrity; high toned moral feeling. 義犬不賣屠家 E kh'euen pŭh mae t'oo këa, don't sell a faithful dog to the butcher.

1. E is applied to a cause which brings together a great many persons aiming to attain the right moral path, as 義師 E sze, a general who heads an army that fights for principles. 義戰 E chen, righteous battles.

2. What all men honour; hence, 義帝 E te, a righteous sovereign; and 義王 E wang, a title of kings, under the present dynasty. (1818.)

3. What is intended for the use of the public, or to be given freely to them; hence, 義倉 E ts'ang, public granaries. 義社 E shay, public altars to the gods. 義田 E tëen, the land of the public, or for public charities. 義役 E yĭh, servants for the public use, or the public service. 義井 E tsing, a public well.

4. To persons who surpass the rest of mankind in talents and virtue; hence, 義士 E sze, an eminent scholar. 義婦 E foo, an eminently virtuous woman.

5. What is brought in from without; hence, 義兒 E urh, or 義子 E tsze, an adopted child.

6. What is made from the composition of many materials; hence, 義墨 E meh, an ink composed of numerous ingredients.

7. And to animals possessed of excellent qualities; hence, 義犬 E kh'euen, a faithful dog.

攙 檥 To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a bank; straight; leaning against. One says, a pole erected as a signal.

蟻 Same as 儀 E. See above.

嶬 The name of a hill; a lofty aspiring hill or mountain. 崎嶬 Kh'e e, denotes the same.

儀 The forms or usages proper for man. Right; regular; correct; proper; a rule; a pattern; a rite; ceremony. To imitate; to study to effect; to contrive. The external appearance, or manner; figure. two; a pair. A principle, or energy. A surname. 容儀 Yung-e, a proper deportment. 有儀可象 Yew e kh'o sëang, a deportment worthy of imitation. 威儀 Wei e, a majestic and dignified manner. 外受傅訓入奉母儀 Wae show foo heun; jŭh fung moo e, let the boys of ten years of age go out and receive the instructions of a master; the girls at the same age, enter and respectfully learn the manners of a mistress. (Ts'ëen-tsze-wăn.) 禮儀 Le e, rites and observances. 學習禮儀 Hëŏ seĭh le e, to learn and practice the observances of propriety and decorum. 天體儀 T'ëen t'e e, the figure of the heavens. 我儀圖之 Wo e t'oo che, I study to effect it. 兩儀 Lëang e, the heavens and the earth. 三儀 San e, the heavens, earth, and man. A local term denoting to come.

E hing Wăn-wang, wan pang tsŏ fow 儀形文王萬邦作孚 imitate the virtues of Wăn-wang, and every state will exercise confidence. 儀容端好 E yung twan haou, regular, correct manners and conduct. 儀注 E-choo, or 儀註 E-choo, ceremonial; the rules of ceremony; forms of seeing or visiting each other. 儀物 E wŭh, a present. 儀文 E wăn, external ornament.

羲 A certain bamboo utensil.

艤 To lay a boat against a bank.

蟻 The ant; the white or black ant, for which the Chinese have a great variety of names. E is used by the people in petitions for the pronoun I. The name of a hill. 蜉蟻 Fow-e, a thick kind of liquor, or its dregs. 白蟻 Peh e, name of a horse; the white ant. 黑蟻 Heh e, the black ant, which devours the white ant.

E fung 蟻峰 an ant hill. 蟻聚 E tseu, collected numerous as ants; banditti. 蟻等 E tăng, we. 蟻隊 E tuy, numerous groups of people.

議 To speak on what is proper to be done; to consult; to deliberate; to plan; to

select. Rules or laws. Name of an office. 面議 Mëen e, to consult verbally, face to face, and not by writing. 八議 Pă e, eight standing rules in the ancient laws.

E lun to, ch'ing kung shaou 議論多成功少 to deliberate much and effect little. 議論 E lun, to discuss and plan. 議大夫 E ta foo, a title of secondary officers of the third rank. 議事 E sze, to consult about affairs.

轙 A certain cross bar to which the reins of a carriage are fixed.

鱀 The spawn of fish roes.

鷁 A certain species of wild fowl.

齮 To bite; to gnaw.

圮 In the state Tsoo, a bridge was expressed by this word. 良嘗閒從容遊下邳圮上遇一老父授以書 Lëang, ts'ăng hëen ts'ung yung yew hëa pei e shang, yu yĭh laou foo show e shoo, Lëang, having in an easy sauntering manner wandered down to the bridge at Pei, met an old father who gave a book to him. (Ts'ëen-han.) Some think it does not denote a bridge, but the bank near a bridge; for a famous poet, 李白 Le-peh, has said, 我來圮橋上 Wo lae e kh'eaou shang, which 是謂我來橋橋上 She wei wo lae kh'eaou kh'eaou shang, is saying, *I came the bridge the bridge upon;* a tautology, it is argued, that so good a writer could not be guilty of, and therefore it should be, I came upon the bridge which extends to the bank.

异 E, or 异哉 E tsae, an interjection expressive of doubt; hesitation; Can it be? how can it be? Also denoting assent to a trial being made; and of declining; putting aside; withdrawing. To raise; to retire. Used for 異 E, different from.

蛾 Commonly read Ngo, occurs used for 儀 E, and 蟻 E, see above.

頤 The chin; the side of the mouth. To feed or nourrish. One of the 卦 Kwa.

頤 Deep; the name of a place; an euphonic particle. 期頤 Kh'e e, a hundred years of age.

栺 Name of a certain wood.

詣 To go or repair to in person. The name of an insect. The name of a wood, in which it is used for 指 E, and of which a certain palace was made. 親詣 Ts'in e, or 造詣 Tsaou e, to go to another person. 玉詣 Yŭh e, or 候詣 How e, another person's coming to me.

顗 Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name. Also read Ngae.

殪 To die of itself, as trees or plants; to fade; to be wounded or cut, so as to cause death. A slight disease of the hands or feet.

縊 To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string. E sze 縊死 to strangle to death. 自縊 Tsze e, to hang one's self.

彝 彝 A kind of vase or tripod for containing wine used in temples at great sacrifices. Constant; invariable rule; law or principle. A rule; a law; to be honored or obeyed. 秉彝 Ping e, the moral principle instilled by Heaven in human nature. E lun 彝倫 the natural relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and so on. 彝器 E kh'e, a vessel for wine.

攙 To strike; to attack.

羿 A certain master of archery.

異 From 界 Keae, a boundary; and 廾 Kung, two hands. Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange, unusual; wonderful. To oppose. A surname. 奇異 Kh'e-e, strange; odd; surprising. 無名異 Woo ming e, a certain medicinal plant. E-kh'eaou 異翹 name of a plant. 異姓 E sing of a different surname; of a different family or clan. 異心 E sin, different minds or opinions.

劓 To cut off the nose as a punishment. To cut. 其人天且劓 K'he jin t'ëen ts'ëay e, those persons shave their heads and cut off their noses. 天 T'ëen in the text, is by some thought a misprint for 而 Urh. Also read Ne.

勩 Labour; toil; distress. Also read She.

逮 E or T'ae, to reach or extend to; to approach from behind; to come up to a certain point of time.

㾐 Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed.

瘞 In a profound retired place. Obscure; gloomy. To inter; to bury; to bury a brute. To sacrifice after interring; the victims used at a funeral sacrifice. To sacrifice to rivers and to the moon.

瘞 Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

FĂ

乏 From the reverse side of 正 Ching, to put in a right state; to supply with. Defect; temporary want; destitute; to fail. 困乏 Kh'wăn fă, weary, fatigued. 缺乏 Kh'euĕ fă, defective; destitute of. 使費缺乏 She fei kh'euĕ fă, possessing nothing to meet necessary expenditure. 窮乏 Kh'eung fă, or 貧乏 P'in fă, impoverish. 愧乏瓊瑤之報 Kwei fă, kh'eung yaou che paou, feel ashamed that I possess not the gem Kh'eung-yaou, with which to recompense you; used in letters, when acknowledging the receipt of favors. As an active verb, to spoil, to injure; to render useless.

Fă shang 乏商 an embarrassed merchant. 乏食 Fă shĭh, to be without food.

泛 Fă tsëĕ 泛淺 a delicate small appearance. Commonly read Fan, to float.

疲 Lean; weak; feeble; lassitude; weariness, such as is induced by heat.

伐 From a man holding a lance. To strike; to destroy. To lay the country desolate. To punish. Meritorious deeds. To boast of one's services. To reduce to subjection, either rebels or a foreign enemy. The same is expressed by 征伐 Ching fă. 且旌君伐 Ts'ëay tsing keun fă, and exhibit (my) prince's meritorious actions. 不自伐故有功 Puh tsze fă koo yew kung, he who does not boast of his merits, is on that account meritorious. 明其功曰伐積日曰閱 Ming kh'e kung yuĕ fă, tseĭh jĭh yuĕ yuĕ, to publish his merit is called Fă; daily to accumulate it is called Yuĕ. 弔民伐罪 Teaou min fă tsuy, to compassionate the people and punish the crimes (of their ru-

lers.) 殺伐 Shă fă, to kill. Name of a certain weapon, and of a star. Occurs in the sense of 垡 Fă, a ridge. To rhyme, read Hëĕ. It is said that 戍 Shoo, to guard or maintain a post, like Fă, is from *man* and *lance;* but Shoo, represents a man sitting, whilst Fă represents him standing erect.

Fă koo 伐鼓 to strike a drum. 伐木 Fă mŭh, to cut down a tree. 伐罪 Fă tsuy, to punish an offence.

垡 To till or plough the ground; otherwise expressed by 耕起土也 Kăng kh'e t'oo yay, to plough and raise the earth. Some write 墢 Fă, and others 垡 Fă.

戉 戉 To stand erect.

栰 A kind of raft to cross a river; applied also to a large vessel that navigates the sea. 火栰 Ho fă, fire vessels—are spoken of.

炎 Fire.

筏 A raft made of bamboos for crossing a river; a large vessel that goes to sea. A raft made of wood or planks in contradistinction from one made of bamboos, is called 簰 P'ae.

閥 閥閱 Fă yuĕ, the meritorious services of officers of the government; the degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fă; their accumulation, by Yuĕ.

Fă yuĕ che këa 閥閱之家 a family or families which have deserved well of their country. 伐 Fă, is also used in this sense. Fă, also denotes a door on the right hand; and Yuĕ, a door on the left.

灋 法 From 廌 Che, an animal of virtuous disposition, but which attacks the guilty; from 去 Kh'eu, to put away evil, and from 氵 Shwuy, *Water*, denoting every thing being reduced to a proper level. A constant invariable usage; something that bounds or restricts. A law; a rule; a precept; the regulations or rules of the Monks and Nuns of Buddha. A set of moral precepts. The infliction of the law; a punishment. To make something a rule or law to one's self. 執法 Chĭh fă, the name of a star. A surname.

Fă e 法衣 the garments enjoined by the order of the nuns of Buddha. 方法 Fang fă,

any means employed to attain some end. 效法 Heaou fă, to imitate. 法界 Fă keae, a certain division of precepts. 法律 Fă leŭh, the laws; a law. 法門 Fă mun, the Sect of Buddha. 法蘭西國 Fă lan se kwŏ, France; the French; also written 佛郎西 Fŭh lang se. 法說 Fă shwŏ, discourse on, or agreeable to, the precepts of the Buddha religion. 法術 Fă shŭh, any means employed; or any act to effectuate certain ends. 法度 Fă t'oo, a rule of proceeding or acting. 法外之刑 Fă wae che hing, punishment which exceeds the law.

發 From 癶 Pŏ, standing with the feet spread out, added to a *bow* and *arrow*. To shoot from a bow; to send forth; to cause to issue forth; to spring forth. To send; to despatch; to transport; to induce to utter; raise higher, to make manifest; to advance; to go; to proceed to; to go with haste; to cause confusion; to attack and suppress. Name of a district; a surname.

Fă chow 發咒 to utter a curse or imprecation. 發潮 Fă ch'aou, to issue forth damp; to mould. 發端處 Fă twan ch'oo, the place or point where any thing originates. 發回 Fă hwuy, to send back. 發客 Fă kh'eh, to induce customers, —such goods as will do so; an addition common to the shop boards or signs at Canton. 發覺 Fă këŏ, to come to light; to be discovered. 發斂 Fă lëen, Fă denotes Spring; Lëen, Autumn. 發明 Fă ming, to illustrate, to bring to light; to explain. The name of a bird. 發極邊 Fă keĭh pëen, to send or banish to the extremities of the Empire. 發誓 Fă she, to utter an oath; to take an oath. 發瘋 Fă fung, to be smitten with the leprosy; to be leprous. 發瘋寺 Fă fung sze, an establishment for lepers; a lazar-house. 發單 Fă tan, to issue permits to Chopboats. 發財 Fă ts'ae, to increase one's property; to acquire wealth; get gain. 發幾萬財 Fă ke wan ts'ae, made several times ten thousand pieces of money,—the current coin is generally understood. 以財發身 E ts'ae fă shin, to employ wealth to advance one's person; to make wealth subordinate. 發發 Fă fă, haste; celerity; speed. 發齊 Fă tse, the rites of marriage. 以身

發財 E shin fă ts'ae, to sacrifice one's person for the sake of wealth. 行發 Hing fă, to proceed on a journey. 清發 Ts'ing fă, the name of a river.

墢 Same as 坡 Fă, to till.

廢 Commonly read Fei, a house falling. To cause to desist; to stop of itself; to fail. Also read Fă, in some ancient books.

橃 A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read Pŏ, in the same sense. Read Fow, the top of a pillar.

撥 A large weapon; a kind of shield. Commonly read Pŏ, to put aside; to spread; to raise; to put in order.

Fă t'oo 撥土 to turn up the ground, to prepare it for seed.

蔡 蔡 Coarse mats made of bamboo reeds; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast.

譅 To utter words; to speak.

罰 Wang 罔 disorderly, improper, and 言 Yen, to speak, make 詈 Le, to rail at; to these 刂 Taou, knife, being added, makes Fă, to rail at, and threaten with a knife; hence, a petty crime; the punishment of a small offence; a slight flogging; a fine. To fine; to forfeit.

Fă tsew 罰酒 to forfeit a certain quantity, or so many cups of wine; i. e. to be obliged to drink it. 罰銀 Fă yin, to forfeit a sum of money; as by coming too late to a meeting of a club 罰戲壹本 Fă he yih pun, to forfeit a play, frequent amongst shopmen in the same street; the punishment for violating the rules of the street, is to pay the expense of a play for one day. 罰俸 Fă fung, to forfeit to government, as a fine, a part of one's pay.

騤 A horse walking. A horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

蕢 The name of a plant.

戽 戽 A kind of shield to defend the person; something held before the eye; hence the character is under the radical Eye. Also used for a weapon; a kind of cudgel or lance; and in the sense of 伐 Fă, to subdue.

髮 Hair on the human body, particularly the hair of the head; applied also to the beard. Grass vegetables, plants,

and trees are called the hair of the earth. A surname. Fă, is defined by *Root;* and by to *Eradicate.* 頭髮 T'ow fă, the hair of the head. 鬚髮 Seu fă, the beard. 披頭散髮 Pe t'ow san fă, the head beat into the utmost disorder; dishevelled hair. 被髮 Pe fă, disordered hair. 石髮 Shĭh fă, the hair of stones; mosses.

Fă show shang maou 髮首上毛 Fă, is the hair on the head. Maou, is commonly applied to beasts and birds; Fă, to the human hair.

FAN.

凡 凡 To include every thing. Represented by the character. The second form is the vulgar mode. All; all persons; common; commonly; vulgar; ordinary persons; as 不凡 Pŭh fan, not ordinary; i. e. extraordinary. Every; the greater part; generally; for the most part. The name of a country. A surname. 但凡 Tan fan, whoever; whatever; whenever. 大凡 Ta fan, 發凡 Fă fan, generally; generally speaking; for the most part. Syn. with 大氐 Ta te. 諸凡 Choo fan, all; every; the whole taken individually. 最凡 Tsuy fan, or 凡要 Fan yaou, the most important of the whole. 非凡 Fei fan, or 不凡 Pŭh fan, not common; not vulgar. To rhyme, read Fun.

Fan foo 凡夫 or 凡庸 Fan yung, a common person. 凡夫俗子 Fan foo sŭh tsze, a common vulgar person. 凡人 Fan jin, every body; ordinary persons. 凡世 Fan she, the world common to all; or 凡間 Fan këen, among the common mass; are expressions which denote the present state of human existence. 凡所有 Fan so yew, all which are, or exist, the whole number of persons or things; every body; every thing. 凡事 Fan sze, every affair; in affairs generally. 凡有天下之國 Fan yew t'ëen hëa che kwoh, all the countries of the world. 凡事豫則立 Fan sze yu tsĭh lieh, in every affair be prepared, and you will succeed. 凡胎 Fan t'ae, a common womb; born as common mortals are, having no claim to an angelic nature. 凡

物 Fan wŭh, every thing.

仉 To make light of; to treat with neglect and contempt.

帆 A sail of a boat or ship; a vessel propelled by the wind. 石帆 Shĭh fan, a certain plant. 楊帆 Yang fan, to spread sail; to sail; to depart. 帆布 Fan poo, canvas.

汎 To float; to be driven by the winds and waves without opposition; levity. The name of a river; the name of a country village. Read Fung, in the same sense. Read Fă, delicate; the noise of waves dashing. Fan chow 汎舟 to float in a boat. 汎剽 Fan peaou, light; nimble. 汎灑 Fan sha, to scatter; to sprinkle. 汎淫 Fan tsëë, the dashing of waves against each other. 汎淫 Fan yin, inundating; exceeding; excess.

杋 A certain wood. The back is called 水桴木 Shwuy-fow-mŭh, floating wood; perhaps a species of cork.

眄 Large eyes.

梵 A word found in the books of Buddha denoting, in Chinese, retirement and stillness; also the tone of recitation. It further commonly denotes, the region from which Buddha sprung. Read Fung and Fow, it denotes the wind sweeping over the tops of trees.

Fan yen 梵言 the language of Fan, or of India, in contradistinction from 華言 Hwa-yen, the Chinese language.

訊 Much talk; having a great deal to say; loquacity.

邢 The name of a place.

馬 The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.

反 From hand, the agent by which things are turned. To turn contrary to the first direction; to turn back; to return; again and again; contrary to; contrariwise; on the contrary; to act contrary to; to rebel. Read Fan, to turn back part of the deserved punishment of a criminal; to mitigate punishment. 使者五反 She chay woo fan, the messenger returned five times. 福祿來反 Fŭh lŭh lae fan, when blessings and wealth descend, he still continues unwearied. 來反 Lae fan, in common usage denotes, to come and go. 自來 Tsze lae, to turn back.

one's self; to examine one's self. 謀反 Mow fan, to plan rebellion. 造反 Tsaou fan, or 作反 Tsŏ fan, to rebel; overt acts of rebellion. 反叛 Fan pwan, to desert the service of, and rebel against. 偪反 Peĭh fan, to force to rebellion by oppression. 反 Fan, or 反切 Fan ts'ëë, the syllabic mode of spelling. 掃素報反 Saou, soq-paou-fan, the pronunciation of 掃 Saou is obtained from Soo-paou, by going back to the initial, and joining to the final, *Saou*.

Fan chaou 反棹 to row back. 反照 Fan chaou, to reflect back light. 反反 Fan fan, decorous; attentive to propriety. 反覆 Fan fŭh, backwards and forwards; over again; tautological, applied to words. 反案 Fan ngan, to go contrary to, or deny the confession made at an inferior court, commonly on the ground of its being extorted. 反講的說話 Fan këang teih shwŏ hwa, speech which implies its opposite;—sometimes denoted by the tone of enunciation. 反回 Fan hwuy, or reversed Hwuy fan, to turn back again to. 反來覆去 Fan lae fŭh kh'eu, coming back and going away again. 反爲不美 Fan wei pŭh mei, contrary (to what I wished) it turned out unpleasantly. 反覆不定 Fan fŭh pŭh ting, unsettled; wavering. 反胃嘔吐 Fan wei ngow t'oo, his stomach turned and he vomited.

仮 Same as the preceding. A rebel.

坂 岅 Fan or Pwan, the declivity of a hill. A bank; a dike. 坡坂 Po fan, the side of a hill; a bank; a mound raised to stop water.

Fan t'oo po kaou 坂土坡高 Fan, is a high bank, precipice or declivity. To rhyme, read Pëen and Keuen.

忣 A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitant; penitent; to repent.

泛 Fan or Pan, a famous river which rises in some mountains in the Province of Ho-nan, from whence it runs north-east till it enters the Yellow river.

畈 A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.

疲 A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.

訄 To return to a reasonable mode of speaking from a

kind of compulsion arising from circumstances. To make a clamorous noise. Also read Pwan. 販諺 Pwan yen, to brag; to praise one's self.

販 A sort of cover made of mats or leather to keep the dust and dirt from a carriage.

販 **販** To turn the penny; to buy cheap and sell dear; to traffic; to buy and sell; to deal in. 販賣人口 Fan mae jin kh'ow, to buy and sell human beings; to make a *trade* of buying children or grown people, is prohibited by law; the objects of this illicit traffic are generally devoted to vicious uses. To purchase boys or girls for domestic use is allowed. 牛販 New fan, to deal in cattle. 馬販的人 Ma fan teĭh jin, a horse dealer.

返 **返** To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to. 往者不返 Wang chay pŭh fan, they that go do not return.

Fan fŭh 返復 to go backwards and forwards; backwards and forwards; reiterated again and again. 返之于天 Fan che yu t'ëen, to refer it to Heaven; to the will of Providence.

阪 The bank of a lake; the dike; the precipitous side of a mountain; a dangerous place. The name of a place. Used also for 反 Fan and 坂 Fan.

Fan tëen 阪田 a field surrounded by a dike.

鈑 A piece of gold cast into the form of a cake, laid out in offering sacrifices on certain occasions.

飯 A meal; one time of taking food; the principal article of food; rice; rice which has been prepared by boiling or steam. 食飯 Chĭh fan or 用飯 Yung fan, to take any meal. 食了飯 Chĭh leaou fan, or 食過飯 Chĭh kwo fan? Have you had your meal; is a common salutation, like *How do you do?* They reply 有偏 Yew pëen, or 偏過 Pëen kwo, denoting I am beforehand with you, I have dined and cannot invite you.

Fan chĭh 飯食 to eat; provisions. 飯後行三十步不用開藥舖 Fan how hing san shĭh poo, pŭh yung kh'ae yŏ p'oo, after a meal walk thirty paces, and there will be no occasion to open Apothecaries' shops; take exercise. 米飯 Me fan, rice. 請人食

飯 Ts'ing jin chĭh fan, to invite a person to dinner, or any other meal.

魬 The name of a fish.

犯 狂 To rush against. To offend; to violate; to break the laws; to attack a territory. To invade; to overcome. An offender; a criminal. 干犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 兇犯 Heung fan, a murderer.

Fan tsuy 犯罪 to commit a crime. 犯法 Fan fă, or 犯令 Fan ling, to violate the laws. 犯御名 Fan yu ming, or 犯諱 Fan hwuy, to offend the sacred name of the Emperor, by an irreverent use of it. See 諱 Hwuy, 犯流罪 Fan lew tsuy, to commit an offence which subjects one to be transported three thousand le. 犯斬罪 Fan chan tsuy, to commit a capital crime, one that is punished by decollation. 悞犯 Woo fan, to offend by mistake. 觸犯 Chŭh fan, to affront on purpose. 犯人 Fan jin, a criminal; a prisoner.

汜 To overflow; to inundate. Same as 反 Fan. Unsettled; in motion; shaken; agitated. The name of a river. A surname. The name of a country.

Fan lan 汜濫 water overflowing and widely inundating. 汜祭 Fan tse, to send every where, or disperse sacrifices widely.

范 Grass or herbage which is everywhere spread; a species of wasp. Name of a place; name of a kind of elevated terrace. A surname. Name of a certain door. Occurs also denoting to fend off.

溫 A certain cup for wine.

笵 Something to limit and so form a mould; a rule; a law. Made of earth it is called 型 Hing; of metal 鎔 Yung, and of reed or bamboo 笵 Fan.

軓 軓 A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

範 A pattern; a rude; a mould; a constant invariable rule; to attend to strict discipline in order to be always on the watch. 模範 Moo fan, a rule; a pattern; something that restrains excess; used also in a moral sense. 洪範 Hung fan, the great (or eternal) rule

of fitness—applied to the name of an ancient book.

岷 The name of a hill.

枎 The bark of a certain tree of which cords or ropes may be made.

泛 To float on the surface; to flow down a stream. Read Fung, to overturn; to throw off as a vicious horse does; to set the rider afloat; to spill him.

Fan chow 泛舟 to float a vessel. 泛駕之馬 Fan këa che ma, a spirited horse which spills his rider; a vicious boy whom it is difficult to teach. 泛觴 Fan shang, to guzzle and drink wine. 泛淮 Fan tsëë, a small delicate appearance.

芝 Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

盜 溫 } A certain kind of cup.

訄 A precipitate hurried enunciation.

番 釆 } From 釆 Pan, the claws of an animal, and 田 Tëen, a field. A beast spreading its paws on the ground. A time; a turn; a repetition of. Name of a hill; a name of several districts. A surname. A low word denoting *Foreign*. Also read Pwan. 幾番 Ke fan, several times. Fan le che 番荔枝 the custard apple. 番禺縣 Fan yu hëen, the district in which European ships anchor near Canton. 番王入貢天朝 Fan wang jŭh kung t'ëen chaou, foreign kings pay tribute to China, the celestial Empire. 番鬼 Fan kwei, foreign devil; an opprobrious epithet applied by the people of Canton to Europeans. 番鹼 Fan kan, foreign or European soap. 番邦 Fan pang, foreign states.

勫 Strong; firm.

嚩 Sound; noise.

墦 Fan or Pan, a grave; a sepulchre. 墦垠 Fan lang, a grave. 東郭墦間之祭者 Tung kŏ fan këen che tse chay, those who were sacrificing amongst the tombs on the eastern suburbs of the city.

廩 Things accumulated together; to accumulate or hoard up. A house where things are stored up.

幡 A kind of napkin for dusting any thing; long streamers hung up in the temples of Buddha before the idols. Used for 翻 Fan, to turn over, or toss about.

Fan fan 幡幡 to lose dignity or gravity of deportment. 幡然 Fan jen, forthwith; immediately; straightway turned, or changed.

皤 To screen; to shade; to cover. A large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

蹯 蹯 To nourish life. Read Chŭh, and reiterated. Chŭh chŭh, a lowly humble appearance.

憣 The heart changed, moved or agitated.

樊 A solid strong wood, which has no flowers. A particular wood.

潘 The thick water is which rice has been washed. The name of a city, and of a spring of water. Read Pwan, rice bruised. The name of a district. A surname. A whirling round of water.

藩 A fence or boundary; a frontier; to fend off. Used for 轓 Fan, a small carriage made of varnished mats.

理藩院 Le fan yuen, board placed over the dependant countries of China.

Fan le 藩籬 a fence; a barrierl 藩屬 Fan shŭh, countries dependant on China. 藩臺 Fan t'ae, the Treasurer of a province.

潘 A kind of reed basket or duster used to remove and cast away refuse; a utensi- used to push away and reject something. One says, to shade or screen; to cover and conceal from view.

燔 To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used in sacrifice. 焚燔 Fun fan, to roast; to burn.

Fan chĭh 燔炙 to roast.

獙 The noise of dogs fighting.

穠 A particular kind of grain.

璠 A certain kind of stone.

燔 繁 Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

䕶 A certain large earthen vessel.

繁 Fan yuen 繁卷 a certain part of dress; a napkin rolled round the head.

簩 A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff One says, to shade; to screen.

繁 The water in which rice has been washed, and which is thickened thereby.

繙 To extend; to widen; to spread out into different languages; to translate.

Fan yih sǎng yuen 繙譯生員 a translator of the lowest degree of rank. 繽繙 Pin fan, the appearance of the wind blowing out a flag or banner.

羳 A sheep with a yellow belly.

翻 To fly; to fly backwards. 翩翻 P'ěen fan, to fly sailing about.

Fan ch'ay 翻車 a kind of trap for catching birds. 翻弄 Fan lung or 翻案 Fan ngan, to revive or bring forward again a case in law, which has been before decided on.

蕃 Luxuriant vegetation; exuberance; abundance; plenty. The name of a plant; the name of a bird.

Fan yen 蕃衍 a numerous progeny. 蕃昌 Fan ch'ang, luxuriant growth of plants. 蕃庶 Fan shoo, a numerous population.

蟠 A female rat; a certain insect at the bottom of earthen vessels. To send to. A certain tree. To twine round as the dragon does.

Fan taou 蟠桃 a famous peach tree in the west, which blossoms once in three thousand years; and three thousand years after bears fruit, was eaten by 西王母 Se-wang-moo, the royal Mother of the West. This tree is the emblem of long life.

蹯 The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

轓 A kind of cover for a carriage to keep off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

鐇 A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

飜 To fly; to whirl about as water in an eddy.

鷭 The name of a bird.

鼢 A reptile, called a female rat; a white rat; and one says, Insects under earthen pots.

旛 A long pendant streamer or banner; a general term for flags, colours, standards, and so on. 設立青旛 She leih ts'ing fan, to hoist a kind of banner, to invite home the manes of one who has died abroad; a Chinese usage.

樊 A kind of fence; hemmed in by a fence.

樊 Hemmed in by a surrounding fence or obstruction; unable to progress; confused, mixed, blended. The name of a place. A surname.

礬 Fan shih 礬石 alum; it is called by various names, and is of various colours. The name of a medicine. 白礬 Peh fan, the alum commonly put on paper. 青礬 Ts'ing fan, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Fan che 礬紙 alumed paper. 山礬 Shan fan, the name of a flower.

蠜 Fan, or K'e fan 氣蠜 a certain insect which comes forth at night.

𥈭 To see momentarily, or for a short time.

鄨 鄨 The name of a country place.

煩 From *fire* and *head*. Head and pain in the head; excessively occupied and hurried; troubled; annoyed. Troublesome; annoying; grieved; sorry. Name of a bird; name of a place.

Fan laou 煩勞 to trouble and annoy, said in courtesy. 煩悶 Fan mun, sorry; grieved. 煩懣 Fan mun, a full heart grieved, and annoyed. 煩鬧 Fan naou, troublesome clamour and bother. 干煩 Kan fan, to trouble a person to do something. 煩聲 Fan shing, discordant sounds; a sound which distresses or annoys. 多煩你 To fan ne, I give you much trouble. 煩雜 Fan tsă or 煩亂 Fan lwan, confused by the commixture of a great many affairs. 煩擾 Fan jaou, to work up and excite trouble and annoyance.

蘋 The name of a plant.

拚 拚 Fan, Fun, Pëen of Pwan, to fly. To take hold of with the hand; to manœuvre with the hand; to brush away; to reject.

Fan ming, 拚命 to risk one's life. Commonly read Pëen-ming or Pwan-ming.

笲 A kind of basket made of reeds for putting fruit into. Also reed Pëen.

蚄 Name of an insect.

飰 Same as 飯 Fan, a meal of rice.

鰒 Fan or Pwan, certain ornaments of a horse's

mane. Read Po, a surname.

繁 蘇 Multifarious; multitudinous; numerous affairs that press and worry and weary a person. Girth for a horse.

Fan hwa 繁華 multitudinous gaities; show; dress; festivities; pomp. 繁華世界轉眼成空 Fan hwa she keae, chuen yen ch'ing kh'ung, the pomps and vanities of the world, in the twinkling of an eye are annihilated. 不耐繁 Pŭh nae fan, unable or unwilling to bear trouble, or go through a multiplicity of affairs.

蘩 The name of a spring of water.

颿 The sail of a boat or other vessel.

驫 A horse that runs at a swift pace; a boat propelled rapidly by the wind.

蘩 A certain plant which in spring is fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

FANG.

匚 A vessel to contain things; a square vessel; a chest; a vessel containing the measure 斗 Tow. The same as the modern character 筐 Kw'ang. 匚受物之器象形 Fang show wŭh che k'e sëang hing, 'Fang a vessel to receive things, it resembles the form' of the vessel denoted by it.

方 To lay two boats together; to connect; square, in contradistinction to round; unaccommodating, in allusion to the corners; regular; correct. The earth; a region; one's proper place; the four points of the compass; towards; a path or way; a way or means of effecting some end; a particle joining the end to the means, the effect to the cause; then, denotes possessing, or about to possess. Occurs implying, to lay down; grain not yet filled; to issue out by the side; a board or thin deal; a written document; a medicinal prescription; to compare; great. The name of a sacrifice; name of a place, and of an office. A surname. 東方 Tung fang, on the east; in the eastern parts of the world. 地方 Te fang, a region or country. 四方 Sze fang, four square; the four points of the compass; every region of the

world; all around the neighbourhood; everywhere. 五方 Woo fang, east, west, south, north, and centre of the world. 端方 Twan fang, correct regular moral conduct.

Fang chang 方丈 the superior of a monastery or his apartments. 方諸 Fang choo, a mirror to receive light from the moon. 方法 Fang fă, means employed to effect some end. 大方 Ta fang, a great square, denotes what is on a large scale; applied to the mind or conduct; liberal; enlarged. 方向 Fang hëang, directed to; towards. 方巾 Fang kin, the ancient Chinese cap made of cloth. 方便 Fang p'ëen, convenient to all; to do what is convenient; to do good in every possible way to all creatures, animate or inanimate; to the intelligent creation or to brutes; universal beneficence. 方纔到 Fang tsae taou, just now arrived. 方子 Fang tsze, a medical prescription. 方寸 Fang ts'un, a square inch; denotes the heart. 方且 Fang tsëay, now; then; denoting that, the thing spoken of is about to be effected.

仿 Similar; like to. 仿佛 Fang fŭh, seeing indistinctly; uncertain resemblance. Fang fŭh k'e jŏ mung 仿佛其若夢 appearing like a dream. The phrase Fang fŭh, occurs written various ways. Occurs in the sense of 彷 Fang, as 彷徨 Fang hwang, or 方皇 Fang hwang, unable to proceed, irresolute.

昉 As if hearing. By some thought the same as 訪 Fang, to enquire.

坊 An inhabited lane or alley; a street; applied to parts of palaces, to the temples of Fŭh; to shops; to taverns; to ornamental gateways. The name of a place; a surname. To guard against; to impede; to be opposed to; an impediment. 你我同在一坊住着 Ne wo t'ung tsae yĭh fang choo chŏ, You and I live together in the same alley. 休着街坊人笑話 Heu chŏ keae fang jin seaou hwa, don't make the people of the street (or neighbourhood) laugh and ridicule. 本坊本理的人 Pun fang, pun le teĭh jin, people of the same street and of the same lane. 九子坊 Kew tsze fang, a part of the palace of Han. 何坊人 Ho fang jin? What place does he belong to? 某坊 Mow fang, a certain alley, or place. 太

子宮曰春坊 T'ae tsze kung yuĕ ch'un fang, the palace of princes of the blood, is called Chun-fang. 左春坊 Tso ch'un fang, and 右春坊 Yew ch'un fang, express certain degrees of rank of the 翰林院 Han-lin-yuen; to attain the rank in expressed by 開坊 K'ae fang. 牌坊 P'ae fang, an ornamented gate-way, generally built of stone, to honor the living or commemorate the dead. In European books, commonly called triumphal arches. 書坊 Shoo fang, a book-seller's shop. 酒坊 Tsew fang, a tavern.

妨 To impede; to injure; an impediment; hindrance; objection; injury.

Fang ngae 妨碍 hindrance, difficulty, objection from apprehended danger. 大覺身妨 Ta kĕŏ shin fang, to feel one's self exceedingly injured by calumny. 不妨 Pŭh fang, there is nothing to apprehend; no fear.

彷 Fang hwang 彷徨 certain insects; an agitated state.

Fang yang 彷徉 going about, or roving in a state of incertitude. 彷彿 Fang fŭh, somewhat resembling; seen indistinctly; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearances and also to the mind.

房 A dwelling; a house; an office to write in. A room for any purpose; a room appropriated to a particular department in a public court, in which sense it answers to the English word *office*. 單房 Tan fang, the office which gives permits to the chopboats, at the Hoppo's. 銀房 Yin fang, a treasury. A quiver to contain arrows. A constellation in the south-east; one of seven characters applied to the days of the month. Name of a district. A surname. A certain vessel used in sacrifices. The calix of a flower; the nest of a wasp. 矢房 She fang, case for an arrow.

Fang ŭh 房屋 a house. 房子 Fang tsze, a room of a house, a house. 房內坐 Fang nuy tso, to sit down in a room.

忘 To dislike; to dread to hate; to injure.

放 To reject or to put away; to send off to a distance; to drive away; to throw off one's hand. To place; to put; to lay down; to let go the reins of; to give loose to. To indulge; to act irregularly; to dissipate.

To imitate; to accord with; to lay two boats together; to go or extend to.

Fang fung tsăng 放風箏 to fly paper kites. 放下 Fang hëa, to put down; to lay on. 放乎四海 Fang hoo sze hae, to extend to the four extremities of the world. 放光虫 Fang kwang ch'ung, Scolopendra Electrica. 放生 Fang săng, to let go with life; a phrase used by the Buddhists, denoting the sparing of the life of animals. 放生池 Fang săng ch'e, a pond on purpose to preserve the lives of fish. 放手 Fang show, to let go one's hold. 放肆 Fang sze, to give loose to one's temper or passions; to act improperly or dissolutely. 放水燈 Fang shwuy tăng, or 放水陸 Fang shwuy lŭh, certain rites performed in the seventh moon, by the Chinese, to save souls from purgatory. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, loose, ill-regulated conduct; wild; extravagant. 放餤口 Fang yen kh'ow, refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

倣 To imitate; to copy. 相倣 Sëang fang, and 倣傚 Fang heaou, express Like; in imitation of; according to. The two last characters occur written without *Man* by the side.

昉 Clear; bright; luminous; to appear plainly. To occur.

枋 A certain wood fit for making carts or carriages. To lay fish on wood, or the planks on which they are laid. Read Fàng, the master or skipper of a boat. Read Ping, in the sense of 柄 Ping.

滂 Name of a certain stream or river.

牻 A certain cow employed as a beast of burden amongst shifting sands; it is said to be able to walk two hundred le daily.

旄 / **旄** A kind of brick-layer or builder in ancient times. A man's name.

昉 Seen indistinctly. 昉髣 Fang fŭh, appearing as if; like; but unable to see so clearly as to be certain. The same expression is written several other ways.

祊 Sacrifices offered in the principal hall, and inside the gate and on the succeeding day, to the manes of deceased parents. The name of a city.

秡 A certain species of grain.

笀 A certain bamboo utensil.

紡 Hempen threads; the threads of a net. Lines; cord. To form threads; to draw out; to twist; to twine.

Fang sha 紡紗 to draw out cotton into threads. 紡線 Fang sëen, to twine silken threads; to spin. 紡綿 Fang mëen, to spin cotton. 紡績 Fang tseĭh, to spin or draw out into threads.

舫 One accustomed to the water; a waterman; the master of a boat. Otherwise called 舟子 Chow-tsze, and 船師 Ch'uen-sze. To lay boats a long side each other.

芳 Fragrant plants; forms the names of several individual plants. Fragrant; odoriferous; agreeable; pleasing; excellent; virtuous. A surname. Name of a place.

Fang tsĭh 芳澤 fragrant; imbued with agreeable odour. 芳蹤 Fang tsung, fragrant traces; the pleasing paths in which the ancients trod, and the traces they have left. 芬芳 Fun fang, fragrant effluvia; odoriferous smell.

蚨 Certain insects which group together and discover superior instinct; also called 蚜蚨 Tsze fang, they are destructive to grain.

訪 To enquire; to enquire extensively of others; to deliberate; to consult; to ask advice of; to extend or reach to; to see. Occurs in the sense of 方 Fang, the name of an office. A surname.

Fang ch'a 訪查 to search; to try to find out a person or an affair. 訪人 Fang jin, to enquire about and try to find a person. 訪事 Fang sze, to try to find out an affair. 訪親 Fang ts'in, to enquire after the welfare of a relation. 訪問 Fang wăn, to ask or make enquiries about a person, affair, or thing. 訪友 Fang yew, to enquire for a friend.

肪 Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

迈 To go rapidly or hastily.

邡 The name of a place.

防 A bank, dike, or boundary; something that fends off; to guard or keep off; to be prepared for defence; to forbid or prohibit. A kind of screen to keep off the wind; the name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

Fang fan 防範 to be guarded against; to guard and keep a watch against. 防風 Fang fung, the name of a country. 防饑 Fang ke, to guard against famine. 防避 Fang pe, to guard against and avoid. 防備 Fang pe, or 豫防 Yu fang, to be prepared for, and on one's guard; to make previous arrangements for defence. 防盜 Fang taou, to guard against thieves or robbers. 防禦 Fang yu, a certain officer in the army, not of great rank

堕 To impede; an impediment; a defence; something constructed to fend off.

鈁 A certain vessel made of metal.

閟 A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

骪 Fat; unctuous.

髣 Fang fŭh 髣髴 like; resembling; seeming as if.

魏 Name of a star.

魴 A certain fish with a reddish kind of tail. A surname.

Fang yu 魴魚 a carp-like fish.

鴋 Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

鼢 An earth rat.

FE OR FEI.

市 Fe or Pei, To cover, to overshadow. Read Fŭh, ancient garments, which, like an apron, screened only the fore part of the body. The perpendicular line passes through at one stroke, which distinguishes it from 市 She, a market.

羆 **辨** Fe or Pe and Pŭh, an ewe sheep; to push violently. A man's name.

肺 The lungs, called the metal viscerna. To scrape or cut off the excrescences of a tree.

Fei fei 肺肺 the appearance of luxuriant growth. 肺腸 Fei ch'ang, the lungs and bowels; the mind, the intention. 肺肝 Fei kan, the lungs and liver; the inward parts. 肺石 Fei sheh, a certain reddish stone. 肺藏魄 Fei ts'ang p'eh, the lungs contain the *Peh*, or sentient soul.

芾 A coverlet; to overshadow, by luxuriant foliage.

跳 Fei, or Pă, the appearance of going rapidly; running in a hurried precipitate manner.

非 Opposed to what is right; not ashamed of doing wrong; shameless; that which is shameful; low; vicious; secret; to charge with doing wrong; to reprehend. Name of a hill. A surname. A negative; not; not good; not real; not existing.

Fei tseĭh yen fei 非則言非 if a thing be not so, then say it is not so, if wrong, say it is wrong. 非分之事 Fei fun che sze, affairs which are no part of one's duty. 非計也 Fei ke yay, not a good plan; not a scheme likely to succeed. 非分之色 Fei fun che seh, irregular pleasure. 非禮 Fei le, indecent; immodest; whatever is indecorous or indecent. 非理 Fei le, unreasonable. 非其鬼而祭之諂也 Fei kh'e kwei urh tse che, ch'en yay, to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist, is a superstitious adulation. 是非 She, Fei, right, wrong; tittle-tattle; slander. 非我子 Fei wo tsze, not my son.

剕 To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the kneepan.

匪 A square bamboo basket or box. Not; not right; those who do what is illegal; vagabonds; banditti. It is a word much used by the government, and applied to all associations which it deems of a seditious tendency, and wishes to discredit. Variegated colours; elegant appearance of horses drawing a carriage. Read Fun, to distribute. 竹器方曰匪 Chŭh kh'e fang yuĕ fei, a square bamboo containing vessel, is called Fei. 屢年積匪 Luy nëen tseĭh fei, many years accumulating illegal acts; i. e. an old offender. 盤詰奸匪 Pw'an keĭh këen fei, examine strictly vagrant banditti; or, disorderly vagabonds. 會匪 Hwuy fei, associated banditti. 教匪 Keaou fei, religious banditti, the adherents of some peculiar sect or brotherhood. 苗匪 Meaou fei, the Meaou banditti, or mountaineers, commonly called 苗子 Meaou tsze; who, for many ages have lived as a people distinct from the Chinese.

Fei fan 匪犯 a criminal connected with some banditti. 匪寇婚媾 Fei k'ow hwăn kow, not seek an illicit intercourse previous to marriage. 匪類

Fei luy or 匪徒 Fei too, vagabonds; banditti. 匪色 Fei seh, variegated colors. 匪夷所思 Fei e so sze, not an everyday thought. 匪頒 Fei pan, to distribute to, or confer on, many.

厞 Fei or Pè, an obscure retired shady place, where spirits are supposed to reside.

斐 Dust.

斐 Large; great. A surname.

斐 Fei fei, the appearance of going backwards and forwards; sauntering; roving. 江斐 Këang fei, a certain divine female said to rove about the banks of the Yang-tsze-këang.

斐 Light, as opposed to heavy and to grave.

扉 Straw sandals.

斐 Foo fei 蠹斐 a certain bird.

斐 Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

悱 Appearing to wish to speak out and to be unable to be so 不悱不發 Pŭh fei pŭh fă, he who did not try to speak was not assisted; a student should endeavour to give the sense of a passage to the best of his ability, after which his preceptor will aid him.

扉 Folds of a door made of wood; made of reeds they are called 扇 Shen.

斐 To place the hand with the palm downward; to cover with the hand.

斐 Streaks or veins; varied colors; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname. Used for 匪 Fei.

Fei mei 斐美 elegant; pleasing; —of very general application to writings, persons and things.

啡 To separate; to put asunder; separate.

榧 Name of a wood, the seeds of which are edible. It is an elegant wood and was formerly called 文木 Wăn mŭh, the beautiful grained wood. 榧子 Fei tsze, the fruit of the Fei tree, said to be like the Pistachia nut.

排 Fei or Pei, a kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

斐 Delicate fine hair; dishevelled hair.

斐 Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hair.

斐 Dust; dusty.

騑 Name of a cow.

斐 A surname. Large.

䎽 A dog with a short head.

䀠 Large eyes.

稈 An ear of grain.

篚 A bamboo basket, a round basket. Kh'wang 筐 is a square basket.

緋 Silk of a reddish colour.

翡 A small bird with reddish feathers; the male is of a reddish colour and called Fei; the female is green, and called 翠 Ts'uy.

Fei ts'uy yŭh 翡翠玉 chrysoprase.

腓 The calf of the leg; to wound the leg as a punishment. Disease; changes; alteration. To shun, to avoid.

菲 The name of a vegetable which grows in marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting. Straw sandals. Used for 屏 Fei.

Fei e 菲儀 a slight attention to form—applied to a present that one gives. 菲菲 Fei fei, fragrant; odoriferous; mixed; blended. 菲怒 Fei neĭh, grieved; sorry. 菲薄 Fei pŏ, thin, sparing, of little value.

悲 Sorry; grieved; mournful.

蜚 蜚 蜚 A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluviæ of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.

裶 Appearance of long garments; garments or robes trailing at length.

誹 To speak against; to backbite; to slander.

Fei p'ang 誹謗 or reversed P'ang-fei, slanderous; backbiting. 高論怨誹 Kaou lun yuen fei, loud discussion and resentful slanderous speeches.

闢 Smoke passing out at a door.

霏 飛 Rain and snow; sleet flying; the appearance of snow flying. 雨雪霏霏 Yu seŭh fei fei, thick appearance occasioned by sleet and snow.

雨非 A cloudy appearance.

糞 Meal dried and formed into a kind of cake; wheaten cakes eaten in visiting each other.

馡 Fei fei, Fragrant, odoriferous.

騑 Fei ma 騑馬 the two outer horses in a carriage and four.

Fei fei 騑騑 horses going along in fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.

騩 Name of a horse.

鮯 The spawn fish. One says, the name of a sea-fish.

鯡 鯊 The name of a bird.

肥 Abundance of flesh on an animal's body; fleshy. Fat; unctuous; fat animals fit for sacrifice; rich good land; abundant; affluent. Name of a district; name of a standard or colour. Name of a country, of a bird, of a serpent, and of a river. A surname. To fatten. To run together and form one source.

Fei mei 肥美 fat, plump, handsome; good meat. 肥田 Fei tëen, fat land. 肥壯 Fei chwang, fat and strong. 肥胖 Fei p'ang, fat, large, corpulent. 肥瘠 Fei tseïh, fat, lean; rich land poor land. 肥得不好看 Fei teh pŭh haou kh'an fattened in a disagreeable, ill-looking manner.

俷 To injure; to ruin. To turn away from, and oppose what is good.

淝 Name of a river that rises in mountains opposite the Po-yang lake. To issue from the same source, and diverge into different streams. 合淝 Hŏ fei, the name of a Hëen district.

痱 痱 A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.

篦 Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, a bamboo utensil for scraping things together.

萉 A certain plant. To shun; to avoid.

蜚 A certain stinking disagreeable insect. A kind of snake or serpent.

勃 Strong, brave, martial appearance.

攮 To strike or knock down.

棐 Wood; a wooden press.

晡 曊 Fei shae 晡曬 to dry anything, as in the sun.

沸 To boil or bubble up; to bubble as boiling water, or as a spring gushing forth. The name of a river. Name of a well; and of a deep pit of water.

Fei t'ăng 沸騰 the bursting forth of waters and overthrowing mountains. 沸渭 Fei wei, a disturbed, restless appearance.

瀵 To bubble forth as a spring of water. Read Pei, the name of a man. Read Hae, the noise of water.

Fei wei 瀵渭 water overflowing; running over.

狒 Fe fe 狒狒 a certain animal said to resemble a man; also said to be ravenous, and to devour men.

砩 To oppose or stop the course of water with stones. Read Fŭh, the name of a stone.

糦 Fei or Pe, to *spend* the *rice*. To break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

茀 A path rendered impassable by vegetation. An ornament for the headdress; a door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 紼 Fŭh, something with which to drag a hearse. Read Pei, a star. Read Pŏ, effluvia. Read Peĭh, a man's name.

Fe fe 茀茀 luxuriant vegetation; exuberant strength. To remove plants or dress them.

祓 A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

誹 Precipitate, hurried enunciation; much talk; loquacious.

費 To made property issue forth like a spring. To spread or scatter wealth; liberal; extensive use of; expense; expenditure; use of property, mind, or strength; to do kindness to. Waste of. To hurt; to injure. A surname. Read Pei, the name of a city. 使費 She fei, or 費用 Fei yung, to spend or use money for what is necessary. 盤費 Pw'an fei, the whole expences; necessary expenditure for the year or a journey.

Fei haou 費耗 or reversed, haou-fei, expensive; excessive; profligate waste of property. 費力 Fei leĭh, to use effort. This and the two following terms, are often the language of courtesy, apologizing for the ex-

pence, attention, or trouble to which one puts a friend. 費心 Fei sin, to employ or occupy the mind. 費財 Fei ts'ae, to put another person to expence.

趠 Fei or Fŭh, the appearance of walking. To jump; to leap.

蹛 Fei or Fŭh, to walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

雲弗 The appearance of clouds. 雙雲弗 Ngae fei, a vast collection of clouds.

髴 Fei or Fŭh, the hair in disorder. An ornament for a female head dress. 髣髴 Fang fŭh, like, resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain.

飛 To fly; to go with great speed. The name of an office. Fei is used by the officers of government to express the celerity with which they do things. 六飛 Lŭh fei, the name of a horse. 奮筆疾飛 Fun peĭh tseĭh fei, to write with great rapidity.

Fei lëen 飛廉 the name of a bird called divine. 飛跑 Fei p'aou, fled and run, run with great haste or speed. 飛生 Fei săng, or 飛鼠 Fei shoo, a species of bat. 飛鷹 Fei ying, to fly hawks; to hawk.

𤟤 An animal said to be like a cow; having one eye and a white head.

霏 The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

鯡 The name of a fish.

廢 A house falling down in ruins; to fall; to stop; to desist; to fail; to become obsolete and annulled. To annul; to put a stop to; to lay aside. Large, great.

Fei wŭh 廢物 or Fei leaou wŭh këen 廢了物件 a useless thing used as a term of abuse. 廢疾 Fei tseĭh, disabled by disease; maimed; having lost an eye, arm, and so on. 手足廢了 Show tsŭh fei leaou, hands and feet are become lame or useless. 廢者舉之 Fei chay keu che, that which is fallen down, raise it up.

㮚 Fei or fă, a large vessel for navigating the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

癈 A chronic and incurable disease.

𥳑 A species of reed.

艀 A large ship for going to sea.

駂 A horse going; a horse fretted and angry. A horse shaking its head.

妃 Royal or Imperial concubines. The 妻 Ts'e, Wife, or Queen is called 后 How; those next in rank, the 妾 Ts'ëë, or Concubines, are called Fei. The term is also applied to the wife of the Heir-apparent. 天妃 T'ëen fei, the goddess of water; water being the 陰 Yin, or female energy in nature. The spirit of water is, it is said, rightly made a goddess. 湘妃 Sëang fei, a bamboo, the veins of tears.

吠 Fei, the voice of a dog; to bark.

Fei kow 吠狗 the name of a country.

FOO.

仆 Foo or Fow. From 人 Jin, the other part gives sound. Lying down; prostrate; bowing with the head to the ground. 興仆植僵 Hing. foo, chih, këang, rising, falling, erect. prostrate.

Foo taou 仆倒 or 顛仆 Tëen foo, to fall down.

訃 To announce the death of any person to acquaintances, or friends. To repair or go to, with haste. 訃音 Foo yin, 訃聞 Foo wăn or 訃報 Foo paou, to announce. Foo, foo, paou, 訃赴報 are considered synonymous.

赴 To go to; repair speedily to; generally used by inferiors when expressing their going to superiors; a technical word at the close of official papers sent to superiors; the document is said to Foo, or hasten to the person to whom it is sent.

Foo săng 赴省 to go up to the provincial capital. 赴水死 Foo shwuy sze, threw himself into the water and was drowned. 限某時赴到 Hëen mow she foo taou, to limit a time for another person's coming to a place.

趺 To pass to with celerity; the appearance of passing over to a place quickly. In the presence of superiors, the Chinese think it becoming to pass with a quick side step to one's place. The same as the preceding.

父 A father; joined with various other words, which modify its meaning, is applied to ancestors, uncles, and so on. A common epithet of peasantry. 武父 Woo foo, the name of a place. 祈父 Kh'e foo, one who superintends horses. 祖父 Tsoo foo, a grand-father. 伯父 Peh foo, a father's elder brother. 叔父 Shŭh foo, a father's younger brother. 舅父 Kh'ew foo, a mother's brother.

Foo moo 父母 father and mother. 父親 Foo ts'in, one's immediate father, in contradistinction from other uses of the word. 父母官 Foo moo kwan, local magistrates are so called. 父子不相救 Foo tsze pŭh sëang kew, the father and son did not relieve each other (in the time of the plague).

咬 Foo tseu 咬咀 to cut herbs with the teeth. To bite; to taste; to ruminate; to deliberate.

岣 The name of a hill.

斧 A sharp iron instrument with a handle. An axe, or hatchet; to cut or fell trees with a hatchet. 以斧斫物亦曰斧 E foo kh'an wŭh yĭh yuĕ foo, to cut or hew any thing with an axe, is also called Foo. 用斧伐木 Yung foo fă mŭh, to employ a hatchet, to cut down trees. Also name of one of the 仙 Sëen, genii.

Foo kin 斧斤 or 斧頭 Foo t'ow, an axe or hatchet. 斧削 Foo sëŏ, to pare off with a hatchet, to correct a written essay; used by persons when requesting others to correct their composition.

蚥 A certain insect.

蟀 Name of an insect.

釜 A certain vase or metal vessel without feet; with feet they are called 鍑 Kh'e. A certain measure of contents. Name of a hill.

Foo tsăng 釜甑 a vessel for dressing food.

駙 A stallion.

鵌 Foo wăn 鵌鵌 name of a bird.

鶕 Name of a bird.

夫 A general designation of men; porters or chair-bearers are called Foo. A man of eminent virtue and talent, on

whom others may depend for support is called 丈夫 Ch'ang foo. When men and women are married, they are called 夫婦 Foo foò, husband and wife. Eminent teachers are called 夫子 Foo tsze; a wife calls her husband by this term. Name of an office, of a hill, and of a city. A man's name. The Emperor's concubines. 如夫人 Joo foo jin, as a wife; a concubine. 餘夫 Yu foo, a person not arrived at manhood. 僕夫 Pŏ foo, servants who execute the Imperial will.

Foo foo 夫夫 a term of respect. 夫人 Foo jin, title of ladies of the first and second degrees of rank; in the language of courtesy, any gentleman's wife. 夫子 Foo tsze, a title of honor confered on men eminent for learning and virtue, and on sages, as Kh'ung-foo-tsze. The sage Kh'ung, i. e. Confucius. 挑夫 T'eaou foo or 擔夫 Tan foo, bearers of burdens; porters. 轎夫 Kh'eaou foo, chair-bearers; one who carries a sedan-chair. 渡夫 T'oo foo, a ferryman; one who keeps a boat.

Foo is applied to various offices in the army, and also to civil officers, as 百夫 Peh foo, the commander of a hundred men. 資政大夫 Tsze ching ta foo, title of an officer of the fifth degree of rank.

妖 To covet. One says, the appearance of a woman. Read Yew, to look with indignation or resentment.

帏 The fore part of a garment; that which hangs down before in Asiatic garments and covers the inferior garments.

扶 技 To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect. 扶義 Foo e or 以義自扶 E e tsze foo, to support one's self by righteous conduct. The name of a district. A surname. Young and feeble, wanting support.

Foo tsae 扶災 to bear up a person in the midst of calamities. 扶挾 Foo hëĕ, to sustain or hold up. 扶手 Foo show, a pole to hold by when going into a boat. 扶板 Foo pan, a cross piece of wood on which the Chinese lean when sitting in a sedan chair. 扶住而行 Foo choo urh hing, to be held up or supported when walking.

昳 The sun, on which depends the day.

扶 Name of a wood. 扶疎 Foo soo spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

砆 玗 A certain stone deemed valuable.

祆 Name of a certain sacrifice.

秩 A black species of grain.

蚨 Foo shen 蚨蟬 a certain water insect; otherwise called 青蚨 Ts'ing foo; this term is also applied to the Chinese copper coin, by Europeans, called Cash. Dollars are in some places called 花蚨 Hwa-foo.

袚 紱 The front part of a garment, that which hangs down before and covers the inferior garments. Breeches which are put on over drawers.

Foo jaou 袚褲 a covering for a sword, outside the scabbard

芙 Foo yung 芙蓉 the name of a flower. The Hibiscus mutabilis

莩 Foo ho 莩荷 whilst the leaves are yet supported, before the fall of the leaf.

鈇 A kind of axe or hatchet. 鈇鉞 Foo yuĕ, a hatchet; an executioner's axe.

趺 Lame in the feet. 趺趺然 Foo foo jen, to make obeisance to a husband by looking down to the feet. 跏趺 Këa foo, to sit formally with the feet bent under one. To sit cross-legged in a kind of state.

邦 Name of a place.

颭 颭 The wind blowing in a downward direction is called 颭颻 Foo yaou. 颭風 Foo fung, a gale of wind.

鮒 Name of a fish.

麩 麬 A small kind of wheat which has had the husk taken off. The name of a fruit.

付 仅 From Man, and a hand holding out something. To give; to deliver over to. 付寄 Foo ke, to send.

Foo shoo sin 付書信 to send a letter. 付交 Foo keaou, or reversed, Keaou foo, to deliver over to. 付諸東流

Foo choo tung lew, to throw into the eastern streams; to cast from one, and neglect an affair. 囑付 Chŭh foo, to suggest to; to recommend to. 分付 Fun foo, to direct; to order. 付畀 Foo pe, to give to. 付托 Foo t'ŏ, to request or engage a person to do something. 付之流水矣 Foo che lew shwuy e, let it float upon the water; give it up as impracticable.

坿 A kind of raft consisting of spars joined together, in order to cross a river. 白坿 Peh-foo, a certain stone; otherwise called 白石英 Peh-sheh-ying. Shwŏ-wăn defines it, advantage; benefit. Syn. with 附 Foo.

府 A house where books and paper are stored up. A store-house for goods; to collect together; a place to meet in. Officers who preside over the national treasures. During the T'ang dynasty, a large 州 Chow district was called Foo, and has continued so to the present time. The name of a district; a surname. A district or city of the first order; applied also to the magistrate of the district. Used by courtesy for another person's house. 六府 Lŭh foo, the six Foo, are water, fire, wood, metal, earth and grain. 九府 Kew foo, nine officers who were placed over government property and stores.

Foo kh'oo 府庫 a treasury of the government. 府上 Foo shang, your house. 府尊 Foo tsun, the worshipful, the Foo magistrate. 府學教授 Foo hëŏ keaou show, a teacher in the district schools, authorised and supported by government.

俯 To stoop the head and bend forward; to condescend. 垂首視下曰俯舉首望上曰仰 Chwuy show she hëa yuĕ foo, keu show wang shang yuĕ yang, to droop the head and look down is called Foo; to raise the head and look upwards is called Yang.

Foo chun she hing, 俯准施行 condescend to grant that it may be done. A phrase that commonly follows a written request to a superior magistrate. Prayers written and offered by fire to invisible beings, close with 俯垂洞鑑 Foo chwuy t'ung këen, bend down and fully observe my prayer. 俯伏待命 Foo fŭh tae ming, to fall prostrate and wait for orders. 俯首默想 Foo show meh sëang, to hang down

the head and think in silence.

摫 To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To soothe, in which sense 撫 Foo is now used.

腑 The viscera; heart, lungs, liver, gall and stomach. 臟腑 Ts'ang foo, the viscera, the bowels. 肺腑 Fei foo, the lungs.

腐 Corrupted; rotten; broken to pieces as a rotten thing. The punishment of the palace, or depriving of the genitals. Read Poo, the name of an insect.

Foo mŭh. 腐木 rotten wood. 腐儒 Foo joo, a person who is corrupt by a smattering of learning; a vicious pedant, fit for no useful purpose. 腐爛 Foo lan, rotten and fallen to pieces. 腐乳 Foo joo, rotten milk, a preparation like curds made from a kind of pulse, much used by the Chinese.

㾓 The original form of 㾓爛 Foo lan, broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively.

跗 The top of the foot; called the back of the foot. A man's name.

Foo choo 跗注 a kind of greaves or armour for the legs, attached to the top of the foot, and connected with the breeches.

弣 The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand.

怤 The heart placed upon, or attached to,

怤 To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased.

拊 To apply the hand to; to lay the hand upon; to strike; to beat. To beat clothes; the name of an instrument of music; the handle of any thing.

Foo sin tsze wăn 拊心自問 to lay one's hand on one's heart, and ask one's self any thing solemnly. 拊膺長嘆 Foo ying ch'ang t'an, to beat one's breast and utter long sighs. 拊手 Foo show, to place the hand on; that on which the hand is placed.

桴 搏 The foot of a railing; the stalk of flowers or fruits; a raft to cross a river; a cottage made of wood and thatch. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a wood. To apply a lixivium to.

Foo fă 桴栰 a raft. 俞桴 Yu foo, name of an eminent medical practitioner.

泭 Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft. This character is written in a great variety of ways.

狩 The name an animal said to resemble a sheep.

砎 A certain white stone.

祔 Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

疿 Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

嫮 A woman's name.

符 Certain slips of wood, in ancient times employed as checks between two parties; they were made to fit each other, and each party took one, by which they could trust each other. Tallies used by the government. To correspond to; to be credible. Name of the bark of a tree; a bark; a surname. Certain superstitious *spells* or charms of the Chinese, both of the sect Fŭh and Taou. They are called 符籙 Foo lŭh and 符咒 Foo chow, by these, evil spirits and noxious influences are expelled. Some are burnt and others are pasted up. Some are written with red ink. The Foo answers to those amulets or charms, which consisted in certain words or sentences written in a particular order, and which the Arabians called Talisman. The word *Abracadabra* was supposed an antidote against Ague. As *Preventitives*, the Chinese wear some about their person, and paste up some upon the posts of their doors; those intended as *cures* are written on paper, burnt, and put in a cup of tea, which the patient drinks; a usual charm is written thus 灝 *Luyling, Thunder order.*

Foo hŏ 符合 to agree together; to correspond. 不相符 Pŭh sëang foo, to disagree, as two statements or opinions. 符端 Foo twan, springs in nature; genial dews; springs of water.

滸 A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

紨 缴 Cotton cloth; coarse silk. A man's name. A string or cord.

蚹 A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

舟付 舟付 A small boat; a boat short and deep.

荷 A certain extraordinary plant, of a reddish colour; round leaf and a hairy down, like ear-rings; grows on the east of the Yang-tsze-këang, otherwise called 鬼目草 Kwei-mŭh-ts'aou, the devil's eye. A surname.

Foo këă 荷甲 the capsule of a plant.

祔 Full dress; gay, rich dress.

訃 / 訃 Speech which is well founded; a man's name.

駙 Foo yu 駙輸 to put on clothes; to attach clothes to the body.

附 To be near to; to lean against; to be attached to; to annex, or attach to; to annex one's self to, or to join a person or party. A tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country.

Foo kin te fang 附近地方 a place that is near. 附寄 Foo ke, to send with. 附生 Foo săng, a young Sew-tsae, or graduate of the lowest rank. 附會其說 Foo hwuy kh'e shwŏ, to fall in with whatever another person says; to echo whatever another person says. 附子 Foo tsze, a certain stimulating medicine. 附耳 Foo urh, the name of a star. 附益 Foo yĭh, to bestow benefits upon.

蒔 A certain medicinal plant.

駙 A horse intended to assist the principal one. Forms part of the name of a certain office in the time of Han.

鮒 / 鮒 A certain fish respecting which there are various accounts; some are found in the lakes of Hoo-kwang; and other in the ruts of wheels.

鵂 / 鵂 Shang foo 鵂鶹 a certain bird said to have three heads, six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten, it entirely prevents sleep.

鼓 The noise and clamour made by the drums of an army.

孚 Eggs hatched; from the regularity of the bird, it denotes belief, trust, confidence, mutual affiance. Read Foo, to hatch, to nourish, to breed up. The colours of a stone 中孚 Chung foo, one of the 卦 Kwa.

Foo këă 孚甲 the outer coat of a bud, which it bursts at the

time of blossoming. 信孚 Sin foo, trust; dependance or reliance on.

俘 To take; to take in war; a prisoner. 生獲曰俘 Săng hwŏ yuĕ foo, he who is taken alive is called Foo. 賤俘 Tsëen foo, (I) a degraded captive.

Foo loo 俘虜 to take captive.

埒 A hill on the top of which there is water. Foo denotes to escape, in allusion to the water escaping and running down the hill. Read Fów, or Fow, great; abundant. 精小之微也埒大之殷也 Tsing seaou che wei yay; fow ta che yin yay, Tsing, is the minute of the small; Fow, is the vast of the great.

姈 A woman's name.

桴 Foo, or Fow, a raft. A certain beam of a house; a kind of drumstick; an utensil for collecting earth and throwing it in within the planks, when forming mud walls. 桴炭 Fow t'an, light charcoal which floats. 桴思 Fow sze, a kind of screen.

莩 / 莩 Foo, or Peaou, wood or plants rotting and falling; to die of hunger; to be starved to death. 餓 Ngo, hunger, sometimes precedes.

莩 A bird casting its feathers.

牟 Foo, or Fow, a cow with black lips.

琈 Name of a certain variegated stone.

箩 A small reed; the internal clothing of the bamboo, the internal skin or peel.

稃 / 秎 The husk of grain; the cup of a flower; a general term for that which surrounds or houses the flower or seed. Calyx, pericarpium; capsule, and so on.

綒 A coarse net.

鈇 Bricks or tiles unburnt.

罦 A net for catching birds.

莩 A certain reed with a white and very thin internal peel. A kind of hemp. Read Fow, the name of a plant. To fade and die as a plant; to die of hunger.

鮒 Foo or Fow, the name of a fish.

鵓 Foo, or Fow, a certain bird of the pigeon species.

郛 The outer wall of a city, suburbs, or a wall remote

from the inner city.

麩 The husk of wheat.

甫 Great; a designation of eminent persons; Confucius is called 尼甫 Ne-foo. Large; great; many; numerous. Denotes also to begin or commence. I, me. The name of a country, of a place, and of a hill. A surname. 章甫 Chang foo, the name of a certain cap. 台甫 T'ae foo, an honorary epithet, applied to persons generally; used particularly when asking a person's name.

俌 To assist; to help.

庸 Foo t'oo 庸㢈 a house built in an uneven irregular manner.

輔 A kind of wooden rail to prevent any thing falling over; the handle of a weapon.

簠 簋 A round basket for containing grain. Some say, square out-side and round within.

Foo kwei pŭh shĭh ch'oo 簠簋不飾處 the basket having some part not polished or adorned, expresses delicately, some error or fault in a person's conduct. 簠簋 Foo kwei, a certain utensil or basket used in sacrificing.

稰 To cut down grain and collect it into sheaves; a sheaf.

碑 An utensil in which to break or pound things to pieces; a kind of mortar.

蒲 A certain plant, in ancient times an omen of felicity. Name of a place.

蜅 A kind of small crab.

狒 狒 Soft delicate hair.

脯 Meat dried and preserved; the flesh of any animal; deer, sheep, and so on. Formerly used at great entertainments, now used as ordinary food. 脩脯 Sew foo, meat cut into slices and dried.

豧 The snoring or grunting of a pig.

輔 Two pieces of wood which compress the sides of a cart. The jaw bones

Foo keu sëang e 輔車相依 the jaws depend on each other; used by allusion to shew the mutual dependance of states. 輔頰 Foo këä, or 輔車 Foo keu, the jaw bones; the jaws.

郝 Name of a certain pavilion.

酺 顅 The sides of the face; the bones on the sides of the face; the jaw bones.

鞄 Certain apparatus at the lower part of a carriage; garments for the breech.

髆 The bones of the loins; the hip bone.

鬴 A certain vessel for preparing food; a vessel of a certain capacity. Used for the food dressed; a meal. One of nine rivers, on an island in the midst of a river, appearing like an inverted boiler. 二鬴不給 Urh foo pŭh keĭh, not supplied with two meals a day; poor.

魈 The north polar star.

黼 Variegated with black white; diversity of colours; embroidered.

Foo fŭh 黼黻 variegated; elegant; applied to composition. 黼褂 Foo kwa, the embroidered figure worn on the breast of the garment by Chinese officer. Civil officers have a species of stork, and military officers a tiger, embroidered on their breast. 黼繡 Foo sew, beautifully embroidered or adorned with various colours.

尃 To spread or extend according to a given rule. To spread and extend everywhere as the clouds. To disperse; to scatter.

傅 To annex to; to superinduce; to lay on a surface, as colours on paper; to arrange; to insert names; to bring together; to extend to. A tutor; a kind of agreement, of which document each party takes half. The name of a plant. A surname. 面如傅粉 Mëen joo foo fun, face as if painted. 太傅 T'ae foo, and 少傅 Shaou foo, were anciently tutors to the Princes. 師傅 Sze foo, a tutor; a master; a literary patron. Persons emulous of promotion, commonly pay their court to one in power, and when presenting a donative, compliment their expected patron with the epithet, Sze-foo. 亦傅于天 Yĭh foo yu t'ëen, rising to heaven, said of a bird flying. To rhyme, read Fei.

Foo yen seh 傅顏色 to lay on colours. 傅會其說 Foo hwuy kh'e shwŏ, to drag together a number of particulars; a forced application of what is said. 傅會 Foo hwuy, to bring together; to drag toge-

ther. 傅聖油 Foo shing yew, to apply the sacred oil. (MS. Dictionary.) 傅御 Foo yu, a certain office about court. 傅師 Foo sze, a teacher.

薄 蘇 Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

團 Foo or Poo, an orchard.

羒 A virulent unruly sheep. 羒羌 Foo to, an animal like a sheep, said to have nine tails, four ears, and its eyes on its back.

耦 An instrument of husbandry.

賻 To help; to assist; to assist with money at a funeral.

Foo tsăng 賻贈 to assist with one's property; to confer money upon.

尃 To expand; to open, as plants in spring. The original form of the following.

敷 To state and lay before the Sovereign; to send forth an order to all the world; to diffuse by Imperial orders good government and instruction; to disperse liberally; to be sufficient.

Foo pŭh tsŭh 敷不足 insufficient supply—of money. 敷施 Foo she, or 敷布 Foo poo, instruction; or the orders the government. 敷求 Foo kh'ew, to investigate principles too diffusely. 敷教 Foo keaou, to diffuse instruction.

擙 To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

欚 Foo-lan 檻欚 the name of a wood.

蘇 A general term for flowers; flowery appearance.

樽 The name of a wood.

憋 Peĭh foo 憋憋 the appearance of haste; hurry; precipitation.

撫 To tranquillize; to console; to soothe; to keep possession of; to hold; to keep down with the hand. To strike. Haste. The name of a district.

Foo yuen 撫院 or 撫臺 Foo t'ae, a Vice-Governor, the second officer in every province. 撫馭 Foo yu, to soothe; to manage, as a horse; to manage the people.

婦 媳 To submit to; a married woman; a wife; one whose duty it is to submit to her husband; the female in nature; a son's wife. Beautiful. Used in con-

nection with a great many words. 冢婦 Ch'ung foo, the eldest son's wife. 新婦 Sin foo, a bride. 寡婦 Kwa foo, or 嫠婦 Le foo, a widow.

Foo yew ts'ih kh'eu 婦有七去 there are seven reasons for putting away a wife. 婦人 Foo jin, a woman. 婦言是聽 Foo yen she t'ing, to listen to women's stories. 婦德 Foo teh, feminine virtues. 婦寺之手 Foo sze che show, in the hands of women and eunuchs. 婦事在饋食之間而已矣 Foo sze tsae kwei shih che këen, urh e e, a woman's business is to attend to furnishing the table, and nothing else.

頫 俯 俛 To hang down the head; to condescend; to look down and view or examine; to send and soothe a smaller state. 聘俯 P'ing foo, tributary offerings to the Emperor.

Foo show 俯首 to bend down the head, condescendingly.

負 Man and a Pearl; one who has something to depend on. To bear on the back; to turn the back on; ungrateful. To fail; to be defeated; to be sorry; to be ashamed. 辜負 Koo foo, to render nugatory any kindness; to requite ungratefully some good done. 負 Foo or 阿負 O foo, the epithet of an old mother.

Foo te t'ow hae chung 負帝投海中 bearing up the Emperor threw himself into the sea. Thus perished, on the coast at Canton, the last of the dynasty Sung. 負荷 Foo ho, to bear up; to sustain a high responsibility. 負欠 Foo kh'ëen, to owe a debt.

俑 To rely upon. 禮樂俑天地之情 Le yŏ foo t'ëen te che ts'ing, propriety and music accord with the nature of the heaven and the earth. 自俑 Tsze foo, to be self confident.

富 富 To be provided with abundantly; well supplied with; rich; affluent; to enrich; of the five sources of happiness one is to be rich. A bribe. A surname.

Foo kwei 富貴 riches and honors; commonly denotes merely a wealthy person. 富貴貧賤常變 Foo kwei p'in tsëen ch'ang pëen, riches with their honors, and poverty with its meanness, are continually fluctuating. 年富 Nëen-foo, rich in years; means to be young and have a great many years

yet to come.

福 福 Foo or Fow. One suit or set of. 衣一福 E yih foo, suit of clothes.

副 Foo or Fow, a second; an assistant. To assist; to examine; to announce to, or give information of. A kind of ornament of platted hair for the head, worn by ancient Queens when performing funeral ceremonies. Read Fŏ, to split or rive open transversely. 正副 Ching foo, the principal and the second. 副使 Foo sze, the second person in any regular Imperial commission. The second person in an embassy.

Foo ke lŭh këa 副笄六珈 six Foo and ke, the Ke were valuable stones hanging down on each side of the Foo. 副都統 Foo-too-t'ung or 副將 Foo-tsëang, a kind of Adjutant—General. 副爺 Foo yay, the title of an inferior military officer.

艑 A certain description of boat. A boat or other vessel which carries much.

賦 To exact; to receive; to measure; to disturb or excite; the exactions of the government are what disturb or excite the people; a bearer of tribute. To give and to receive, as Heaven confers a certain nature, instinct, capacity or disposition on creatures, and creatures receive these from Heaven. To diffuse; to spread out; a diffuse loose poem.

Foo shwuy 賦稅 the duties or taxes exacted by government. 貢賦 Kung foo, tributary offerings, or levies made. 賦斂 Foo lëen, to take; to exact.

覆 To lay an ambush of soldiers; an ambuscade. Read Fow, to overshadow, as with wings, or as a canopy. Read Fŭh, to reiterate; to subvert.

鳧 A wild duck. A bird like a duck, but smaller. On the east of the Yang-tsze-këang, there is a kind which exists in infinite numbers, commonly called 冠鳧 Kwan-foo, The name of an official situation; the name of a hill. 魚鳧 Yu foo, a man's name.

Foo ts'ze 鳧茨 the name of a plant.

蔻 Foo ts'ze 蔻茈 the name of a plant.

鄜 The name of a place.

枹 A stick with which to beat a drum. The name

of a plant. Also read Paou and Teĭh, the name of a district.

膚 肤 The skin of an animal; the flesh of pigs; mince meat. Beautiful. To separate from, as by skinning. Large; great. The hand placed slanting; to receive. The name of a place. A man's name. 皮膚 P'e foo, the skin. 肌膚 Ke foo, the muscular flesh.

嘸 Foo or Woo, not distinctly and clearly.

FŎ.

仿 Fŏ, or Shŏ. 仿約 Fŏ yŏ, a moving star. Also read Teĭh, a fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

旙 A surname.

嚩 A syllable used in the prayers or imprecations of the Buddha sect.

俛 To hang down the head. Fŏ chŏ 俛啄 to hang down the head and peck. 在俛仰之間 Tsae fŏ yang che këen, within a look down and a look up; i. e. within the compass of one's view. A redundant character, the name as 俯 Foo, and 俛 Foo. Also read Mëen, in the sense of 勉 Mëen, exertion; effort.

縛 To bind; to tie fast; to roll up; a roll; a certain part below a carriage, which serves to connect and fasten the several parts together, or to fasten the baggage to the vehicle 束縛 Shŭh fŏ, or 綁縛 Pang fŏ, to tie up with a cord or string.

FOW.

不 Commonly read Pŭh, no; not. Also used in common with the following.

否 A negative particle; as, not; ought not. It often closes an interrogative sentence. To rhyme, read Foo. 是否 She fow, it is, or it is not; is it right, or is it not. 所言未知是否 So yen we che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. 是否

可行 She fow kh'o hing, may it be done or not? 可否 Kh'o fow, is it proper, or not; may it be, or not? 會否 Tsăng fow, has it occurred; or is it done yet; or not? 未知得收否 We che teh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

邳 Fow, or Pei, the name of a place; of a district, and of a hill. A surname.

㳄 Ancient form of 流 Lew, to flow as water in a river.

酋 To see.

紑 Fow or Pow, the appearance of new silken garments.

罘 罦 A net for catching rabbits or hares. 之罘 Che fow, the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of gallery attached to an ancient palace.

茅 Fow e 茅苜 a plant called by various names. Used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

鵂 Fow, or Fow kew 鵂鳩 a bird of the pigeon species.

伏 To brood or hatch eggs, as a fowl does.

孚 Fow or Foo. See above under Foo.

㛹 Fow or Foo, a woman's name.

崥 The name of a hill.

桴 Certain posts or beams about a house; also read Foo, which see.

浮 To ascend a raft and float on the water; to float; to float along with the stream; to flow over; to exceed; excess; time which has gone by. Light. Fow fow, cloudy vapours; sleet and snow in great quantities; numerous and violent, like the waters of a torrent; a kind of forfeit. Name of a river, and of a hill, and of a bamboo.

Fow pŏ 浮薄 levity of mind; giddiness; giddy; thoughtless. 浮沉 Fow ch'in, floating and sinking—alternately; unsettled; unsteady. 天浮 T'ëen fow, the name of a star. 浮汎 Fow fan, to float. 浮橋 Fow kh'eaou, a floating bridge. 浮言 Fow yen, light floating speech, mere unmeaning compliments. 浮躁 Fow ts'aou, levity and giddiness of demeanour; unofficer-like levity. 浮海 Fow hae, to float on or navigate the sea. 浮財 Fow

ts'ae, floating wealth; property in money or goods; in contradistinction from landed property, which is called 實業 Shĭh nëĕ. 浮尸十餘萬人 Fow she shĭh yu wan jin, floating corpses more than a hundred thousand—caused by the Tartars. (A. D. 1282.)

浮 Bamboo with streaks or veins.

烰 Steam or vapour arising from heat. Fow jin 烰人 a cook.

㚇

牟 Fow or Foo. A cow with black lips.

痗 A hot fiery sore or wound.

粰 Fow or Foo, a kind of gruel variously described. Rice boiled and prepared in a certain way.

砰 Fow, or Pow, the noise of something splitting or rending.

舟孚 A boat; a small float.

蜉 P'e fow 蚍蜉 a large species of ant, capable of flying; differently described, and called by different names, as, 蜉蝣 Fow yew or 渠略 Kh'eu lëŏ, which both express the same.

𠬝 Much; many.

覜 To look; to view; to see.

趺 Fow or Foo, appearance of walking or running; a quick, hurried motion.

雽 Fow fow 雽雽 the appearance of rain and snow; sleet.

魁 The name of a star.

鮒 Name of a fish.

鵓 A bird of the pigeon species.

阜 A mound of earth; a hill without stones; high and broad, like a hill or mountain; great; large; fat; abundant; numerous; plenteous; raging like a large fire. The name of a hill, and of a country. 民豐物阜 Min fung wŭh fow, a numerous population and great plenty.

阝

Fow ch'ung 阜螽 name of an insect. 阜財 Fow ts'ae, great wealth. 香阜 Hëang fow, or 香界 Hëang keae, fragrant regions; a blessed state spoken of by the Buddha sect.

埠 Pei, or Fow. The bank of a river; a harbour for merchant ships; a mart where

trading people collect and transact their mercantile concerns; it is also commonly called 埠頭 Fow t'ow. 鹽埠 Yen fow, a salt merchant's place of rendezvous for salt. 新埠 Sin fow, the New Mart, is applied by the Chinese to *Penang*, as its name.

熀 To burn; a large fire.

蕈 Fŭh yŭh 蕈鬱 name of a fragrant plant.

蜱 Fow ch'ung 蜱蟲 a certain insect.

陽 Abundant; plentiful.

隅 An abundance of horses; advantageous; beneficial.

缶 A vessel made of earthen ware; formerly used to discriminate the notes of music; and also to contain liquids, either wine or water, &c. A jar; a basin. 鼓缶 Koo fow, to beat the Fow, for musical purposes; to beat time.

Fow, wa kh'e yay 缶瓦器也 Fow, a vessel made of earthen ware.

刟 The handle of a knife or weapon. Read Foo, same as 䟦 Foo, the centre part of a bow grasped by the hand.

姁 A beautiful woman; a woman of correct and elegant manners.

皤 White.

鍎 鈁 A kind of earthen ware utensil, used to beat on when singing.

蜅 The silk-worm asleep; one of its torpid states.

復 Read Fŭh and Foo, again; reiterated. Read Fow, in the sense of the preceding.

瘕 Fow or Fŭh, return of disease; a relapse.

縵 Keuen fow 絹縵 a species of silk.

覆 To cover as a canopy. Also read Fŭh, which see.

Fow keu 覆車 a kind of net to take birds. 覆幬 Fow t'aou, to cover as a tent or canopy. 天覆地載 T'ëen fow te tsae, heaven overspreads, and earth contains.

負 Fow or Foo, to lean upon; to turn the back on; to bear. See Foo.

偩 Fow, to accord with. See Foo.

枹 Foo or Fow, a stick with which to beat a drum.

FŬH.

乀 Distorted on the left. To wipe. Some say 丿 Peĭh, denotes distorted on the left, and Fŭh, on the right. Also read Lëĕ. Vulgarly read Nă.

不 Not. A negative and prohibitive particle. Commonly read Pŭh, which see.

弗 Distorted; opposed to; a negative; not; a strong negative or prohibitive particle. It should not be; it is not so. To sent away or reject. 澤弗 Peĭh fŭh, abundant, in an exceeding degree.

佛 To see indistinctly; to examine; to turn aside. Unreasonable. A bright appearance; great. Forms part of the names of places. A surname. The founder of a religious Sect, commonly called by Europeans, Fo or Foh, now worshipped as a god. In this last application of the word, it is said to denote awakening and enlightening mankind. In abbreviation of 佛度 Fŭh too, i. e. Buddŭ or Buddha. This manner of abbreviating names is usual with the Chinese. 獻鳥者佛其首 Hëen neaou chay fŭh kh'e show, he who presents a bird, should turn aside its head,—that it may not bite the person to whom it is presented.

Fŭh fă 佛法 laws of Fŭh. Sometimes means the religion or doctrines of Fŭh, generally; at other times, certain enigmatical sayings delivered by Fŭh; also the powers or means of operating possessed by Fŭh. 佛乎正 Fŭh hoo ching, contrary to what is right; in which sense it is Syn. with 拂 Fŭh. 佛教 Fŭh keaou or 佛門 Fŭh mun, the religion of Fŭh. 佛經 Fŭh king, the religious books of Buddha. 仿佛若夢 Fang fŭh jŏ mung, seen indistinctly as in a dream. 佛法無邊 Fŭh fă woo pëen, the powers of Fŭh are unlimited. 佛桑 Fŭh sang, the name of a plant. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis. 佛手 Fŭh show, the hand of (the god) Fŭh; i. e. the Chinese citron, from its resemblance to a hand. 佛像 Fŭh sëang, images of Fŭh. 佛性 Fŭh sing, the nature or disposition of Buddha, which it is affirmed all mankind possess. 諸佛子 Choo fŭh tsze, all the Buddhas; Buddha exists in many persons. 佛佗 Fŭh t'o, or 阿彌陀佛 O me t'o fŭh,

an epithet of the god Fŭh. 三寶佛 San paou fŭh, three precious Fŭh.

剕 To strike; to chop; to hew; to cut asunder.

勃 Something to strengthen a bow. See 弼 Peĭh.

咈 To oppose; to act contrary to; perverse. To give a negative to; to deny. Also read Peĭh, in the same sense. Fŭh, pŭh jen che ts'ze 咈不然之辭 Fŭh, expresses a thing's not being so; or forbidding it to be so 吁咈哉 Heu fŭh tsae, O! no, let it not be! 咈百姓以從己之欲 Fŭh peh-sing e ts'ung ke che yŭh, opposed the people to follow his own desires.

咈 Same as 咈 Fŭh. The religious books of the Buddhites contain this word in some other sense.

埶 Fŭh pŭh 埶埼 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust. 牙纛前坌埶 Ya t'ŭh ts'ëen fun fŭh, the dust flying before the banners.

𤞷 } Exceedingly large. A
𤞷 } man's name.

奔 Large; great.

𡶶 } A tortuous path amongst
嵽 } mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

帍 A kind of cover for the hair, after being bound upon the top of the head.

拂 To strike and make pass over; to brush; to wipe; to dust; a duster. To brush as with the waving of a supple tree in the wind; the waving of the arm amongst bushes; to propel from one; to oppose. Perverse; to move together. Read Peĭh, shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

Fŭh le 拂戾 perverse; opposed to what is right and reasonable. 拂舞 Fŭh woo, name of a kind of play or posture-making. 拂人性 Fŭh jin sin, to thwart or act contrary to the dispositions of men generally.

怫 } Mournful; sorry. 我心
悲 } 何怫鬱 Woo sin ho fŭh yŭh, my soul why art thou disquieted! Also read Fei, a disquietude of mind; vexation, anger.

𣗥 To thrash or beat with a flail.

𤞷 The appearance of a dog.

沸 To sprinkle with water. 瀑沸 Peĭh fŭh, the bubbling up of water as from a spring. Also read Fei, which see.

翡

瞉 Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

睇

祓 To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance; a kind of heathen baptism.

祓

Fŭh choo pŭh tsëang 祓除不祥 to expel or wash away what is infelicitous. On the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, the ceremony of bathing is performed for this purpose. 祓飾 Fŭh shĭh, to put away the old and adorn one's self afresh —in a moral sense.

第 A kind of door in the hinder part of a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, to pare or sharpen an arrow.

紼 Ravelled silk. 紼縡 Fŭh leŭh, a cord; a rope. Fŭh pŏ 紼縛 to bind. 執紼 Chĭh fŭh, to hold the ropes, in order to let down a coffin into the grave. 紼車 Fŭh keu, to pull a carriage. Read Fei, a mixture of red and yellow.

茀 The road rendered impassable by luxuriant herbage; to screen.

艀 A large boat or ship.

艴 An angry visage or look. 艴然不悅 Fŭh jen pŭh yuĕ, an angry displeased manner. Also read Pŏ, an exuberance of colour or show.

趨 To run; to leap. Running; leaping.

跗 To leap; to skip; to run with haste. Also read Fei.

郱 A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei and Pei.

鈛 To ornament, or certain ornaments.

霏 A cloudy appearance.

韠 A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

韡 A cord for drawing a coffin or hearse.

韡 The sound of music suddenly stopping.

飂

颰 A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

鬚 Like; resembling. The ornaments of a woman's

head dress; the hair in a state of confusion.

鮄 A certain sea fish.

叚 From 𠃌 Tsëë, a division or portion of an affair, and 又 Yew, the hand. To direct; to put in order. To alter and form.

服 To use or to employ, as a boat; to wait on or assist another, as a horse and a rider by the side of a carriage; certain coverings for a carriage, hence, clothes; garments; a quiver for arrows; to accord with from fear; to submit to; that which may be done; to cause to submit; to adjust; to be accustomed to, as to climate. A surname; the name of a bird. 衣服 E fŭh, clothes, garments. 人心不服 Jin sin pŭh fŭh, men's minds will not submit. 水土不服 Shwuy t'oo pŭh fŭh, unaccustomed to the climate. 以德服人 E teh fŭh jin, by virtuous deeds to make people submit. 五服 Woo fŭh, four kinds of mourning.

Fŭh fă 服法 to submit to the laws. 服教 Fŭh keaou, to submit to instruction. 服誰 Fŭh shwuy, submit to whom? 服藥 Fŭh yŏ, to use, to take, to swallow down medicine. 肚服 T'oo fŭh, the belly, the mind. 肚服不明 T'oo fŭh pŭh ming, dull of apprehension.

櫠 A case for putting bows and arrows into; sometimes made of bamboo.

箙 A famous wood brought from Kwăn-lun mountain. Also read Sŏ, the name of a wood.

菔 Fŭh or Pĭh, 蘆菔 Loo fŭh, name of a plant or root used in catching fish. A covering for a sword.

蜫 Fŭh wei 蜫蟪 a serpent, or snake, called divine.

鵬 Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a disagreeable cry in the night, and cannot fly far.

㲉 Fŭh or Fă, cold wind; frigid icy appearance. 澤㲉 Peĭh fŭh, occurs in the same sense.

帗 Fŭh seĭh 帗析 or 帗舞 Fŭh woo, a rod ornamented with variegated silks, held in the hand by the Chinese at their amusements of posture-making or fencing. A *piece* of cloth.

Fŭh low 帗縷 fringe or tassel.

波 Cold; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice.

祓 To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as 祓 Fuh, which see.

茇 The roots of plants; the roots of plants which die in spring. A thatched cottage. Read Pŏ, the name of a medicinal plant. 茇菪 Fŭh kwŏ, name of a plant.

祓 Certain garments worn by barbarians. A covering for the knee.

紱 A kind of sash worn round the waist with its ends hanging down.

翍 An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

颰 Rapid motion of the wind.

黻 Variegated with black and azure colours. To embroider; to sew with coloured threads. 黼黻 Foo fŭh, adorned with various colours. 冕黻 Fŭh mëen, an ornamented cap or crown.

夏 复 To walk in the old path or road; to go the same way as before; to do over again. Now written 復 Fŭh.

塝 A den or cavern that is habitable; a den prepared to retire to in times of anarchy and confusion.

瘕 Diseases; a return of weariness; a relapse.

復 澓 To go and come; to return. Again; reiterated; to send back or give a reply; to explain; to announce the performance of any order. To call back the spirit of the departed relation who died from home; they mention the name of the person, and call upon his soul to return. To restore A surname. The name of a district, and of certain garments. Occurs denoting to exclude. Also read Fow. 反復 Fan fŭh, over and over; backwards and forwards.

Fŭh lae 復來 or 復返 Fŭh fan, to come back again. 復置 Fŭh che, to re-establish. 復戰 Fŭh chen, renewed the attack. 復分軍 Fŭh fun keun, again divided the army. 復其初 Fŭh kh'e ch'oo, to return to its first or original state. 復倍是數 Fŭh p'ei she soo, the same number doubled. 復元 Fŭh yuen, to be restored to one's original health. 復興 Fŭh hing, to restore to

a former flourishing state. 復轉原樣 Fŭh chuen yuen yang, turned back again to the original form or manner. 復還 Fŭh hwan, to repay or give back again.

墟 A den or cavern in the earth, intended for a habitation

蝮 The return of disease; a relapse.

蝮 The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

瘊 The name of a certain grain.

鳆 Foo or Fŭh, a bird hatching eggs

腹 That which surrounds and embraces much, that is important. Thick, substantial; rich. The belly; the abdomen; the bowels; the seat of the mind. The earth. Used by allusion for what is valuable to one. Name of a certain garment; a surname; a man's name. 心腹之人 Sin fŭh che jin, a very intimate friend. Fŭh sin 腹心 or Sin-fŭh, heart and bowels; dear to one. 腹笥便便 Fŭh sze pëen pëen, rich in knowledge which is always at hand. 腹裏藏刀 Fŭh le ts'ang taou, a dagger secreted in the bowels—of the man who talks plausibly. 腹不好 Fŭh pŭh haou or 腹疾 Fŭh tseĭh, a disease of the bowels; pain or purging.

艀 A boat or other vessel.

蝮 A name applied to several insects and reptiles; to a locust, which has no wings; a very poisonous serpent.

Fŭh hwuy 蝮虺 a reptile said to have a head as large as a man's; also a serpent which is exceedingly poisonous, and the slime of which left on leaves and plants, is also poisonous. Its head is short, body small, flat and streaked; it fastens on those who incense it.

複 Garments that are double. Double.

Fŭh taou 複道 a path which leads both upwards and downwards.

覆 Backwards and forwards; hither and thither. To subvert; to overthrow; to ruin; to defeat an army. To examine or investigate and judge. Read Foo or Fow, soldiers in ambush; an ambuscade. To reply to. Same as 復 Fŭh, to cover as a canopy. 傾覆 Kh'ing Fŭh, to overturn; to throw down; to fall down.

Fŭh peh 覆白 or 中覆 Chung fŭh, to explain clearly. 心事反覆 Sin sze fan fŭh, the mind unsettled; going hither and thither. 射覆 Shay fŭh, to shoot at things placed under a cover.

蘉 Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called 通草 T'ung-ts'aou.

鍑 A metal vessel with a large mouth.

馥 A fragrant odoriferous effluvia. A man's name.

輹 鰒 Something which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath; otherwise called 伏兎 Fŭh-t'oo, a rabbit in ambush.

鞁 鞲 A kind of leather case for bows and arrows.

伏 To lie prostrate on the face; to subject either one's self or others. To hide; to conceal. 寢毋伏 Ts'in woo fŭh, in sleeping do not lie on the face. 旣伏其罪 Ke fŭh kh'e tsuy, since the (state Heu) has ackonwledged its offence. 壓伏 Yă fŭh, to repress; to oppress. 四路埋伏 Sze loo mae fŭh, lying in an ambush on every road. 藏伏 Ts'ang fŭh, or reversed, Fŭh ts'ang, to put into; to secrete; to hide to conceal. 三伏 San fŭh, three terms, occurring after Midsummer, called 初伏 Ch'oo fŭh, the first. 中伏 Chung fŭh, the middle. 末伏 Mŭh fŭh, the last.

Foo fŭh 俯伏 to fall prostrate; to kneel with the body bent forward, and resting on the ground. Fŭh, in the sense of *Humbly*, is used before 祈 Kh'e and 乞 Kh'eĭh, to beg, to pray, to entreat; before 望 Wang, to hope; before 惟 Wei, and 思 Sze, to consider; before 願 Yuen, to wish, to desire; and before 查 Ch'a, to examine into. 伏兵 Fŭh ping, soldiers laid in ambush. 伏思 Fŭh sze, I prostrate, consider; I humbly think; it is my humble opinion. 伏願 Fŭh yuen, prostrate or humbly desire. 伏翼 Fŭh yĭh, a species of bat.

垘 Fŭh or Peh, to stop or dam up a stream; to rush down, as a mountain falling. One says, to flow. 川塞谿垘 Ch'uen seh kh'e fŭh, the streams stopped, and the ponds filled up.

栿 To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

茯 Fŭh ling 茯苓 a medicinal plant, which fable says, is converted into amber. Fŭh shin 茯神 a certain root

袱 A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes or any thing else, is called 包袱 Paou fŭh 拿包袱來包起來 Na paou fŭh lae paou kh'e lae, bring a wrapper and wrap it up.

貅 A species of fox.

紱 **韍** A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

畐 **畐** From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated. Lofty and wide.

副 Read Fŭh, to split or rive open. Read Pĕih, to cut open transversely. Otherwise read Foo, to assist.

匍 Fŭh, Pŭh or Peh, to fall prostrate on the ground. 匍匐 Poo peh, to fall down on the hands and knees; to go on the hands and knees like a child. To press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to hasten to relieve. 誕實匍匐 Tan shĭh poo peh, he really crept, &c.

幅 A wide piece of cloth or silk; a roll or piece of cloth or silk, or paper. A picture which rolls up. The ends of a roll ornamented; applied figuratively to producing an effect on the people by virtue. A surname. 匡幅 Kh'wang fŭh, full; filled. Read Pĕih, cloths wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行縢 Hing t'ăng.

楅 Fŭh or Pĕih, a piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows.

Fŭh shĭh 楅室 a place under ground where fish are dried.

楅 Fŭh or Pĭh. Cut in halves; split boards.

福 Same as 畐 Fŭh.

福 Divine protection; excellent; good; felicitous; happiness; a blessing; richly provided with. The meat used in sacrifices. The name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting *Towards; with*, or *the same as*. Read Foo, to lay or store up.

Fŭh chow 福州 the capital town or metropolis of Fŭh-këen Province. 五福 Woo fŭh, the five blessings are, *Long life; Riches; Health; the Love of virtue* and a *Natural death.* 天官賜福 T'ëen kwan sze fŭh, may celestial rulers confer (on this house) blessings; and 五福臨門 Woo fŭh lin mun, may the five blessings enter at this door,—are expressions commonly written over the doors of Chinese houses. 福建 Fŭh-këen, the province on the N. E. of Canton, commonly written *Fŏkien.* 福自天來 Fŭh tsze t'ëen lae, a blessing will descend from heaven. 福神誕 Fŭh shin tan, or otherwise called 土地誕 T'oo te tan, include the lares urbani familiares; rustici and compitales. Festival on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

艀 Fŭh sŭh 艀艐 a large boat or other vessel.

菐 A certain vegetable of bad quality.

諨 Words or speech fully prepared; explained fully.

輻 The axle of a carriage; the transverse wood on which the wheels run.

鞞 A leather strap or belt.

蝠 Pëen fŭh 蝙蝠 or 蝠鼠 Fŭh shoo, a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel. 蝠蛇 Fŭh shay, a certain poisonous snake.

宓 Same as the modern 伏 Fŭh, see above. Read Meĭh, at rest; repose; silent; still.

虙 The appearance of a tiger. Same as the preceding.

鶝 Fŭh fŭh 鶝鶝 name of a bird. Read Peh, a bird like a fowl.

鬅 髲 Fow or Fŭh. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women; a lady's wig.

芾 Wood and plants forming a kind of covert. Otherwise read Fei.

筩 An utensil used in weaving. One says, the name of a bamboo. Also read Pŏ.

緮 A wide piece of cloth or silk.

FUN

分 From Pă, to separate, and Taou, a knife. To separate; to divide; to halve To confer; to distribute; to give; distinguish; to arrange Read Fún, a part; the part which any one has to act; the situation he fills. A certain nominal coin, by Europeans called a candareen. To rhyme, read Fung.

Fun che e chĭh 分之以職 to give a department to, a particular duty to one. 分支 Fun che, to distribute. 分別議 Fun pëĕ e, to deliberate on each case apart. 分縣 Fun hëen, an assistant officer in a Hëen 分明 Fun ming, or 分曉 Fun heaou, discriminated clearly; perspicuous distinctions. Fun, occurs answering to multiply by two, as 二分爲四 Urh fun wei sze, two opened out or separated by two, make four. 分明是與不是 Fun ming she yü pŭh she, to distinguish clearly between right and wrong. 分程數 Fun ch'ing soo, to liquidate debts by paying a certain decimal part of the whole. 分痛 Fun t'ung. to share a person's pains. 分憂 Fun yew, to share a person's griefs.

別 Fun or Pin, to separate; to divide.

坋 Fun or Pun, dust; dust or earth raised. One says, a great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

岔 岔 Fun-yin 岔嶮 a hilly appearance; hills dividing and parting off. 三岔河 San-fun-ho, an important pass in 遼東 Leaou-tung.

楩 A fragrant wood.

帉 紛 A cloth to dust things with; a large cloth or napkin worn at the girdle.

昐 The light of the sun divided or shed forth.

忿 憤 Anger; indignation; resentment. 忿怒 Fun noo, anger; angry; vexed; vexation. 忿恨 Fun hăn, high indignation and resentment.

Fun che 忿懥 anger; vexation;

the mind perturbed by anger. 忿疾 Fun tseïh, angry irritability.

鮒 A certain fish; small fish.

扮 To grasp with the hand; to move; to shake; to unite together, applied to uniting the nations of China under one monarchy. Read Pàn, to dress up; to dress one's person 裝扮 Chwang pan, or 打扮 Ta pan, to dress or ornament one's person.

枌 The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

棼 Beams of the roof of a house. Hempen cloth, used for covering carriages. The thick and disordered state of the trees of a forest; a state of confusion, applied to the world and to threads. To ravel. 泯泯棼棼 Min min fun fun, a disordered confused state of society.

汾 Name of a stream or river; name of a territory; and of a kingdom: In allusion to a certain king of which state, who attained a great age, and had a numerous progeny, it is now used on birth days, as a compliment to a person, thus. Fun yang tëen han 汾陽點頷 Fun-yang's king nodding his chin—implying a wish that the person may be happy as the king alluded.

炃 Fun or Pun, to burn with fire.

氾 Fun-fun 氾氾 the hair falling off.

氛 Fume; vapour; breath; air; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous. Fun ts'in 氛祲 or 妖氛 Yaou fun, shadowy appearance; apparitions; sprites, indicative of evil and calamities. 氛凶也祥吉也 Fun heung yay; tsëang keïh yay, fun, indicates evil; tsëang blessings, or what is good. 靈氛 Ling fun, a shadowy ominous appearance; a spiritual prognostication. 氛氳 Fun yun, felicitous, vapoury, or shadowy appearance.

牼 A bullock.

奔 To leap; to skip.

盼 Fun ts'euen 盼泉 the name of a place.

秎 To gather together grain, to separate and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

粉 Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken small. Meal

or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face. Read Fùn, to apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a bamboo, name of a place. 白粉 Peh-fun rice flour, a white powder or wash. 麥粉 Meh fun, wheaten flour.

Fun me 粉米 variegated; embroidered. 米粉 Me fun, rice flour. 粉碎 Fun suy, to break or smash to pieces. 粉絲 Fun sze, vermicelli: otherwise called 菉豆粉 Lŭh t'ow fun. 粉霜 Fun shwang, sublimate of mercury. 粉澤 Fun tseh, adorned with colours, rich and glossy. 粉餈 Fun tsze, a kind of pudding or dumpling. 紅粉 Hung fun, or 胡粉 Hoo fun, a pigment. A preparation originally made from coloured flour, but subsequently from an oxide of lead.

紛 A horse's tail, formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

Fun hwa 紛華 the scramble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety. 紛旗 Fun khe, a crowd of banners. 紛亂 Fun lwan, bustle and confusion. 紛紛多事 Fun fun to sze, a perplexing, hurried, multiplicity of business. 紛帨 Fun shwuy, a napkin to wipe any thing with. 紛雜 Fun tsă, mixed, blinded in a confused manner. 紛縕 Fun wăn, a confused appearance. 紛紜 Fun yun, or 紛紛 Fun fun, confused multiplicity of persons, affairs or things.

翂翁 Appearance of flying hither and thither.

盼 The appearance of a large head; a numerous appearance. Also read Pwan, to distribute to.

芬 A bud first opening; to open as a bud; to develope. Harmonious; agreeing. Numerous.

Fun jen 芬然 to spread and rise like dust. 芬芬 Fun-fun, fragrant; odoriferous.

羒 A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female.

棻 Fragrant wood.

蚡 蚡 A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Peh-laou. A man's name. The name of a place.

紛 Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

訛 Fun yun 訛訛 uncertain speech; vague talk; a man's name. Read Pun, an ignorant person.

谷分 Fun-kŭh 谷分谷 the name of a valley.

跌分 To stumble; to leap; to fall.

鈖 Name of a valuable stone.

雰 Foggy vapour; fog whitened by cold air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended, is denoted by 雰雰 Fun-fun.

霧 Snowy; fog; vapour.

馛 Fun wăn 馛馛 or 馛馛 Fun fun, fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

頒 A fish with a large head. Many; numerous. Read Pan, to spread; to diffuse widely; to promulge.

馡 A horse going at a swift pace.

鬨 Fun-fun 鬨紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

黺 Embroidered with various colours and devices, as Imperial robes are.

Fun-me 粉米 or 黺黹 Fun-me, sprinkled with elegant embroidery.

鴔 Birds collected in a group; appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, a bird of the pigeon species.

鼢 A field rat; a kind of mole.

奔 To be overthrown and defeated. Read Pan, to travel on the high road; to run; precipitate flight; fearing something behind; embarrassed.

賁 A large drum. Read Pun, or Fun, ardent; impetuous; filled which anger and rage, bubbling up, as a spring of water. Overthrown; defeated. Read Pe, glossed over; coloured.

僨 Prostrate; laid prostrate with the face upwards. To shake; to excite; to subvert; to ruin. 一言僨事 Yih yen fun sze, one word ruins an affair. 鼠首僨事 Shoo show fun sze, a rat's head spoils affairs; i. e excessive timidity and caution, such as is manifested by the rat, injures affairs.

墳 A tomb; a grave; a hillock; the bank of a stream. A great bank; to fend off water. Great; vast. Read Fùn. fat loamy soil. 凡高大者皆曰墳 Fan kaou ta chay, keae yuĕ fun, whatever is lofty and great is called fun. 拜墳 Pae fun, to worship at tombs, in the Chinese manner. 掃墳 Saou fun, to sweep or repair them. 荒墳 Hwang fun, a deserted grave. 三墳 San fun, denoting to divide, to separate, or discriminate. It is also applied to the separation of the three powers, the commencement of *heaven*, *earth*, and *man;* which are termed the three *Ts'ae* powers or energies. San fun, also denotes the books of the *three* antediluvian kings 白墳 Peh-fun, white loamy soil. 黑墳 Heh fun, black loamy soil. 赤埴墳 Ch'ih chih fun, red clayey soil. 汝墳 Joo fun, the bank of a certain stream.

幩 An ornament; a certain appendage to a horse's bridle; the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen-han, and 排沫 P'ae mŭh.

憤 The mind filled and urged either with grief, or anger, or zeal in business, or in study; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

Fun fă 憤發 or 發憤 Fă fun, ardent; zealous; eager; impetuous. 憤發有爲 Fun fă yew wei, to act with one's whole mind or soul 憤結 Fun kĕĕ, highly worked up by anger or indignation. 發憤忘食 Fă fun wang shĭh, to be so full of an object as to forget one's food; intent on learning. 憤怒 Fun noo, filled with anger and vexation.

擯 To wipe or dust with the hand.

鼓 An ancient drum.

櫝 A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat.

氈 An ancient species of woollen cloth.

瀆 The bank of a river or stream; to overflow the banks; to issue forth, bubbling as a spring; to spurt forth water; the name of a small stream that issues from a larger river in Ho-nan province.

熵 Internal heat; feverish skin.

瘨 A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mournful, grieved appearance, caused by pain

or disease

Fun-he 瘨痵 vexed and grieved by a sore.

牘 牘 Planks or boards belonging to a bed.

獱 貀 The name of a sheep. 狂獱 Choo fun, a species of dog. Read Pun, a watch dog.

鼓 A drum; a large drum.

簣 Shwae fun 帥簣 the string of a bow.

羵 Fun, or Fun-yang 羵羊 a certain monstrosity of the sheep species.

膹 Hot sliced or minced meat; coarse slices of raw meat. Read Fei, a great quantity of dregs or gravy.

蕡 Exuberance of fruit; plants or trees having an abundance of fruit; fruit or seed; fragrant plants mixed and blended. 麻蕡 Ma fun, hemp seed,

蠙 A kind of oyster. Read Fei, a kind of blubber fish.

豶 A boar deprived of his teeth; a gelded boar. Strong; violent.

Fun che 豶豕 a gelded boar.

轒 A cart or carriage used in the army.

Fun yuen 轒轅 military carriage for attacking cities. 轒轀 Fun wăn, a military carriage used by the Tartars in former times.

隤 A burial place; a grave amongst the hills.

轒 A drum.

馩 Fun wăn 馩馧 fragrant effluvia.

饋 Half boiled rice; rice thoroughly boiled with steam.

Fun-lew 饋餾 thoroughly done with steam.

鱝 A fish with a long tail which has a sting; the mouth is below, near its belly; the eyes are on the forehead.

鷬 Name of a bird; a water bird.

麐 Fun, or Fei, a species of hemp seed.

鼖 A drum.

鼢 A field rat.

餴 Fun, or Fun he 餴饎 rice half boiled or decocted, previous to adding water

to distil it.

奔 奔 To sweep away; to put away filth and dirt.

糞 Excrementitious matter; excrements; ordure; filth; manure. To manure; to apply manure to roots of plants; to sweep or put away any thing that is filthy or superfluous.

Fun mun kh'ow 糞門口 the mouth of the anus.

攘 To put away filth.

攘 To sweep away dirt. To sweep; to cleanse.

瀵 Name of a river. 神瀵 shin fun, a spring that gushes out of a certain mountain. Read Fún, to scatter or sprinkle water.

奮 奮 From 奄 Sun, to extend the wings, and fly up from 田 Tëen, a field. Impetuous vehement motion or action; to excite; to rouse, as by an earthquake, or by thunder; to extend; to stretch forward to. To dash or brush away dust. A surname.

Fun fei 奮飛 to fly with rapidity. 奮氣 Fun kh'e, to rouse one's anger. 奮至德之光 Fun che teh che kwang, to spread abroad the lustre of virtue. 雷出地奮 Luy ch'ŭh te fun, when the thunders are uttered, the earth shakes. 奮志向前 Fun che hëang ts'ëen, to advance with an impetuous mind.

幩 To over-fill a bag with grain, till it bursts.

焚 燔 棼 To set on fire; to burn. Fun hëang 焚香 to burn incense to the gods, or to departed spirits. 焚山林 Fun shan lin, to burn a mountain forest. 焚田 Fun tëen, to burn the weeds of a field.

FUNG.

丰 Fung, or 丰茸 Fung jung, luxuriant herbage at once shooting forth branches, and striking the roots deeper. A fine countenance; plump; jolly.

Fung e 丰儀 an easy, fine manner. 丰采 Fung ts'ae, a fine countenance. 丰韻 Fung yün, a mellow pleasing sound.

丰裁 Fung ts'ae, a fine regular gait, or manner. 丰神潚灑 Fung shin seaou sha, a high degree of ease and gaiety. 丰姿綽約 Fung tsze chŏ yŏ, pleasing and decorous manner.

仩 Name of one of the 仙丰 Sëen genii. Same as Fung.

妦 All intrigue and levity of conduct, is expressed by Fung.

拝 To hold up, or to receive with both hands. Read Fùng, to hold as water in both hands.

芔 Luxuriant vegetation. Read Hëă, the name of a plant.

眸 睤 To examine with the eye.

詩 The commencement of a speech or stanch, firm tone and principle expressed.

夆 To occur; to meet; to clash. To push against as horned cattle; to oppose mutually. To pull; to drag. A surname.

捧 To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner. Fung chŏ 捧着 to hold up. 捧了一鍾藥 Fung leaou yih chung yŏ, bearing in both hands a cup of medicine.

峯 峰 The peak of a hill or mountain shooting up perpendicularly towards heaven, and terminating in a point. A peak on the top or side of a hill or mountain. 五老峰 Woo laou fung, the *five old peaks* of a mountain near the Po-yang lake.

烽 The top of a tree. A beater; a club.

烽 烽 烽 A brick pyramid three or four feet high, hollow and open at top, which is filled with combustibles and set fire to, to form a signal by the ascent of smoke. 火烽有難則焚 Ho fung yew nan tsih fun, the fire cone is ignited when some danger occurs.

烽 A cow; a wild cow.

鋒 A particular kind of spear or lance.

逢 To meet; to occur; to meet or come together by moving in opposite directions; to oppose. Great; large; wide, applied to clothes. Used

also for the following. A surname. Read Pung, the sound of a drum.

Fung ying she hwan 逢迎世宦 to dance attendance on people of the world, who possess wealth and influence. 閎逢 ŏ fung, the name of the year under certain circumstances. 有逢 Yew-fung, the name of a country. 逢人表揚 Fung jin peaou yang, to praise people to those one meets,—understood in a good sense. 左右逢源 Tso yew Fung yuen, to meet a spring on either hand;—denotes a well furnished and ready mind. 逢知已 Fung che ke, to meet with an intimate friend.

鋒 鏠 The point of a weapon; of a pencil; of the tongue; and so on. The van of an army; to arise like so many points of weapons; the name of a star; the name of a state. A certain banner.

Fung-le 鋒利 sharp as a point. 鋒芒 Fung mang, finely pointed. 華鋒 Hwa fung, a certain ornamented sword. 變詐鋒出 Pëen cha fung ch'ŭh, ever-changing frauds issued forth, numerous as the points of spears. 前鋒 Ts'ëen fung, or 先鋒 Sëen fung, the van.

搲 To hold up any thing with both hands.

Fung yih 搲掖 large garments; wide plain garments, such as Confucius wore.

艢 A particular kind of boat.

蜂 蠭 蠭 A bee or wasp. Also read Pung. 蜂蠆 Fung ch'ae, the sting of a bee or wasp. 黃蜂 Hwang fung, a wasp. 蜜蜂 Meïh fung, a honey bee.

漨 淙 The name of a river. Read Pung. 淙淙 Pung-ung, water dashing and making a noise. 淙淳 Pung-pŏ, grieved, mournful appearance.

䢅 The divinity of a certain hill, said to possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

縫 To seam; to sew; to unite as by a seam; a seam; an opening or aperture like a slit seam. A fissure; a cleft.

Fung e 縫衣 to make clothes. 裁縫 Ts'ae fung, or 縫人 Fung jin, to cut out and sew; one who does so; a tailor. 縫線之事 Fung sëen che sze, the affairs of seams and threads; needle-work.

韃 The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together. 靸韃 Sǎ fung, name of a plant.

封 坼 The land or territory appropriated to nobles and princes by the ancient Emperors of China; the act of appointing to those principalities or dependant monarchies. Large; great; to accumulate earth and form a mound; to add earth or mould to; to appropriate to one's-self. Rich; affluent. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname. To seal or close, as any letter or document; the cover or envelope in which a letter is put. 書子一封 Shoo tsze yĭh fung, or 一封書 Yĭh fung shoo, a letter.

Fung che 封豕 a large species of pig. 封以王爵 Fung e wang tsëŏ, to appoint to the rank of king. 封人 Fung jin, an officer placed on the frontier. 封禁 Fung kin, to seal and prohibit approach to, as silver mines, and so on. 封國 Fung kwŏ, to confer a kingdom upon; to give the right of reigning, as the Chinese Emperors profess to do to all the kings of the world. 封誥 Fung kaou, or reversed Kaou fung, honors obtained by purchase from the government in behalf of one's parents, or other relatives. This is a considerable source of revenue to the government. 封皮 Fung p'e, the government seal, which is a piece of paper, pasted on whatever they claim the control of; as on goods, which are not yet passed; boats which they impress; commercial houses which they shut up, and so on. 封門 Fung măn, to shut a door or gate, and seal it by authority. To appoint to any high office; to appoint to any title of nobility, during a person's life. She 謚 is to confer honors after death; this rule is however violated.

崶 Name of a hill, rendered famous by a fish ascending it, and being converted to a dragon.

澎 Deep mire.

葑 A name of bamboo.

綫 Fung, Pung, or Pang, shoes of different kinds; leather shoes worn by children.

葑 The name of a vegetable. The root of a certain plant.

鞤 Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

奉 彯 To receive or offer with both hands in a formal respectful manner; to receive or to present to with profound respect; to give or offer up to. A surname. Emoluments received by the officers of government; in this sense the following is generally used.

Fung che 奉旨 to receive His Majesty's will or pleasure. 奉政大夫 Fung ching ta foo, title written on cards by officers of the fifth rank. 奉直大夫 Fung chĭh ta foo, a title of the second class of officers of the fifth rank. 奉教 Fung keaou, to receive instruction with due respect. 奉神尚鬼 Fung shin shang kwei, to be addicted to the worship of spiritual beings; that excess in religious observances, which some Chinese deem superstition. 奉命 Fung ming, to receive orders, or the commands of a superior. 奉承人 Fung ch'ing jin, to compliment and flatter people.

俸 The salary granted by government to its officers. 增百官俸 Tsăng peh kwan fung, to increase the emoluments of all the officers of government. 罰俸 Fă fung, to deduct an officer's pay as a punishment. 支俸 Che fung or 給俸 Keĭh fung, to pay the salary. It occurs written without man by the side.

Fung pŏ 俸薄 a small income. 俸祿 Fung lŭh, the salary received by officers of government. 俸米 Fung me, rations of rice given out by the government. 俸薪 Fung sin, fuel money; government allowances.

唪 Appearance of a high mouth. Also read Pung, which see.

埲 Appearance of dust rising.

捧 To offer up with both hands; to contain or hold in the hollow of both hands; to receive with, or in the hands.

Fung sung 捧誦, or Fung t'ŭh 捧讀 to receive in both hands, and read or recite respectfully the epistle of a friend.

殧 To die; death.

淙 Water.

韸 A military utensil. Read Pung, an ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

𥻘 To winnow wheat.

風 The breath of nature is called Fung. The wind; air in motion. Custom; usage; spirit; temper; feeling. To scatter or disperse, as by the wind; to diffuse instruction, or affect by example. Haste; fleetness. The name of an office; of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. A surname. The sexual appetence amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for insanity. 狂風 Kh'wang fung, or 暴風 Paou fung, a gale of wind; a storm; a typhoon, which seems derived from 大風 *Ta fung.* 今天發有甚麽好風吹送來 Kin t'ëen fă yew shin mo haou fung ch'uy sung lae, what good wind blows to-day that has driven you hither? 寒風 Han fung, a cold wind. 涼風 Lëang fung, a cool breeze. 文風甚盛 Wăn fung shin shing, a literary spirit prevailing much.

Fung leĭh 風栗 chesnuts; the Tartars call them 毛荔枝 Maou le che, from the down upon them. 風流 Fung lew, gaiety; blithesomeness; pleasure; a gay, easy, flowing appearance. 風氣 Fung kh'e, spirit, temper or feeling. 風格 Fung kĭh, air, spirit; general manner. 風箱 Fung sëang, a Chinese bellows. 風俗 Fung sŭh, usages; customs. 風聲 Fung shing, a report. 風水 Fung shwuy, wind and water; a kind of geomancy deduced from the climate; the aspect of buildings, doors, graves, and so on. 風水蠱惑 Fung shwuy koo hwŏ, befooled by the wind and water—superstition. 風水先生 Fung shwuy sëen săng, a professor of the Fung-shwuy Geomancy. 風動 Fung tung, or 風化 Fung hwa, to affect or influence, as by the wind; the influence of example. 風箏 Fung tsăng, a paper kite. 風聞 Fung wăn, to hear by report. 東風謂之谷風 Tung fung wei che kŭh fung, the east wind is called the valley wind;—those that blow from the other points have also poetical names.

風 The name of a place.

風 The nest or dwelling of an insect is called Fung. The Chinese express it by 蟲室 Ch'ung shĭh, the house of an insect. 蟻風 E fung, an ant's nest.

楓 The name of a wood, which has thick leaves

and delicate branches, which make it wave elegantly; a fragrant wood with seeds as large as duck's eggs, various wonderful tales are told respecting it. After snow or hoar frost, its leaf becomes red, from which circumstance it is called 丹楓 Tan-fung; resinous matter oozes from it, which, combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years it becomes amber.

Fung hëang 楓香 a certain fragrant wood which was planted abundantly about an ancient palace, and from which circumstance it took its name 楓宸 Fung shin, and hence is now used for an imperial residence. 楓樹 Fung shoo, the acer, maple, or sycamore tree, according to the gardener in the British Embassy, 1816. When the 楓 Fung tree becomes old, it assumes the figure of a man, from which it is called 靈楓 Ling fung.

𧗿 The wind passing over the tops of trees. Used also for the preceding, and for 風 Fung, wind. A syllable used by the Buddha sect.

渢 The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read Fan, 渢渢 Fan-fan, an easy, pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

烽 To burn; to ignite.

猦 Fung-moo 猦狗 the name of an animal, (with a tail like a monkey) which, when slightly struck, dies; but is revived again by the wind blowing on it. It is ashamed or afraid of human beings, and crouching down, seems to perform the ceremony of the *K'ow t'ow;* otherwise called 猩猦 Keĭh-keuĕ, has no hair excepting a streak about an inch broad from the nose to the tail.

瘋 A disease of the head; a kind of leprosy; applied to thirty-six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease. 麻瘋 Ma-fung a spotted leprosy, which enters the bones, and is incurable. 發瘋 Fă fung, to become afflicted with leprosy.

Fung mŭh 瘋目 the head, or superintendant of the lazar-house. 瘋疾 Fung tseĭh, the Fung disease generally. 瘋院 Fung yüen, a place supported by goverment for the reception of lepers; a lazar-

house. Lepers are by law and usage banished from society. 瘋癲 Fung tëen, or 瘋狂 Fung kh'wang, madness. 瘋狗 Fung kow, a mad dog.

蝶 An insect's nest, or hole into which it creeps.

諷 To recite; to rehearse in a musical tone. Recitative; to teach by verse; to draw comparisons and satirize; poignant allusions; satire. To spread and affect, as the wind; to proclaim. 談笑諷諫 T'an seaou fung këen, to talk and laugh over satirical allusions.

Fung sung 諷誦 to recite, in a singing tone. Fung refers principally to the leters or words; Sung, to the notes. 諷刺 Fung ts'ze, a poignant satirical alluson.

風 The name of a place.

豐 / 豐 The vessel 豆 Tow, crammed full. Large; great; numerous. Abundant, affluent; rich, in the possession of property, or of talents and virtue; exuberant vegetation; a flourishing state; a plenteous year. The name of a place; the of a river; of a district. A man's name. A surname.

Fung how 豐厚 abundant; generous, applied to presents and entertainments. 豐隆 Fung lung, the controller of thunder. 豐滿 Fung mwan, full; fulness; applied also to composition, and to the human countenance. 豐年 Fung nëen, a plenteous year. 豐盛 Fung shing, abundant; plenty; affluence; flourishing. 豐席 Fung seĭh, a particular kind of mat; a plenteous table. 豐登 Fung tăng, in plenitude to ascend; a year of plenty or of affluence. 豐約 Fung yŏ, or 豐盛約衰 Fung shing, yŏ shwae, are opposites, an increasing flourishing state, and a state of decline.

僊 / 僊 Uh fung 僊僊 one of the genii; an immortal.

豐 A large house capable of containing much.

嶐 Name of a hill.

澧 Name of a river, and of a district.

酆 / 酆 The seat or royal residence of the ancient king 文王 Wăn wang. The name of a state; and of a river. A surname.

靈 Fung lung 靈霆 the spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

麷 麷 A preparation of boiled meat, sold about the Yellow river, is called Fung.

馮 Fung, a surname. Read Fun, a full heart. Read Pung, Pǎng or Ping, to ascend; to lean upon; to support, as evidence does.

要 To return; to cause to go in a different direction from what is wished; applied to horses that are difficult to manage. Used in common with 泛 Fan, to reject or cast off.

Fung këa che ma 要駕之馬 a restive, vicious, unruly horse, applied also to ungovernable children.

鳳 凤 A divine bird, which appears as a felicitous omen, in times of prevailing virtue. Being a bird of imagination, it is very variously described. The name of a district; the name of an office. A surname. 么鳳 Yaou fung, a certain small bird. 鳥鳳 Neaou fung, the name of a bird, said to resemble the Fung-hwang. 鳳馬島 Fung ma taou, an island on the south-east corner of Corea.

Fung hwang 鳳凰 Fung, is the male, and Hwang, the female, of the above imaginary bird.

HAE.

奚 To pull and drag mutually with a design to injure. The name of a pavilion Read Këë, in the same sense.

害 害 To injure; to hurt; to be injurious or hurtful; calamitous; detrimental; the effect produced on the mind by injuries or calamities. Read ŏ, or Hŏ, as an interrogative particle. Who? what? why? 利害 Le hae, advantageous and hurtful, are used as opposites; when taken together they denote sharp and injurious; formidable; severe. 傷害 Shang hae, to wound and hurt; to injure. 妨害 Fang hae, to cause some detriment.

Hae ke 害己 to injure one's self. 害衆 Hae chung, to injure many persons; to injure people generally. 害不淺 Hae pŭh ts'ëen, no slight injury. 害死人 Hae sze jin, to in-

jure a person so as to cause death. 害人 Hae jin, to injure another person.

嘻 Hae or Hëa, to open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound; noise

嫌 Discontented; envious.

愆 The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity.

馥 A strong smell; fragrant effluvia.

亥 亥 The last of the twelve horary characters. 正亥 Ching hae, ten o'clock at night. 交亥 Keaou hae, nine o'clock at night. Also, read Kae. 亥市 Hae she, a market held on a particular day.

Hae she 亥時 or 亥刻 Hae kh'eh, from nine to eleven o' clock at night. 亥月 Hae yuě, the tenth moon. A surname.

侅 Hae or Kae, unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇侅 Kh'e kae, and 侅事 Kae sze.

劾 Hae or Heh, to examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse.

Heh shih 劾實 to scrutinize and obtain the real fact. 考劾其實 Kh'aou heh kh'e shih, to examine fully into the fact. 參劾 Ts'an heh, to state the faults or crimes of an equal to a superior; to accuse a fellow-officer to the Emperor. 彈劾 T'an heh or 按劾 Ngan heh, to control or keep in order and subjection.

咳 The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. Read Kaè or Kh'eh, to cough.

Hae-ying yen ying urh ch'oo che seaou chay 咳嬰言嬰兒初知笑者 Hae-ying, express an infant that first knows how to laugh. 父執子之右手咳而名之 Foo chih tsze che yew show, hae urh ming che, the father took hold of the child's right hand, and named it Hae, from the sound of its laugh. 嚏咳 T'e hae, to sneeze and belch. 咳唾 Hae t'o, to belch and spit

孩 孩 A child that may be taken up into the arms, children generally; boys and girls; a child laughing. The insect species. To take in the arms and hold below the chin, as when a father names a child.

Hae ch'ih 孩赤 an infant; a

child. 孩蟲 Hae ch'ung, the insect species; insects. 孩兒見識 Hae urh këen shih, the knowledge of a child; knowledge which does not exceed that of a child. 孩提之童 Hae t'e che tung, a child that is carried or led. 孩子 Hae tsze, or 小孩子 Seaou hae tsze, a child; used for children generally.

挔 To move; to excite; to shake; to carry.

垓 The name of a divine person; to arise.

迨 To walk or go.

踉 To go with haste; to go rapidly.

頦 The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

豥 Wheat; or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

海 Nature's lake, which receives all rivers. The sea; an arm of the sea. The name of a district. 四海 Sze hae, the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four seas denotes all the world. 天海 T'ëen hae, the name of certain stars 陸海 Lüh hae, denotes fertile; rich in natural productions. 出海 Ch'üh hae, to go to sea. 過海 Kwo hae, to pass over the seas.

Hae tung hung 海東紅 a species of rose. 海量汪涵 Hae lëang wang han, the dimensions and capacity of the sea are vast; applied to a person's liberal forbearance. 海關 Hae kwan, a Custom-house at a port, where foreign commerce is carried on; the commissioners of customs placed there. 海闊天空 Hae kw'oh t'ëen kh'ung, the sea is broad, and the firmament a void space; applied to a person's mind. 海騾 Hae lo, sea mule; the beaver. 海騾皮 Hae lo p'e, beaver skin. 海蛇 Hae shay, a kind of blubber fish; otherwise called 水母 Shwuy moo. 海珠寺 Hae choo sze, fort on an islet, commonly called the Dutch Folly. 海幢寺 Hae chwang sze, a spacious temple situated opposite to the European factories at Canton; commonly called Ho-nan Joss house. 海盜 Hae taou, or 海賊 Hae tseh, pirates. 海鍋魚 Hae kh'ing yü, the monoculus or king crab; otherwise called 少陽漁 Shaou

yang yü. 海鹽 Hae yen, sea salt.

烸 To roast or broil.

盒 A vessel to contain wine.

榼 A wooden vessel to contain wine.

醢 Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

嗌 孙 To laugh; to smile or laugh as a child.

疫 Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

HAN.

厂 厈 The overhanging side of a hill; a rocky projecting precipice or bank of a river, capable of affording shelter or a dwelling for human beings.

岸 The name of a hill; used also to denote a bank that fends off water.

扞 To fend off with the hand; to shield; to oppose; to desist; to be kept off or prevented advancing; a clothing or defence for the arm; a shield.

Han kŭh 扞格 stopped, impeded, not permeable. To stop, to defend. 扞格難通 Han kŭh nan t'ung, to strive to effect a passage through, but to find it impracticable, or extremely difficult.

旱 A want of rain, drought. The name of a hill. 天旱 T'ëen han, the heavens not giving rain. 大旱之後必有大雨 Ta han che how peĭh yew ta yü, after a great drought, there must be a heavy rain.

彄 犴 To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of a district.

旰 Han or Kan, the evening. Kan-kan, or Han-han, abounding, said in reference to light; resplendent.

悍 Ardent disposition; energy, strength, violence of disposition; fierce; boisterous.

Han keĭh 悍急 hasty; precipitation; fierce, ardent. 何必如此悍急 Ho peĭh joo ts'ze han keĭh, what occasion is there to be so fierce about it.

悍妒 Han too, strong feeling of envy.

捍 仟 To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away, or ward off, to resist.

Han kin 捍禁 to stop or prohibit. 捍衞 Han wei, to surround and shield; to ward off. 捷捍 Ts'ëë han, or 雕捍 Teaou han, to manage and ward off evils, applied to the people. 捍大患 Han ta hwan, to ward off great calamities, said of statesmen.

焊 To dry with fire; dried up by fire.

汗 Perspiration; sweat. The name of some ancient districts. 出汗 Ch'ŭh han, 發汗 Fă han, to perspire. 泮汗 Pw'an han or Han-han, appearances of a boundless expanse without a shore. 澔汗 Haou han, dazzling showy effect of various colours. 瀾汗 Lan han, a long appearance. 質汗 Chĭh han, name of a medicine. 可汗 Kh'o-han, the Persian and Tartar word *Kh'an*.

㴱 Han han, water flowing with rapidity; dry or dried.

郭 Name of a pavilion; otherwise written 鄋 Lo.

罕 Unfrequent; rare. A certain flag; a net to take birds, a net for rabbits. The name of a place; a surname.

Han chay 罕車 a certain star. 罕見 Han këen, rarely seen. 罕有 Han yew, seldom occurs.

浑 Water; the name of a stream.

Han ngan 浑安 steeped or soaked with water.

銲 釬 A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. 釬藥 Han yŏ, a mineral composition used in soldering or joining together other metals. Read Kan, a certain utensil; haste; hurry. 打釬 Ta han, to solder.

閈 A door; gate or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

馯 A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname; name of certain foreigners.

鳱 Han ts'ëŏ 鳶鵲 a certain bird said to possess prescience.

鼾 Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

齗 The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. 齤齗 Tsan han, irregular teeth.

幹 A wall or railing round the mouth of a well. Name of a kind of gallery. Used to express ruling or directing. Read Kan, the trunk of a tree; a capability for business.

函 From *Man* in a *Mortar*. The ancients made holes in the ground to use as mortars. To contain; to infold; to comprehend; the lower part of the mouth within side; the envelope of a letter; a letter. Armour. A surname. 書函 Shoo han, a letter. 華函 Hwa han, or 瑤函 Yaou han, elegant letter, applied to the letter of a correspondent in the language of compliment. 尊函 Tsun han, your honor's letter. Han kŭh 函谷 the name of a certain borer or awl. 函容 Han yung, to contain; capacity to contain. Used also to denote an enlarged and liberal mind; patiently bearing with. 函人 Han jin, a maker of armour.

函 Han hoo 函嗃 the voice of anger.

幽 A cloth used to stop the ears.

涵 Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

涵 Cold; intense cold.

椷 A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

涵 Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain, of vast containing capacity.

Han yang shin chin 涵養深沉 to contain; to cherish and to sink deeply. 涵容是待人第一法 Han yung she tae jin te yĭh fă, an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people. 涵容 Han yung, to contain or afford room to; enlarged and liberal.

菡 A bud not yet opened.

頷 The parts below the mouth; the chin. Some say, the tongue.

涵 A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear.

Han to 涵袧 a sleeve.

頤 The chin.

含 To hold in the mouth; to contain; to restrain; endure. 包含 Paou han, to envelop and contain.

Han han 含含 wheat growing rank and thick. Thick, indis-

tinct utterance, or an intentional obscure and partial statement. Read Hán, gems placed in the mouth of a corpse at the time of interment, said to have been an ancient custom. 含蓄 Han ch'ŭh, to bear in the mind, to cherish. 含笑花 Han seaou hwa, the suppressed smile—name of a flower, the Magnolia fuscata. 含忍 Han jin, to bear or forbear. 含血噴人先汚其口 Han heuĕ p'un jin sëen woo kh'e kh'ow, he who spurts blood at a person, will first defile his own mouth. 含怒 Han noo, to restrain one's anger. 含笑 Han seaou, to repress a laugh, to smile. 含羞 Han sew, to feel ashamed. 含淚長歎 Han luy ch'ang t'an, restrained the falling tear and sighed deeply. 含笑不言 Han seaou pŭh yen, smiled and said nothing. 含容 Han yung, to contain or afford room to; to endure or put up with, from generous feelings.

哈 To put into the mouth with the hand; to hold or contain in the mouth.

唵 An erroneous form of 唵 Ngan.

姶 A woman's name.

峆 A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

恰 Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

欿 A suppressed smile or laugh. One says, to covet; to desire.

洽 Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote to contain.

珩 Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote containing in the mouth.

荅 An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

蛤 Name of a certain poisonous insect.

馣 Han, or Han-han, fragrant; odoriferous.

頷 To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin; also expressed by 下頷 Hëa han; and vulgarly called Hëa-pa. 下頷尖 Hëa han tsëen, a sharp pointed chin—is a bad omen in physiognomy.

Han hea choo 頷下珠 the pearl below the chin; has a reference to legendary tales respecting the dragon.

咸 Han or Hëen, the whole number; completely; to-

tally; all; all together; all round; extending to every place. Hastily. Name of one of the 卦 Kwa. The name of an intrument of music; the name of a place; the name of a star. A surname. 咸丘 Han kew, a mountain higher on the left side, than on the opposite side. Read Këen, in the senses of 減 Këen, and 緘 Këen The name of a river; a surname. To rhyme, read Ying. 不咸 Pŭh han, not according, or associating with others. 少長咸集 Shaou ch'ang han tseïh, young and old all assembled.

Han e 咸宜 all suitable, or according with. 咸池 Han ch'e, name of a divinity; of a medicine; and of a star.

喊 A loud calling out; to vociferate; to cry out; to call after; to call to; to call out angrily. Read Këen, in the sense of 緊 Këen, an obstinate refusal to express one's thoughts. 連喊數聲 Lëen han soo shing, called out several times. 叫喊 Keaou-han, or reversed, Han keaou, to vociferate; to cry out. 大聲叫喊 Ta shing keaou han, to call out with a loud voice.

諴 Union; harmony; concord; sincere; promoting union; cordiality; to cause to smile; to excite. Name of a musical instrument. 至諴感神 Che han, kan shin, high degrees of sincerity move or influence the gods

感 Read Han, to move; to shake; to rouse; indignant. Commonly read Kan, to excite.

嘁 The voice or cry of any animal. Read Kan, the voice of a bird. Read Ngan, may, can. Read Kàn, the same as 喊 Han, to cry out; to call to.

憾 To feel indignation or resentment towards; to feel regret for; indignant with one's self or others. 終身憾恨 Chung shin han hăn, or 抱憾終身 Paou han chung shin, to feel regret all one's life—as for being absent at the death of a parent.

Han hăn 憾恨 indignation or deep regret.

撼 撼 To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

翰 Flying; the appearance of flying.

轗 The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

頷 To move or shake the head; lean, not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance

鹹 Not satiated with eating.

鰔 Han, or Kan. The name of a fish.

鶾 Name of a certain bird

甘 Read Han, generous wine; mature. Commonly read Kan, sweet.

欿 欰 The breath rising. A particle implying doubt; perhaps; or; uncertain

泔 A watery appearance; filled full. Read Kan, the water in which rice has been washed; hence 泔米水 Kan me shwuy, the thick water left by rice washed and steeped in it.

蚶 Name of a certain insect.

酣 Elevated with wine; cheerful; merry; the pleasures of wine, not overpowered or rendered sottish by it. Some say, to drink deeply. Han ch'ang 酣暢 cheerful by the influence of wine. 酣歌 Han ko, to sing when exhilarated with wine.

邯 Name of an ancient place; name of a river. Occurs denoting plenty, abundance.

鄀 A local particle denoting uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

儉 Han or Hëen, to appear to proceed or advance. Elevated; lofty.

憨 Simple; foolish; silly; rather idiotical.

賺 A bribe. Hwuy han 賄賺 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

闞 鬫 The roaring of a tiger. Read Hëen, a fierce enraged animal. The second character is a vulgar form. It properly means to peep, to spy.

僕 A surname.

嫨 An old womanish appearance; anger. Read Jen, respect; respectful.

暵 熯 To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

漢 The name of a river; the milky way. The name of a dynasty famous in Chinese history. Name of a place in Sze-chuen. Read T'an, the year.

under certain circumstances. 好漢子 Haou han tsze, a good son of Han; a fine stout man. 半漢 Pwan han, denotes form; figure.

Han chung 漢中 the name of an ancient muncipality; now the name of a Foo district. 漢口 Han kh'ow, the mouth of the Han river, by Syn the town of Hankow. 漢見 Han këen, day-light, in the dialect of Corea. 漢軍 Han kenn, the Chinese army,—which joined the Tartars in the conquest of China; and whose descendants, like those of the Tartars themselves, enjoy certain privileges. 漢朝 Han ch'aou, the dynasty Han, which closed, A. D. 260. 漢子 Han tsze, in low familiar language, a fine personable man; a man of spirit.

灘 難 Wet or moistened with water and dried again. Read T'an, water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

暵 Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

獲 The appearance of flying.

暵 To plough in winter, to plough coarse bad land.

翰 Wings of a bird; a bird mentioned in ancient history having carnation coloured feathers. Ornaments by the side of a coffin; to fly high. White; a white horse; a trunk of a tree, pillar or support for a wall. A pencil to write with, in allusion to which the National Institute is called

Han-lin-yuen 翰林院 the forest of pencils; the members of the College or Institute, are designated by the two first words *Han-lin*. A surname. Written phraseology, or to write with pencils made of quills, is expressed by 書翰 Shoo han. 翰墨香 Han meh hëang, the fragrance of pencils and ink. 翰音 Han yin, the long protracted crow of a well fed cock.

瀚 Hwăn han 混瀚 a watery appearance.

Han hae 瀚海 the desert Shamo, in Western Tartary. 浩瀚 Haou han, a wide extensive appearance.

韓 A wall or enclosure round a well. The character is formed from 韋 Wei, skin, implying its going round. An ancient state near the northern limit of Ho nan. It was destroyed by 晉 Tsin. A surname.

三韓 San han, the name of a state.

韓 Peh han ts'aou 白韓草 name of a plant.

寒 寒 Cold; the cold of winter; ill provided with the comforts of life; poor; necessitous. Name of a state. A surname.

Han lae shoo wang 寒來暑往 the cold goes, and hot weather comes—in constant alternation. 寒温 Han wăn, or 冷暖 Lăng nwan, cold and warm; is applied both to the feelings and to speech or conversation, denoting a variety of feelings on various topics, news, compliments, and so on. 小寒 Seaou han, January 6th. 大寒 Ta han, January 21st. 司寒 Sze han, a certain water divinity. 寒冷 Han lăng, cold; frigid. 寒露 Han loo, October 9th. A term. 寒門 Han mun, poor and friendless house 寒冰 Han ping, cold ice. 寒姓 Han sing, my name. 寒士 Han sze, a poor scholar. 寒素 Han soo, plain, simple. 寒泉 Han ts'euen, a cold spring.

莞 A certain grass or rush fit for making mats. A surname. Read Kwan, in the same sense; and also denoting a place. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of Canton river, below the Bocca Tigris.

歛 賍 The noise made by a cart or carriage; a cart. Railed round to confine criminals or wild beasts.

轞 鬒 To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth. 贓賍 Lan han, covetous; avaricious.

銜 銜 From *Metal*, and to *Walk* or *Go*. The piece of metal, or bit, in a horse's mouth by which he is guided; to contain in the mouth; to guide or control. The rank of official control or office, is called 官銜 Kwan han, to be excited, moved or controled. Applied to the heart, to be vexed or indignant. 人銜 Jin han, a name of *Gin-seng*. 馬銜 Ma-han, name of a divinity. 口銜 Kh'ow han, to hold or contain in the mouth.

Han këë 銜結 to retain an indissoluble sense of favors received.

鞈 A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

嗡 啣 嗛 To contain in the mouth; to take and carry in the mouth. To sustain or receive. 啣命 Han ming, to receive an order from the sovereign; or by courtesy, said to a friend, q. d. I receive your orders and will attend to them. Used either in conversation or epistolary writing. The same as the preceding. 銜 Han, is more commonly used. This form is usual but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries.

Han han 啣啣 to gaze intensely.

睅 睆 Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous, beautiful. Read yuen, pretty eyebrows.

Han mŭh yuen chuen 睅目圜轉 the appearance of fine large rolling eyes.

莧 Han lŭh 莧陸 soft flexible plants. Read Hwan, to smile or laugh. Read Kwan, a goat with small horns.

Han ts'ae 莧菜 vegetable for the table.

HĂN.

㝵 艮 Commonly read Kăn From *Eye and to compare.* To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hăn, to lead or drag; to pull; to thrust.

很 佷 誏 Unwilling to listen to what is said; disobedient to commands, refusing to proceed; quarrelsome; fond of quarreling and fighting; forms the superlative degree, in which sense it is commonly written 狠 Hăn.

痕 A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or mark left by any thing whatever. 啼痕 Te hăn, the mark left by tears. 水痕 Shwŭv hăn, mark left by water. 苔痕 T'ae hăn, the mark left by moss. 墨痕 Meh hăn, mark of ink. 瘢痕 Pwan hăn, a cicatrix or mark of a wound, pock-mark on the face 蔴面 Ma mëen, is the vulgar term for being marked with the small pox.

Hăn tseĭh 痕跡 a trace; a footstep.

恨 悢 a feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment. Also regret, or indignation against one's self. 悔恨 Hwuy hăn, deep

repentance; angry with one's self.

Hăn pŭh teh 恨不得 to wish or desire intensely; like the phrase 巴不得 Pa pŭh teh. 報恨 Paou hàn, to revenge 可恨 Kh'o hăn, detestable. 結恨 Kĕĕ hăn, to form resentment. 恨不了 Hăn pŭh leaou, to regret want of success 恨視 Hăn she, to look at with indignation or hatred.

拥 To lead or drag precipitately; to pull, to oppose with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force.

Hăn loo 拥擄 or 拥恪 Hăn kĭh or 拥抑 Hăn yĭh, all express pulling, dragging, thrusting and putting into some position or state by force.

狠 The noise of dogs fighting Forms the superlative degree Read Kăn, to gnaw.

Hăn she 狠是 very right.

HANG.

亢 Read Hang or Kang, the neck; the throat; stiff-necked; to oppose; to screen. Name of a star; drought.

吭 Hang or Kàng. The neck or throttle of a bird. To swallow; to make a noise.

杭 The place to which Tsin, the first universal monarch of China came on his tour south.

Hang chow 杭州 the capital of the Province Che-keang, near the southern end of the Great Canal. Used to denote a square boat. 天杭 T'ëen-hang, the milky way, or rain from heaven.

沆 Appearance of flowing. 莽沆 Mang-hang, an extensive sheet of water; a large lake.

Hang heae 沆瀣 dewy, foggy; a white mist; sea fog. 沆茫 Hang mang, a wide mixture of plants and water; a large marsh.

欿 Lang hang 欿欿 avaricious; covetous.

航 A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship. 慈航 Ts'ze-hang, expresses the departure from this life—applied to women.

頏 The appearance of a bird flying; to fly upwards Read Kang, a man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird

翊 鴆 To fly downwards Used in common with the preceding

笐 A certain stringed instrument; the name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

肮 The throat. Read Kăng, the name of a star.

跊 Hang, or Kang, to stretch out the legs; to strike the legs.

蚢 Hang, or Kang, an insect of the silk-worm species.

骯 Hang, or Kang Hang tsang 骯髒 the half or part of a victim, or a large body. Ease; enjoyment.

魂 A demon.

行 Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty five, or of a hundred. 百行 Peh hang, makes ten thousand, which is called 方陳 Fang-ching, a class, or company; one sort of persons; a series or order. A mercantile house; a factory. Also read Hing, or Hăng. 太行 T'ae hang, name of a hill. 中行 Chung hang, a double surname.

Hang hang 行行 strong and formidable appearance as of a phalanx. 行貨 Hang ho, goods made for the general market, and not for a particular customer. The Hang-ho goods are inferior; the opposite of Hang-ho, is 家用 Kea yung. 行幾 Hang ke, what order do you hold amongst your brothers—i. e. are you eldest, second, &c. 行三 Hang san, I am the third brother. This question and answer are preparatory to laying aside the name and title in familiar conversation, and addressing the person by. 三哥 San-ko, third brother 行舖 Hang p'oo, large mercantile houses and shops. 行商 Hang shang, a wholesale merchant; one belonging to a company licensed by the government, such as those at Canton for foreign trade; who are called 洋行商 Yang-hang-shang, or foreign merchants, to distinguish them from the Salt and other Hang or Companies of merchants. 行情 Hang ts'ing, the feelings of a class; the spirit of a corps. 行伍 Hang woo, bands

of men or companies; the army, 行用 Hang yung, the general expenses of a company of merchants; that which each member has to pay to the common fund, in Canton called (Kung so 公所) Consoo charges

笐 A kind of mat on which to lie down.

桁 Certain stocks in which to fasten the feet as a punishment. A floating bridge. Read Hăng, see below.

盺 To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as 頡 Hëë, is said of the frisking of fish.

舫 A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

夯 From *Great* and *Strength*. Using great effort to raise any thing; or the cry made when exerting great effort.

HĂNG

亨 Pervading influence; going through with a thing; success. 出入咸亨 Chŭh jŭh han hăng, abroad or at home in every thing successful.

𦟌 P'ăng-hăng 𦟌脖 fleshy; fat.

脖 P'ăng-hăng 膨𦟌 fat; swelled out; large bellied.

姮 A woman's name.

行 In Kang-he, read Hăng. Commonly pronounced Hing, to walk; to go; to do; to state to in words. A path, a road. Read Hang, arranged in order; a class or series; a house of business for commercial purposes.

恒 恆 Constant, as revolving in a circle; of long continuance; persevering; acting agreeable to former rules. Name of a hill, and of a district. Read Kang, the appearance of the moon in its quarters; reaching to every place; pervading one of the diagrams called Kwa.

Hăng ho 恆河 the river Ganges. 恆心 ăng sin, a constant mind. 恆山 Hăng shan, a certain mountain in the north 恆足 Hăng tsŭh, always sufficient.

桁 A certain transverse beam in a house. Read Hang, used to denote certain stocks or fetters for the feet; a plank laid across a stream or

floating bridge.

炕 A torch; a kind of flambeau.

珩 A certain stone worn about one's person as an ornament, much used by the ancient Chinese. A man's name.

荇 A certain water plant with a white stem and reddish leaf; it varies its growth according to the depth of the water; the root is sometimes steeped in wine.

Hăng ts'ae 荇菜 a certain vegetable which grows in water.

莖 The stem of plants; the stem of herbaceous plants is called Hăng; of bamboo 箇 Ko; of trees 枚 Mei, the handle or stem of a sword or spear; the name of a medicine, and of a hill.

衡 衡 That with which light and heavy are adjusted; or by which things are weighed or measured. A balance; certain rails about a gallery; the space between the eyebrow and eye, which expands when smiling or laughing. The centre part of the Tow measure. Transverse; a kind of frame to prevent horned animals goring; an ornament for the heads of cattle, used as victims. Ten cattles. The controller of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname. 玉衡 Yŭh hăng, or 璣衡 Ke-hăng, an astronomical instrument, a kind of quadrant; otherwise called 渾天儀 Hwăn t'ëen e. 阿衡 O-hăng, a certain office.

Hăng leang 衡量 to measure and adjust. 衡論 Hăng lun, to discuss by making comparisons. 衡門 Hăng mun, the cottage of a scholar. 衡山 Hăng shan, a famous mountain in Keang-nan province. 衡任 Hăng jin, between two yokes, as the place of the driver of a pair of horses.

蘅 蘅 Name of a fragrant plant. Wei hăng 微蘅 a certain plant.

杏 The almond tree. 杏仁茶 Hăng jin ch'a, almond Tea; an emulsion of almonds, or a milk-like substance made of almonds pounded and boiled with sugar; it is served up in cups at entertainments before sitting down to table. 銀杏 Yin-hăng, the fruit of the Salisburia Adiantifolia, called also 白果 Peh kwo.

Hăng jin 杏仁 almonds. 杏花村 Hăng hwa tsun, name of a village famous under the T'ang Dynasty. 杏梅 Hăng mei, a species of plum; in the M. S. Dictionary, called the apricot. 杏壇 Hăng t'an, the school of Confucius.

瓶 } Hăng, or Hing. A certain wine vessel with a long neck.

HAOU.

号 To cry out aloud in order to make the voice heard at a distance, as when giving orders to a great many persons; the cry of pain or distress. The original form of 號 Haou.

唔 Haou jen 唔然 a large appearance; a large empty appearance. Read Haou. the sound of the wind 吽唔 How haou, the noise of anger.

嵩 The name of a hill.

號 } The roar of a tiger; to call out aloud; the noise of weeping and crying; the term by which one calls a thing. A name; a designation; a mark or name; to direct. The crow of a cock. 尊號 Tsun haou, honorable epithet—meaning that of another person. 第幾號 Te ke haou, what mark or number? 放號炮 Fang haou p'aou, to fire a salute. 名號 Ming haou, name or epithet. 國號 Kwŏ haou, the designation given to the country under a particular dynasty. as *Ming*, *Tsin*, and so on. 字號 Tsze haou, the epithet taken by a mercantile house or shop; the denomination applied to a certain lot of goods; as so many chests of tea of the same kind and quality, commonly called a chop of tea; in Chinese, a *Tsze-haou*. No dealer in China gives his own name to his house or shop, but when he commences business gives the house or shop a separate name, which is expressed by *Tsze-haou;* not by 名 Ming, a name. Haou chaou 號召 to call upon by royal proclamation. 號房 Haou fang, a lodge at the gates of public offices where persons give in their names. 號呼 Haou hoo, or 號呶 Haou naou, to clamour and vociferate. 號泣 Haou keĭb, to

lament and weep. 號令 Haou ling, official orders or proclamations. 號炮 Haou p'aou, a salute of guns. 號舍 Haou shay, a small room in which each candidate composes his essays at a public examination.

顥 A person with a white head.

晧 Much talk; loquacity. Ching-tsze-t'ung affirms, it is erroneous form of 告 Kaou; but Kang-he condemns the assertion of Ching-tsze-t'ung.

姮 A woman's name.

恎 Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm. Read Këŏ, in the same sense.

皓 Appearance of the sun rising; the light of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

浩 The appearance of a vast collection of waters; as in the deluge; overplus; more than is necessary for use; affluence. Read Kaou, a surname. To apply water to wine. Haou han 浩瀚 a great expanse of water. 浩蕩 Haou t'ang, a sheet of water agitated by the violence of the wind. 浩浩滔天 Haou haou t'aou t'ëen, the deluge of waters rose to heaven.

皓 The light of the heavens; the white luminous appearance of the sky. Read Kaou, pure white. A surname. The same as 顥 Haou, and its several synonymes. 大皓 Ta haou, heaven.

聒 The ear; to hear with the ear.

鵠 A certain water bird called 鴻鵠 Hung-haou, and 天鵝 T'ëen-ngo. 黃鵠 Hwang haou, a bird on which the 仙 Sëen, genii pass from place to place. Applied to the name of a dog; a certain form or pattern, certain feathers. Read Kaou, a surname; the name of a place.

顥皜皞 The white light around the horizon. 皜皞 Haou haou, the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens. Haou haou 皞皞 vast, numerous and happy; said of the people enjoying themselves. 太皜 T'ae haou. 少皜 Shaou haou, designations of ancient Sovereigns.

好 Good; a general term applicable to what ever is

good of its kind. To esteem good, to like, to take pleasure in, to answer the purpose well; to enable one to do; that one may have it in one's power.

Haou hwuy hwa 好回話 that we may be able to take back an answer. 好人 Haou jin, a good man. 好看 Haou kh'an, good looking. 好不苦惱 Haou pŭh kh'oo naou, extremely annoyed and vexed. 好不 Haou pŭh, denotes the Superlative degree. 好談人短處 Haou t'an jin twan ch'oo, a fondness to talk of other people's faults. 好談國政 Haou t'an kwŏ ching, to be fond of talking about politics. 好讀書 Haou tŭh shoo, to delight in reading. 好爭鬬 Haou tsăng tow, to be fond of wrangling.

怒 Desire; concupiscence; lust.

蒿 The name of a plant.

搞 To raise the hand and strike; to tap or knock; mutually opposed to and leaning against.

滈 The name of a stream or river; the appearance of water; the noise of striking or clashing against water.

蒿 The name of a plant of which there are several species.

鎬 A warm vessel of a certain kind. The name of a place. Occurs denoting light and splendor.

Haou king 鎬京 the place in which *Woo-wang* kept his court.

鰝 Name of a fish; a large species.

豪 豪 Boar's bristles as large as pencils. 豪豨 Haou-che, a species of wild boar with white bristles like skewers; a designation of superiority applied to the Emperor's horses, cows, and sheep. Eminent talents and virtue; great superiority to other men. A strong violent leader; a martial chief. The name of a fish, and of a sword and of a district. A surname. Used for 毫 Haou, delicate hairs; down. 富豪 Foo haou, rich, wealthy; possessing the power and influence which riches give. 無豪髮偏倚 Woo haou fă pëen e, not the least deviation on either side.

Haou kh'e 豪氣 high spirited, in point of principle. 豪傑 Haou këĕ, eminent virtue and talents; a hero, or heroine. 豪

强 Haou kh'eang, robust, violent; acting by force. 豪舉耳 Haou keu urh, to prick up the ears; to bristle up. 豪奴 Haou noo, strong violent slaves; a rich man's domestics. 豪爽 Haou shwang, high spirits, cheerfulness.

壕 The ditch outside a city wall. The name of a place. 護城壕 Hoo ch'ing haou, to defend the ditches of a city. 鴈鳴寒雨下空壕 Yen ming han yü hëa kh'ung haou, the wild geese cackled on the cold rain falling into the empty ditch. 石壕鎮在今陝州 Shih-haou chin tsae kin Shen chow, Stony ditch station, was situated at the modern Shen-chow, on the western border of the province Ho-nan.

據 To compare the quantity of.

濠 A ditch around a city wall. Name of a district in Këang-nan. Name of a river. Haou king ngaou 濠鏡澳 an ancient name of Macao. 濠畔街 Haou pan keae, name of a street in the city of Canton. 濠墩 Haou tun, (Canton dialect, How-tun) The second bar on Canton river.

蠔 The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of oysters is called 蠔山 Haou-shan. The spat of the oyster the Chinese compare to a stone. Name of a place.

Haou koh 蠔殼 oyster shell. 蠔豉 Haou she, dried oysters.

毫毛 Long soft small pointed hair or down; any thing very small. Name of a small weight; a pencil to write with. A surname. 修毫 Sew haou, a species of dog. Ten 絲 Sze, *Threads*, make a Haou, ten Haou make a 釐 Le. 分毫不錯 Fun haou pŭh ts'o, not the least error. 含毫 Han haou, to put the point of the pencil in one's mouth when considering what to write. 揮毫 Hwuy haou, to write with rapidity. 濡毫 Joo haou, to wet the point of the pencil.

Haou woo kwo fan 毫無過犯 not the least error or fault. 毫末事 Haou mŏ sze, petty affairs; affairs not included in one's duty. 毫釐之失 Haou le che shih, slight error or failure. 毫髮不容 Haou fă pŭh yung, not admit the insertion of a single hair; close, secret.

嗥 諱 The roar of a tiger, or of a wild boar; the cry of a fox, of a rhinoceros, and so on. The voice of a human being shouting or calling. 終日嗥而嗌不嗄 Chung jĭh haou urh yĭh pŭh shă, called out the whole day without feeling hoarse.

Haou p'aou 嗥咆 and 嗥呼 Haou hoo, denote the same.

謔 To call out aloud; to call upon; to call to. The same as 號 Haou.

昊 昴 皞 The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. 仰賴昊慈眷佑 Yang lae haou ts'ze keuen yew, hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of Heaven, (said by Këa-kh'ing, Emperor of China.)

Haou t'ëen 昊天 summer; heaven. 昊天上帝 Haou t'ëen shang te, God that rules in heaven.

耗 秏 A certain kind of grain; to lessen; to take from; to spoil; to injure; to render void; vicious; bad. A surname. Read Maou, multitudinous; confused; obscure 息耗 Seĭh haou, increase and decrease; virtue and vice. 豐耗 Fung haou, plenty and dearth, applied to the year. 煞耗 Shă haou, wicked, injurious, applied to spirits. 虛耗 Heu haou or reversed, defective; void; deficiency; want.

Haou fei ts'ëen ts'ae 耗費錢財 to waste property in an extravagant manner. 耗亂 Haou lwan, confused, obscure. 耗子 Haou tsze, a rat is so called from its being pernicious and destructive.

滔 The dazzling effect of a vast sheet of water; the dazzling and overpowering effect of viewing the immensity, and considering the depth of the ocean; hence applied to subjects which dazzle and overpower, by their immensity or abstruseness.

薅 抓 To eradicate; to remove grass or plants from the surface of a field.

HE.

匸 From Yin. *To conceal*, and Yĭh, forming *a cover*. He, fow ts'ang che e 匸覆藏之意 *he*. contain the idea of covering and secreting, still being liable to be dropped.

盒 A small basin or platter.

兮 兮 From Pă, representing the breath issuing forth, after the principal words of the sentence are enunciated. A tone of interrogation; examination, or admiration. In the middle of a sentence it denotes an enquiry, which is answered in the following member; at the close of a sentence, it denotes admiration; and in poetry, is often a mere tone. 赫兮咺兮 Hĭh he! heun he! how splendid! how glorious! 安且吉兮 Ngan ts'ëay keĭh he, both tranquil and happy.

希 希 Few; seldom; rare; infrequent; not close or thick; applied to birds and beasts casting their feathers or hair. To hope; to expect. To stop; to scatter; to disperse. A surname. A certain embroidery. 女希氏 Neu he she, a certain divinity. 鳥獸希革 Neaou show he kĭh, birds and beasts casting their feathers and coats. He hëen he shing 希賢希聖 hoping to be a worthy; hoping to be a sage. Used to express and ardent desire to advance in learning. 希冀 He kh'e or 希望 He wang, to hope; to look forward to with expectation. 希奇 He kh'e, rare; extraordinary. 希爲原諒 He wei yuen lëang. I hope you will excuse me. 希圖 He t'oo, to meditate the attainment of; to design, to scheme, to act from design.

俙 A contest between the heart and countenance; an effort to put on an honest face. 面相是心相非曰俙 Mëen sëang she, sin sëang, fei yuĕ he, to appear right in the face, but be wrong in the heart, is called He. 依俙 E he, appearing as if; otherwise expressed by 仿佛 Fang fŭh. 僾俙 Ngae he, obscure.

唏 To sigh; to cry out without weeping. The moan of painful feeling without shedding tears; to pant. Strong breathing in sleep. Syn. with

欷 He, strong breathing in sleep; snoring. To laugh.

唏 To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commiserate.

晞 To dry; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. As a local word, boisterous; tempestuous.

欷 To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid, fearful.

He heu pei taou 欷歔悲悼 to sob and lament; to commiserate.

稀 Open or apart; not close or thick; few. Not attentive; careless; remiss. A surname.

He so 稀疎 having a space between; open, not thick.

蒿 Name of a plant.

諦 He-he, The sound of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger, appearing to speak with difficulty. Read He, the breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, loud speech.

He shih 諦飾 to make a plausible story; to gloss over.

鼾 The noise made when breathing in sleep; snoring. To blow the nose.

係 To bind; to connect; to succeed to; to continue. Connected with; belong to; is; am. 殺其父兄係累其子弟 Shă kh'e foo heung he luy kh'e tsze te, killed the fathers and elder brothers, and bound the children and younger brothers 世係 She he, generations succeeding each other; record of genealogy. 關係 Kwan he, consequences; result; that which is connected with; a particular event, or line of conduct. 有關係於我 Yew kwan he yu wo, it involves me. 他係山西人 T'a he Shan-se jin, he belongs to Shan-se; or he is a Shan-se man. 懸係 Heuen he, to suspend or hang up.

He too haou 係都好 are al good. 係戀 He leuen, bound in affection to, ardent attachment. 係世 He she, that which relates to the age. 係屬 He shŭh, connected with, related to. 係時 He she, always.

系 系 To connect, or be connected, as if tied together by a string; bound; tied, connected, following in succession; denoting relation to.

繫 To connect or be connected; following in succession; connected, related to.

Read Kh'e, to tie, to bind, to fasten or fix to as by tying; attached to mentally.

He leuen 繫戀 the affections attached to, and hankering after 繫念佛 He nëen fŭh, to fix the thoughts on Buddha. 維繫 Wei he, tied to, or connected with.

奚 A waiter, servant or attendant. The name of a place. Name of a hill. A particle of interrogation implying uncertainty or doubt, How; why; A surname. A large belly.

He wei how wo 奚爲後我 why come after us,—meaning so late. 騂奚 T'o he, a wild horse; a fine spirited horse. 羊奚 Yang he, name of a plant.

傒 A certain people. A man's name. Occurs, in the sense of *Is are*. Also said to denote to wait on; to follow.

傒 溪 To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird. Used to denote a narrow foot path.

He wo how 傒我后 or 傒予后 He yu how, waiting for my prince. 傒徑 He king, a very narrow foot path.

㑊 Appearance of walking indignantly, with earnestness and ardor. Read Heae, disquietude of mind.

㨰 To take up; to remove to another place, Read Heae, to hold under the arm; to support.

㚸 A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

褉 A sash or girdle. Read Heae, a sleeve.

謑 Shame; disgrace; having no sense of shame. The anger of a mean man; to abuse, to put to shame and disgrace. A man's name. Read Hëa, angry speech.

He how 謑詢 or 謑詬 He how, abusive, disgraceful speech. 謑髁 He ko, distorted; irregular.

蹊 蹊 徯 A road; a path; a foot path. 徯徑 He king, a path through fields or amongst mountains. 徯間 He këen, amongst mountain paths.

鼷 A very small animal of the mus species, said to gnaw the skin of sheep and men, from which ulcers arise that are mortal.

喜 From *Mouth* added to 壴 Choo, *Pulse-bearing*

plants raising their heads. To be pleased; to feel joy; to rejoice; joyful, to give joy to. A surname; the name of a woman; the name of a district. Read Hé, to desire; to like The same as 好 Haou, and 憙 He. 歡喜 Hwan he, or reversed, He hwan, or 欣喜 Hin he, all express joy and rejoicing; taking pleasure in doing.

He keaou 喜轎 the wedding sedan chair, used in China. 喜樂 He lŏ, joy and delight. 喜事 He sze, some joyful occasion. 喜色 He seh, the countenance indicating being pleased; a cheerful conntenance. 喜悅 He yuĕ, pleased; gratified. 喜不可言 He pŭh kh'o yen, inexpressible joy.

僖 To feel joy; to take delight in. To be cautious of; to dread. A surname.

He lŏ 僖樂 to delight; to rejoice; joy; delight. Syn. with 喜 He.

嘻 He-he, ho lŏ shing 嘻嘻和樂聲 he-he. the sound or voice of social joy, the sound of pleasure and merrymaking; giggling and playing. 噫嘻 E-he, a sign; an interjection of grief, of admiration or desire; also of fear and of anger. Alas! oh! O!

He he ho ho 嘻嘻呵呵 laughing and tittering. 嘻嘻旭旭 He he heŭh heŭh, the appearance or expression of having succeeded, or having obtained something. This particle also occurs as an imperative Interjection.

嬉 To ramble; to take an excursion for pleasure. Handsome; a pretty face. 水嬉 Shwuy he, a boating party of pleasure. 遊嬉 Yew he, an excursion for amusement. 妹嬉 Mei he, a famous ancient beauty, who caused the ruin of the Hëa Dynasty.

He he 嬉戲 childish play; the play of children. 嬉笑 He seaou, to play; to titter and laugh. 嬉玩 He wan, to play.

憙 From *Heart* and *Wish;* having obtained one's heart's wish. The mind feeling gratified and pleased; joy; delight. To delight in, or love. To be fond of doing.

He fung ch'ing 憙奉丞 to be fond of receiving flattery. 欣憙 Hin he, joy and delight. 憙改造 He kaè tsaou, to be fond of altering and making new things—the sure way to be poor.

曶 Very hot; abounding; to burn or scorch.

熺 The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning. The same as the following.

熹 To apply fire to; to heat or decoct. Hot; burning; pervading every where as heat and light; a slight degree of light. An epithet denoting that one deserves well of his country.

He wei 熹微 a slight and inadequate degree of light. 朱熹 Choo he, name of the Commentator Choo-foo-tsze.

瞎 A bright sparkling eye.

禧 Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy, blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

蟢 He or He tsze, 蟢子 name of an insect; the country people deem the *He-tsze* as omenous of blessings; and when they catch it let it go again.

諧 Pain; the cry of pain and of indignation. Read E, the murmur of resentment.

He he 諧諧 hot; the cry of spirits or demons; the name of a bird.

誒 An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

He e 誒詒 a disease which produces irresolution, suspicion, and a spiritless state.

黠 A black, dark colour. Read Heïh, and Shïh, a carnation colour.

戲 戲 To fence, or play with a spear. To sport; to play and laugh. To play as children; a theatrical exhibition; to play or trifle with. 演戲 Yen he, to act a play. 弄戲法 Lung he fă, to practice or perform sleight of hand tricks.

He fă 戲法 sleight of hand tricks. 戲謔 He hëŏ, to trifle and play. 戲弄 He lung, to trifle or dally with; to seduce. 戲本 He pun, a play book. 戲班 He pan, or reversed, pan he, a company or set of players. 戲沙上 He sha shang, to play on the sand, as children do. 戲戲 He he, sound, noise.

"In the Chinese Drama, certain words or characters are adapted to point out the general characteristics of the different dramatis personæ, and these particular words are made use of in every play indiscriminately, whe-

ther its complexion be tragic or comic. No similar usage can be found on the European stage, unless indeed we except the invariable terms of harlequin, clown, pantaloon, &c., in the English pantomine, which still mark with precision the station and character of the several performers. however varied may be the action of the piece. The words made use of, in Chinese plays, consist principally of the six following, viz, 末 Mŏ, 淨 Tsăng, 生 Săng, 旦 Tan, 丑 Ch'ow, 外 Wae. The first of these 末 Mŏ, is called 老生 Laou săng, and generally typifies a principal character, as a father, uncle, &c., or any person somewhat advanced in age; and is applied to 男脚 Nan-kĕŏ, male personages. 淨 Tsăng, is used in reference to characters with painted faces, or those wearing masques, being subdivided into 紅 Hung and 黑淨 Heh tsăng, red and black Tsăng, which are the 正 Ching, or principal parts under this general denomination. The 副 Foo, or secondary, being styled 二花面 Urh hwa mëen, second painted face. 生 Săng, is a male character, and is subdivided into 正 Ching, and 小 Seaou, chief and lesser. 旦 Tan, is invariably a female character, and is distinguished into 正旦 Ching tan, 小旦 Seaou tan, and 老旦 Laou tan, besides which, there is occasionally a 貼旦 Chen tan, which, in general, is a servant or some such person. 丑 Ch'ow, seems often to typify a character disagreeable, either from personal deformity, or some other cause; and is also called 小花面 Seaou hwa mëen. The last, 外 Wae, is a 粉面 Fun mëen, or painted-face character, and often one with a grotesque and long beard.—The great divisions of the piece, or the acts as we style them, exist perhaps rather in the book, than in the representation; being, on the Chinese stage, not so distinctly marked as on ours, by the lapse of a considerable interval of time. The first is called 楔子 Sëĕ tsze, which means literally *A door;* or *the side-posts of a door;* and hence, metaphorically *the opening.* The rest are styled 折 Chĕ, or *breaks.* The words 上 Shang, and 下 Hëa, to ascend and descend, are used for enter and exit."

噓歔 Ch'uy he kh'ow shing 吹歔口聲 Ch'uy he, the sound of the mouth; i. e. the voice. 嗚歔 Woo-he, the tone of sigh-

ing, or of admiration.

He he 歊歊 sound, noise.

搉 攙 To strike; to knock.

巇 巇 Dangerous mountains situated opposite to each other; dangerous as passes on the side of lofty mountains. A crevice or opening; something that affords an occasion to introduce bloodshed.

瓠 A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

甗 An earthen ware vessel.

愾 Breathing strong as in sleep; snoring. Read Kae, anger; passion. Read Heih, to reach or extend to. 愾恨 Kae hăn, anger and indignation.

熙 To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hills.

愾 A disease of cattle. One says, food for cattle.

豨 To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

蟢 Name of an insect.

諡 The breath emitted in speaking.

騞 A horse going.

餼 Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings. Provisions. 饔餼 Yung-he, certain provisions of ceremony. 食廩餼 Shih lin he, to eat (or to have) a certain small allowance granted to *Sew-ts'ae* graduates.

He lin 餼廩 certain supplies of food granted by goverment. 餼羊 He yang, a victim offered in ancient times.

黧 Ngae-he 黧黧 cloudy; dull; obscure.

羲 羲 A surname. 羲皇 Hehwang, or 伏羲 Fŭh-he, name of tho founder of the Chinese monarchy. 羲和 He-ho a certain office.

巇 巇 Dangerous mountains. See above under the second character. 巇 He.

曦 The colour of the sun; light.

曦 The light of the moon.

犧 Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spotless victims. Read So, a certain vessel for wine.

He new 犧牛 a bullock devoted to sacrifice. 犧牲 He săng, victims; animals used in

sacrifice. 犧羊 He yang, a sheep for sacrifice.

曦 Motion or rolling of the eyes.

鸃 He, Hwuy, or Kwei. A large species of tortoise. Name of a constellation.

攜 攜 携 He or Hwuy, to take with the hand, and raise from the ground, or lead by the hand, as a child; to lead apart; to connect together.

He show t'ung hing 攜手同行 to take by the hand and walk together. 攜帶什物 He tae sh h wŭh. to take a thing with one. 提攜 T'e he, to receive with both hands and lead in a respectful manner. 舉攜之 Keu he che, to lift up from the ground.

蠵 He, Hwuy, Chuy or Kwei, an awl made to resemble a horn. Some say, an ornament appended to a child's girdle or sash. A man's name.

鄳 He or Hwuy. Name of a city; name of a place in the state Ts'e. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

鑴 He or Hwuy, a certain large bell or utensil of the kind. Food; certain appearances of halo near the sun, referred to in divination.

畦 He or Hwuy, a field containing fifty Mow of land. The name of a place. Read Kwei, a kind of low mound or wall raised round a field.

饖 膗 He, Hwuy, or Shuy, appearance of taking a small sip, supping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

熙 熙 熙 Light; splendour; rising; increasing; spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous, harmonizing. To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district. Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, large and strong; a man's name. 木熙 Mŭh he, ancient name of a species of rope dancing, vulgarly called 跳軟索 Chae juen sŏ, treading on a supple rope. 熙春茶 He ch'un ch'a, hyson tea. 熙和之世 He ho che she, a flourishing and peaceful state of society. 熙皞遺風 He haou e fung, the glorious times of antiquity, from whence customs are derived. 熙朝人瑞 He ch'aou jin suy, a prosperous dynasty, felicitous to men.

椵 The name of a hill. A surname.

咥 He or E, a loud laugh. 咥咥然 He he jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëĕ, to gnaw; to bite.

醯 Sour; a sour taste. He he, thick dregs. Name of an insect.

撅 拮 To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. Read Kae, to wash; to cleanse.

塈 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect. To rest; to depend upon. Read Ke, in the same sense. 以泥飾屋曰塈 E ne shĭh ŭh yuĕ ke, to adorn a house with mud;— i. e. to plaster a house, is expressed by Ke. The same is expressed by 塗塈 T'oo ke.

贔 屓 Pe he 贔屓 the exertion of strength; refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting asunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong, robust appearance.

禊 Pă he 祓禊 name of a sacrifice intended to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

HËA.

下 亅 Below, inferior, mean, vulgar. Read Hëá, to descend, to cause to descend. They define it by 在下之下對上之稱 Tsae hëa che hëa, tuy shang che ch'ing, Hëa, denoting below, the opposite of above. Again, 反上爲下 Fan shang wei hëa, the contrary of above is Hëa. 在底下 Tsae te hëa, it is down below. 底下的人 Te hëa teĭh jin, a low or vulgar person. 手下 Show hëa, under one's hand or power. 棹子底下 Chŏ tsze te hëa, under the table. 陛下 Pe hëa, steps below; i. e. *he*, below the steps of whose throne I stand, or, your Majesty. 閣下 Kŏ hëa, council chamber below; by the same kind of allusion, as in the last sentence, is used for the pronoun *you*, when addressing ministers of state, who have a share in the Imperial councils. 足下 Tsŭh hëa, foot below; i. e. *you*, addressed to friends and equals. 心下 Sin hëa, in

the mind, or the thoughts. 遺下 E hëa, to leave in a place, to leave to one's posterity. 臨下 Lin hëa, to descend to inferiors, to condescend to. 君能下下 Keun năng hëa hëa, a prince, or virtuous man, can descend to inferiors. 無上無下 Woo shang woo hëa, neither high nor low; unable to distinguish, ignorant. 惠下 Hwuy hëa, to bestow favors on inferiors. 送下程 Sung hëa ch'ing, to present gifts to a person about to commence a journey. 放下 Fang hëa. to put down.

Hëa ch'uen 下船 to embark. 下氣 Hëa kh'e, to repress anger; to assume soft gentle manners. 下轎子 Hëa keaou tsze, to get out of a sedan chair. 下落 Hëa-lŏ, the place where a person has settled, who had previously absconded; a residence. 下流 Hëa lew, flowing down, denotes low, mean, vicious courses. 下馬 Hëa ma, to dismount. 治下 Che hëa, under the control of; used instead of the pronoun *I*, by persons under the immediate control of any local magistrate. Such persons are expected to shew more deference than those who come from a distance. 下筆 Hëa peĭh, to put the pencil to paper. 下部 Hëa poo, the lower part of the body. 下身 Hëa shin, the lower parts of the human body; the parts of generation. 下手書 Hëa show shoo, a bond, in ancient phraseology. 下手 Hëa show, to put one's hand to; to begin to act. 下搨 Hëa t'ă, to put down one's cot; to lodge. 下作 Hëa tsŏ, low, mean conduct. 下蛋 Hëa t'an, to lay an egg. 下次 Hëa ts'ze, the next time. 下村 Hëa-ts'un, or 南墾 Nan-ngaou, false St. John's island. 下月 Hëa yuĕ, next moon. 下雨 Hëa yü. it rains. 下問 Hëa wăn, to ask of inferiors.

芐 A certain rush which grows in water; when it floats on the surface of the water, it is called 天黃 T'ëen-hwang; when it sinks half way to the bottom it is called 人黃 Jin hwang; and when it grows at the bottom of the water, it is called 地黃 Te hwang.

疝 A purging or dysentery. Used to denote a side apartment.

叚 A surname. Read Këa, to borrow; to make a

supposition.

假 Under for 遐 Hëa, to revolve and extend to. Read Këa, false, to assume a supposition or hypothesis.

暇 Hëa hoo 暇咕 the throat.

暇 Ma-hëa 麽䟽 a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

暇 At leisure; unoccupied; self indulgence. Read Këa, large; great. 閒暇之日 Hëen hëa che jĭh, or 暇日 Hëa jĭh, a leisure day.

Hëa yĭh 暇逸 leisure, ease, self-indulgence. 自寬暇 Tsze k'wan hëa, to indulge one's self. 我暇時 Wo hëa she, I am at leisure. 忙中偷暇 Mang chung t'ow hëa, to steal a little leisure in the midst of much occupation.

煆 Hot, dry, bright, the invisible matter of heat.

瑕 A certain stone of a rather reddish colour; a stone fractured or cracked. Error, fault, crime; split; rent; distant, remote; apart from; stern; severe. Name of a place; a surname; name of an animal.

瞎 Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing idly. White appearance of the eye.

碬 A coarse kind of stone.

蝦 The cancer species; lobsters, shrimps; the name of an insect; and of a certain kind of wheeled carriage.

Hëa ma hoo 蝦蟇護 the name of a bird. 蝦蛤 Hëa kŏ, name of a certain animal. 龍蝦 Lung hëa, the lobster. 蝦蟇 Hëa-ma, the toad.

葭 A certain plant. Also read Këa.

遐 Distant; remote; far from. 陟遐必自邇 Chĭh hëa peĭh tsze urh, to attain to what is distant, it is necessary to begin with what is near.

Hëa urh yĭh t'e 遐邇一體 far and near, the same is applied to the universal diffusion of civilization.

赮 A carnation color; clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east.

蹋 That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

鍜 Ya hëa 鋨鍜 a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

霞 A reddish appearance in the eastern sky. Halo, vapour, variegated cloud. 雲

霞 Yün hëa, cloudy; halo. 朝霞 Ch'aou hëa, the sky red in the morning—denotes rain. 暮霞 Moo hëa, the sky red in the evening—denotes fair weather.

Hëa p'oo yĕ 霞浦葉 name of a plant. The Grewia Microcos.

鞳 鞳 Certain kind of shoes. The lower character is also read Twan.

顯 Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

騢 A parti-coloured horse.

鰕 A certain fish of the cancer species, and of which there are different sizes. Some are described as one cubit long, and others twenty or thirty cubits. These have a kind of beard several cubits long. Used also for the small shrimp.

夏 Summer; the second of the four seasons; the time when nature expands freely Name of an ancient Chinese dynasty. Name of a lake. The nine Hëa, are nine tunes played at court on great rejoicings. A large house. A large vessel used in temples variegated with the five colours. Read Këa. the name of a place, and of a wood. Also read Ho. 立夏 Leĭh hëa, a term, May 7th. 華夏 Hwa hëa, a name of China.

Hëa che 夏至 the summer solstice. 夏朝 Hëa ch'aou, the dynasty Hëa. 夏布 Hëa poo, summer cloth; generally means grass cloth. 夏天 Hëa t'ëen, summer season.

嶝 The name of a hill.

厦 A side apartment or outhouse.

Hëa mun 厦門 the port called Amoy in the Province of Fŭh-këen. 望厦村 Wang hëa ts'un, village at Macao called Mong-ha.

嚇 Hëa, or Heh, anger, the tone of anger; to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening.

Hëa hoo 嚇呼 to frighten. 驚嚇嚇下 King heh heh hëa, to alarm, to frighten. 嚇詐 Hëa cha, perverse and deceitful.

赫 Hëa or Tsŭh. A wild, crazed, mad manner.

呀 Hëa, or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; also expressed by 吧呀 Pa ya. The wrangling of children. (M. S. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm. A mere tone; sometime used instead of distinct articulation. To rhyme, read Ho. 鎋呀 Han ya, appear-

ance of a deep wide valley. 噯呀 Ngae-ya, ah! strange! alas! 呀呀呸 Ya ya pei, is the language of vulgar contention. The two first words are intended to mock the muttering enunciation of an opponent; and the last is pronounced with so much force as to amount very nearly to spitting at him.

嚇 Kh'ow hëa hëa 口嚇嚇 laughing. Same as 谿 Hëa, a vast empty or desolate appearance between two hills. With the same pronunciation, it is written erroneously these several ways,— 豁 豁 嚇 呀, all of which are pronounced Hëa.

鏬 塥 Cracked, as an earthen vessel; split, rent; a crack, a crevice; an aperture; a cleft. 孔鏬 Kh'ung hëa a cleft; an opening. Hëa keĭh 鏬隙 a crevice, an aperture.

HËĂ.

匣 A press or wooden case; a chest, box, or trunk; a case of wood or paste board. Also read Këă, in the same sense. 箱匣 Sëang hëă, a chest or trunk. 小匣 Seaou hëă, small box, provided it be square; round ones are called 盒 Hŏ. 粧匣 Chwang hëă, a lady's dressing box. 書匣 Shoo hëă, a book case, a portable cover made either of wood or paste-board. 墨匣 Meh hëă, a case for ink. 拜帖匣 Pae t'ëĕ hëă, a case to contain visiting cards.

Hëă këen wei tăng 匣劍圍燈 encloses a sword and surrounds a lantern—expresses an acute and luminous mind being possessed by a person of no great show.

篋 A particular kind of bamboo.

呷 To inhale, to swallow, to gulp. 吸呷 Heĭh hëă, or 喤呷 Hwang hëă, the sound of many person's voices, clamour. 嗡呷萃蔡 Heĭh hëă tsuy ts'ae, the appearance of garments tucked up. 你趁熱呷一啖茶 Ne ch'in jĕ hëă yĭh t'an ch'a, do you avail yourself of its being hot, and take a draught of tea.

柙 匣 A kind of cage in which to confine a young tiger. The name of a wood. A scabbard.

狎 Joy; delight.

欱 Hëă hëă 欱欱 breathing through the nose.

烠 Appearance of fire; to dry with fire.

狎 **狹** Accustomed to, familiar with; to approach near to; to change; to slight; to make light of; to despise; to contemn. 髯狎 Jen hëă, a tribe of people said to be very hairy and frightful.

Hëă urh king che 狎而敬之 approach near (to good men) and respect them. 狎忽 Hëă hwŭh, to be familiar with and despise. 狎匿 Hëă nĕih, close attachment to, for sinister purposes. 狎侮 Hëă woo, or 輕狎 Kh'ing hëă, to treat with irreverence, disrespect, or contempt; to profane; to desecrate.

裨 A particular part of dress or short garments.

詴 Loquacity; having much to say; the sound or noise of talking.

鞈 Hëă tëĕ 鞈鞢 flowers arranged, or appearing in order.

鮜 Name of a fish. 鮜鰈 Hëă-shă, numerous and arranged in order, as if for ornament like the scales of fish.

浹 Hëĕ tëĕ 浹渫 the cold striking one.

厌 Crouching under a precipice, or in a cave; meanly lodged.

峽 A name applied to several mountains in China, which join at top, and form an immense cavern below, where the light of the sun at noon does not enter. The name of a district.

Hëă kh'ow 峽口 name of a place in the province of Canton, where the opposite hills seem to make an arch over the river.

陜 **狹** **陿** Narrow; strait; confined passage by land or by water. To be distinguished from 陝 Shen, the name of a Province. 隘狹 Ngeh hëă, a strait dangerous passage amongst valley and mountain streams. 尋狹 Ts'in hëă, the name of a place.

Hëă urh ch'ang 狹而長 narrow and long;—applied to boats. 狹隘 Hëă yĭh, a narrow pass.

硤 Hëă shĭh 硤石 name of a place on the river 淮 Hwae; also the name of a Hëen and of a Chow district.

綊 Hëĕ or Hëă Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

鼾 鼾 Hëă how 鼾鼾 breathing though the nose; snoring.

狹 Confined on each side; narrow; strait.

齕 Crooked; distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

哈 Hëă or Ŭ, appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Sa, Hŏ or Tă, to suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hëà, a Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.) Much used in Tartar Orthography, and pronounced Hă, with a guttural sound.

Hă-mi 哈密 Lat. N. 43° W. of Peking 22°.

洽 To harmonize with; to combine or blend with; to instil gradually into the mind; to instil as if soaked or steeped in water; to extend; to pervade every part; saturated. 溥洽 P'oo hëă, to diffuse or extend to every place. 相洽 Sëang hëă or 和洽 Ho hëă, agreeing or harmonizing, applied to the tempers and dispositions of two persons. 融洽 Yung hëă, to unite or blend together.

Hëă yu min sin 洽于民心 to instil into the minds of the people. 洽心 Hëă sin, of one mind; intimate friends.

欿 To draw into; to imbibe; to sup with the mouth; to receive as the sea does the rivers which run into it; to unite.

炤 The appearance of fire.

柙 Hëă. Hŏ or Këĕ, a scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

玲 An ornamented vessel. Read Yă, to open and shut a door.

祫 A certain sacrifice to the manes of ancestors, which unites the near and the more distant; to collect or unite together the various provisions used in the sacrifice.

痞 Hëă, Kŏ or Tŏ, a fat appearance; a disease which induces cold or shivering.

霑 Soaked as with rain; saturated.

鮯 Hëă, or Kŏ, name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

勘 To employ strength; exertion; effort.

嗐 Hëă, or Hae. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound.

搳 To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

榼 A something with which to support any thing which is bent by force; that which keeps it in its position; that which adjusts a bow or puts it in form; a cross-bow.

瞎 The eye injured. Blind, used to denote ignorance of letters and intellectual darkness.

Hëă yĭh mŭh, 瞎一目 blind of one eye. 瞎二目 Hëă lëang mŭh, blind of both eyes. 瞎眼人 Hëă yen jin, a blind man. Also called 瞎子 Hëă-tsze.

繕 To bind round, or tie up a thing.

轄 鎋 The noise of a wheeled carriage; a certain iron fastening at the end of the axle tree to prevent the carriage being injured, hence the idea of regulating and governing. The name of a star. Read Hŏ, the appearance of turning and shaking; to drag or draw to. 管轄 Kwan hëă, to regulate; to control. 統轄 T'ung hëă, general command or control. 桎轄 Chĭh hëă, the iron pin which keeps the wheel of a carriage on; a moral regulator of the wheels of society—the public morals. A sage; a moralist.

饎 Filled; stuffed; satiated.

鶡 Hëă ngŏ 鶡鶡 name of a certain bird. Also read Hŏ.

劼 Hëă or Keĭh. Endeavour, effort, firm, determined. 汝劼毖殷獻臣 ju keĭh pe Yin hëen chin, 'you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin,' to avoid intoxication,

黠 Hëă, or Këĕ. 黠堅 Hëă këen, black; dark, injurious, crafty, wily.

齕 The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

圜 Hëă, or Këă. The cry of a camel. 牛之聲曰牟駝之鳴曰圜 New che shing yuĕ mow; t'o che ming yuĕ hëă, the lowing of a cow is called Mow, the cry of a camel is called Hëă.

勖 Diligent exertion. 勖勖用力聲 Hëă hëă yung leĭh shing, Hëă hëă, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. 力作勖勖 Leĭh tsŏ hëă hëă, doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, diligent.

瞎 Blind.

髧髫 A bald appearance; bald.

閃 To look a squint.

牽 Name of a star.

璋 A certain valuable stone.

HEAE.

胲骸骇 The bones of the leg; the bones; the junction of the bones; the members or parts of the body; the body including all its parts is expressed by 百骸 Peh heae, the hundred members. 六骸 Lŭh heae, the six divisions; the four extremities, the head, and the trunk.

絯 To bind about; to hang or to suspend from.

駭 Suddenly alarmed; agitated, surprized; dispersed, scattered. Name of a river; a man's name. Used for sounding an alarm with a drum. 色駭 Seh heae, looked alarmed; surprized or agitated by a change of countenance. 驚駭 King heae, alarmed, frightened, astonished. Heae e 駭異 to be surprized; to consider strange. 駭愕 Heae ngŏ, amazed, struck with surprize, astonishment. 駭形 Heae hing, the appearance of fright or alarm. 駭動 Heae tung, shook with alarm.

嗄 Yae heae 喝嗄, indistinct or stifled articulation.

揳 To take hold of; to grasp, to seize.

械 Wooden manacles or stocks to prevent a person walking; a general term for weapons offensive and defensive, those which contain something are called 器 Kĭ'e. The lance, spear, bow, arrow, and so on, are called Heae. Any craft, art, or clandestine scheme, is called 機械 Ke heae, which

also denotes an ingenious contrivance. 兵械 Ping heae, military weapons.

Heae tow 械鬬 to fight with weapons, and so on.

駭 To sound an alarm with a drum; to make a thundering noise; to rouse the attention of an army; to awaken the regards of the world, as Sages do. To strike as by thunder or an earthquake.

僻 Keae tae 僻儦 Bold, violent, assuming.

嘒 The sound or voice of anger. Same as 謑 He.

檞 A certain tree, the leaf of which is eaten with areca nut; it has a certain flavor that unites with the areca nut.

嶰 A small hill separated from a larger one; a valley. To separate.

澥 A stream that cuts off, or separates. 渤澥 Pŏ heae, a sea. 瀏澥 Leaou heae, a small stream.

獬 Heae or 獬豸 Heae ch'ae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Ch'ae.

Heae ch'ae kwan 獬豸冠 an executioner's cap. Read Keae, strong, violent, domineering appearance.

曖 Idle, remiss, lazy. The dictionaries all read Keae.

Heae t'ae 曖怠 negligent; sluggish.

蟹 蠏 蟹 Name of a shell fish, which walks sideways. Heae or 螃蟹 P'ang-heae, the crab; so called from its sideward motion. 水蟹 Shwuy heae, the young crab. 膏蟹 Kaou heae, an old crab.

邂 Heae-how 邂逅 to meet without previous appointment; accidentally; fortuitously; pleased, gratified.

Heae how seang yu 邂逅相遇 to meet accidentally.

蟹 A particular part of the harness for drawing with.

浩 Wind and rain together, and for a continuance. Read Keae, water flowing in numerous streams.

諧 To pair with; to plough together; to accord; to harmonize; general or mutual consent; harmony; peace. To agree about a price. Name of an ancient book; name of a bird.

Heae ho 諧和 general agreement; harmony; concord, as between husband and wife. 諧聲 Heae shing, harmony of sound in music.

鞜 To ascend a carriage.

騞 A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.

鞜 Certain shoes.

鞋 Leather shoes; shoes of any kind

Heae keuen 鞋券 a last consisting of several pieces on which the Chinese make their shoes. 鞋頭 Heae t'ow, the toe of a shoes.

鮭 The name of a fish. 鮭蠪 Heae lung, name of a divinity. Read Kwei, a surname.

㥄 Hae heae 㥄慣 disquietude of mind.

膝 鱢 Flesh; meat prepared in a certain way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.

鞵 Shoes; leather shoes.

鼜 Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.

儠 Noble; generous; disinterested.

Heae ko 儠㥄 bold, daring.

慥 Thoughtful and calculating.

懇 Concerned in mind; the heart upset; rash, daring.

瀣 Hang-heae 沆瀣 sea air or vapour; dewy vapours; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hwuy, and Hae.

讙 To exhort; to warm; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.

鱸 The name of a fish.

薤 A certain vegetable of the leek species, and which prevents sleep. A kind of mat.

妢 Dislikes; jealousies; envy. 苛妢 Ho heae, petty jealousies.

忿 Suddenly; with alacrity; cheerfully.

祄 Assistance, as that of divine beings.

衿 Fillet or selvage that binds any part of a garment, as about the neck or the knee. Large long garments that hang down over the knees, as a petticoat.

訐 To say what is good. A man's name.

閈 A leaf of a folding door.

骸 Heae or Keae. 髑骸 Mŏ-heae, small bones; bony. One says, firm, strong.

HËANG.

向 From *Mëen*, a cave or hut, and *Kh'ow*, a mouth or opening. A medium of communication for the air, hence from mouth. A window opening towards the north; the face directed towards; opposite to; directed to an object; an object of thought or study; time which contains events to which the mind can be directed; time past; heretofore. The points of the compass. The name of a place, of a city, of a country. A surname. 塞向墐戶 Seh hëang kin hoo, stop up the window, and daub up the door with mud. 坐北向南 Tso peh hëang nan, 'sitting to the north, and directed to, or facing the south,' said of houses which front the south. 相向 Sëang hëang, opposite to, or fronting each other. 終向 Chung hëang, the final object. 定個向頭 Ting ko hëang t'ow, to fix an object; or a point of the compass. 二十四向 Urh shĭh sze hëang, twenty four points of the compass. 心向上 Sin hëang shang, the heart directed upwards. 心不向 Sin pŭh hëang, the mind or heart does not apply itself. 葵心向日 Kh'wei sin hëang jĭh, 'the heart of the sun-flower turns to the sun;' to devote to another person a pure heart. 一向 Yĭh hëang, or 向來 Hëang lae, heretofore; a while past.

Hëang ts'ëen kh'eu, 向前去 to advance forward. 向日葵 Hëang jĭh kh'wei, the sun-flower. 向年 Hëang nëen, former years. 向他說 Hëang t'a shwŏ, said to him. 向先 Hëang sëen, before; recently.

姁 A woman's name.

㟁 A window towards the north.

珣 瑯 A certain valuable stone.

絢 A species of fine silk.

餉 To take food and go forth to the field to labour; the provisions of husbandmen; the food of the army; the duties paid to government, implying that they are for the support of the army. 上餉 Shang hëang or 納餉 Nă hëang, to pay

duties. 出口餉銀 Ch'ŭh kh'ow hëang yin, export duties. 進口餉銀 Tsin kh'ow hëang yin, expresses imports. 仇餉 Ch'ow hëang, a name given to a prince who murdered certain husbandmen in order to obtain their provisions.

Hëang hëang 餉項 or 餉銀 Hëang yin, duties; sums paid to government on export and import goods. 餉當 Hëang tang, a licensed pawn-broker; one who pays to government for the privilege.

享 亨 亯 From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated, and 曰 Yuĕ, to say. To offer up with suitable expressions; to offer to a superior; to sacrifice. To receive the odour of incense. To enjoy. 孝享 Heaou hëang, offerings of filial piety, at the tombs or temples of deceased relatives.

Hëang fŭh 享福 to enjoy happiness. 享國 Hëang kwŏ, to reign. 享壽 Hëang show, to enjoy long life. 享用 Hëang yung, to enjoy the use of. 享宴 Hëang yen, Hëang is merely an entertainment laid out in token of respect, without partaking of it; Yen, denotes a feast, not in appearance, but in reality.

鄉 Hëang, denotes directed towards; the place towards which many persons turn. Twelve thousand five hundred families make a Hëang, a village. Used to denote sound; noise. To turn towards; two flights of steps; windows opposite to each other. Five houses make 鄰 Lin, a neighbourhood; five Lin make 里 Le, a lane; five Le make 族 Tsŭh, a clan; five Tsŭh make 黨 Tang; five Tang make 州 Chow, and five Chow make 鄉 Hëang. Time past. A surname.

Hëang jih 鄉日 former days. 鄉老 Hëang kaou, the old man of a village, who is allowed the precedence of the rich and titled. A rustic. 鄉評 Hëang p'ing, the criticisms of the village; the opinions of the neighbourhood respecting what one does. 鄉紳 Hëang shin, country gentlemen who have attained the degree called Keujin. 鄉村 Hëang ts'un, a village. 鄉黨 Hëang tang, parties or associations in villages. 鄉愿 Hëang yuen, a hypocrite. 鄉愿德之賊也 Hëang yuen teh che tseh yay, a hypocrite is the thief of virtue.

鄉 For a short space of time, not of long duration.

嚮 Over against; towards. The same as 向 Hëang. See above. 五福曰嚮 Woo fŭh yuĕ hëang, 'of the five blessings it is said Hëang,' i.e. press forward to them. The five are, long life, riches, peace, the love of virtue, contentment with one's fate.

Hëang pei 嚮背 toward the back, backwards. 嚮明而治 Hëang ming urh che, to rule in the full blaze of day. Said of the sages, who do not affect the works of darkness.

薌 } Steam arising from heated grain. Smell or fragrance. Name of a place. Used to denote sound.
香

蠁 } Name of an insect of the silk worm species.
蜩

響 } Sound; to respond; language inelegant, or vicious; of short duration.
鄉

膷 A kind of beef soup.

闞 The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it. A kind of window.

響 } Sound; noise; clamour; a floating sound. 響應 Hëang ying, to answer; to respond. 方響 Fang hëang, a certain instrument of music.
音

饗 To entertain or give a banquet to a guest. The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Hëang sze 饗祀 to sacrifice. 尚饗 Shang hëang, are the two closing words usual in written prayers which accompany sacrifices, and imply a request that the gods or spirits would come and partake.

香 Fragrant; odoriferous, as plants; fragrant incense; fragrant wood; effluvia contained in the air or caused by the wind. Name of a plant, and of a wine; of a hill, of a river, and of a man. Name of a pavilion. 麝香 Shay-hëang, musk.

Hëang ngan 香案 a table with incense; an altar, whether before an idol, or when doing homage to the Emperor, or any document received from him. 香山縣 Hëang-shan-hëen, the district on which Macao is situated. The principal town is about half way from Canton to Macao. The Magistrate of that district. 行香 Hing

hëang, to burn incense, or perform worship. 香菇 Hëang koo, the champignon. 香老 Hëang laou, the priest of a temple who offers incense. 香爐 Hëang loo, a censer. 香木 Hëang mŭh, odoriferous woods, in Chinese Botany, include cloves, camphor, and myrrh. 香囊 Hëang nang, a little bag containing something fragrant to hang about one's person. 香花菜 Hëang hwa ts'ae, a species of pulegium, Penny-royal. 香烟 Hëang yen, the smoke of incense.

痟 A disease of the breath.

麝 Shay-hëang 麝麝 the musk; the navel of an animal.

倖 Yung hëang 傭倖 unsubmissive, unsubdued.

桻 A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

猙 Yung hëang 擁猙 a dog dragged unwillingly.

䜌 A certain leguminous plant.

蹌 Hëang shwang 蹌躞 to stand erect, to make no progress.

轄 To strike; to knock.

降 夅 Ancient pronunciation (and generally) *Këang*. To descend; to come down from a higher place; to condescend; to fall; to submit; to cause to come down or submit.

Këang chĭh 降職 to put down to a lower situation or rank. 降旨 Hëang che, to send down an imperial order. 降婁 Këang low, a certain star. 降一品 Këang yĭh p'in, or 降一級 Këang yĭh keĭh, to degrade to a lower place one step. 降心 Hëang sin, to submit one's mind to. 降生 Këang săng, to condescend to be born into the world. 降格相從 Këang kĭh sëang ts'ung, to yield or give way to other persons.

項 The back part of the head or neck, that which rests on the pillow; the strings which tie a cap behind. Name of a state; a surname. Large; great. A word in frequent use denoting kind, sort, species; item; thing. 各項生理 Kŏ hëang săng le, all sorts of trade. 一項 Yĭh hëang, one item. 餉項 Hëang hëang, duties. Hëang hëa we ts'ing 項下未清 one item not cleared off.

傾 Appearance of much strength.

頄 To bear burdens; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shantung and Chĕ-këang, expressed by Hëang.

蓇 Name of a plant.

巷 A public path; a lane; a street. 僻巷 P'e hëang, a bye lane. 永巷 Yung hëang, a kind of piazza in a palace, or a place of confinement for the ladies of the palace. *Yung-hëang* is also a designation of the Emperor and of kings. 街 Keae, denotes a straight street; 巷 Hëang, a crooked or winding one.

Hëang pĭh 巷伯 an eunuch.

閭 Prepared; a kind of path or road.

疣 Swelling; swelled.

HEAOU.

爻 To lay across; to blend; to imitate; to comply with the wishes of another person; meritorious. Certain of the symbols or species of things called 卦 Kwa, motion. 六爻 Lŭh heaou, expresses certain of the Kwa and certain numbers.

孝 Heaou or Keaou. To imitate; to accord with precedent.

孝 Duty and obedience to one's parents; filial piety, duty to superiors. Some writers make it include every virtue. It is placed at the head of all moral excellence; and lewdness at the head of every vice. Heaou hing 孝行 dutiful conduct. 孝敬 Heaou king, dutiful and respectful. 孝經 Heaou king, name of a book, well-known in China. 孝父母 Heaou foo moo, to perform one's duty to father and mother. 孝順 Heaou shun, dutiful and submissive. 孝弟 Heaou te, duty to one's parents, and to one's elder brother. 孝子 Heaou tsze, a dutiful son. 孝心 Heaou sin, a dutiful mind.

恔 Celerity; cheerfulness.

校 A certain beam in the roof of a house.

砎 Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

佼 Read Keaou. Good; excellent; beautiful. A sur-

name To blend. 月出皎兮佼人僚兮 Yuĕ ch'ŭh keaou he, keaou jin leaou he, when the pale moon goes forth —how fine the appearance of a beautiful woman. In this quotation, some write the word 姣 Keaou. In some parts of the country. 凡好謂之佼 Fan haou wei che keaou, whatever is good is called Keaou. Occurs in the sense of 健 K'ĕen and of 郊 Keaou. 刑體佼好 Hing t'e keaou haou, a good figure.

効 To apply one's strength to, in obedience to some order, or in imitation of some pattern; aim at, or wish to effect some work. The proofs of having exerted strength; the effect produced by meritorious service. 情願効力 Ts'ing yuen heaou leĭh, voluntarily exerting one's strength in the service of another, which is also expressed by 効勞 Heaou laou. 報効 Paou heaou, to serve as a recompense for some favor received.

Heaou fă 効法 to act agreeably to some rule. 効力 Heaou leĭh, to exert one's strength in compliance with the wish of a superior. 効驗 Heaou yen, proofs of some cause existing; effects.

This character is properly written 效 Heaou, though having been handed down erroneously, and used for a long time, it is now common in the above form.

姣 Read Keaou, a beautiful woman; artful. Read Heaou, lewd; dissolute. A surname.

姣

恔 A blending of hearts; hilarity; cheerfulness; cleverness. Read Keaou, in much the same sense.

效 Like; to learn of; to imitate; effort, exertion; merit; effects, results, to offer up to, to advance. To be efficacious, applied to medicines. 神效 Shin heaou, divinely efficacious.

Heaou fă 效法 to imitate ancient examples. 效顰 Heaou pin, an ugly woman affecting the little contractions of the features which add grace to a pretty woman. 效尤 Heaou yew, to imitate and exceed the original in a bad sense.

傚 To imitate; to make something a law, or rule. 傚傚 Fang heaou. 傚法 Heaou fă, and 則傚 Tseh heaou, to conform to some rule.

此物係傚那個樣子做的 Ts'ze wŭh he heaou na ko yang tsze tso teïh, this is made according to that pattern. 功傚 Kung heaou, meritorious service.

Heaou laou 傚勞 to labour or exert one's self agreeably to the wish of others. 傚驗 Heaou yen, effect, or consequence.

校 The stem or handle of a certain vessel; the foot of a vase; the cross bar which serves as a foot to a certain stand. Read Keaou, to confine within wooden bars. A kind of public school; to compare; to examine.

洨 Name of a river.

絞 Variegated with black and yellow; a kind of a sash or bandage. Read To, to bind; to tie or twist; to strangle.

肴 To taste provisions of any kind except rice; provisions taken to the field, or on a rambling excursion.

哨 Sound; noise.

崤 The name of a hill, and of a river.

憢 Timid; fearful.

淆 The name of a river. Confused; mixed.

Heaou hwăn 淆混 or reversed, Hwăn heaou, thick muddy water.

殽 Mixed, blended, confused. To mix metals; pulse, employed as food; victims; flesh and bones. The name of a place. Occurs in the sense of 效 Heaou.

Heaou lëĕ 殽列 separated; arranged. 殽 Heaou, expresses a certain vessel filled with flesh in temples. 核 Heh, are the fruits which fill another vessel. 殽核 Heaou heh, every species of food with the exception of grain.

藔 茭 A certain plant the juice of which quenches thirst.

誚 訟 Rude speech; disrespectful language.

郩 Name of a city. Name of a hill. Read Ngaou, the name of a city.

餚 Food; provisions. 餚饌 Heaou chan, provisions, victuals.

傲 Heaou heaou 傲傲 large appearance.

嗥 Calling out; a loud cry; the roar of wild animals; the voice of anger or rage. 咆嗥 P'aou heaou, the cry of enraged tigers or leopards. The cry of an alarmed swine.

Heaou chuen 嗥喘 to pant and breathe as in asthma.

孷 Vapour, steam or smoke ascending.

猇 A dog or pig in a fright.

瘮 Heaou ping 瘮病 or 瘮瘮 Heaou heaou, a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled.

磽 Heaou lŭh 磽磟 hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.

豪 A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.

麚 A certain animal omenous of good.

僥 False; not genuine. Read Keaou. 僥倖 Keaou hing, unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Read Yaou, 僬僥 Ts'eaou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners situated on the South-east They are said to be but three cubits high.

嘵 Fear, apprehension. The uninterrupted tone of grief.

Heaou heaou che pëen 嘵嘵致辨 a clamorous debating in vindication of one's self.

憢 Fear; apprehension.

曉 Light, clear. The morning; intelligent, knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated; fully promulged as in government proclamations.

Heaou che 曉之 to illustrate it. 曉鐘 Heaou chung, the morning bell. 曉諭 Heaou yü, a clear, perspicuous proclamation, or other official notification.

皦 White; clear; bright.

驍 Heaou or Keaou A gentle good horse; skilful performance of a certain game, which consists in throwing a reed into a narrow mouthed vessel, and catching it again with the hand as it starts out.

Heaou kh'e keaou 驍騎校 a certain military officer.

烋 P'aou heaou 咆烋 violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

嗷 The vulgar form of 烋 Heaou, elegant, harmonious, good.

嗃 To call to; the sound of a pipe or reed. 嗃謷 Heaou-yu, to call out aloud; clamour. Also read Hŏ, 嗃嗃 Hŏ hŏ, stern, severe, cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some say, sound or noise. One says, joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

獋 A tall strong dog.

髇 Whistling sound of a thing passing rapidly.

獢 A short nosed dog.

驕 Same as the preceding. Read Keaou, proud.

枵 Hollow root of a tree; hollow; empty. Name of a star; any thing hungry, famished or empty; a hungry person 元枵 Yuen heaou, name of a star; to regulate; to adjust.

Heaou fŭh jin 枵腹人 a man with an empty belly—an unfurnished mind; an ignorant person.

鴞 Name of a bird which has a hoarse or disagreeable note; a bird whose flesh is not fit to eat; of another species soup is made. Name of a brute animal.

唬 Hea, haou, or Heaou the cry or roar of a tiger; to intimidate.

嫉 A clever artful woman; a woman of an intelligent mind.

嘐 Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Keaou, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking without any reality. Paou paou, sound, noise.

Heaou chaou 嘐啁 many words; verbose. Read Mew, syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kh'wang chay che wang yen yay, the irregular confused talk of a madman. 狂者其志嘐嘐然 Kh'wang chay kh'e che heaou heaou jen, a madman's ideas and language are inflated and extravagant.

嚣 From four mouths and head. The breath or voice ascending above the head. To make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place. See under Ngaou.

獟 A yellow coloured dog.

皜 White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read Hing,

white. Read Peh, to strike. Heaou fan 皛飯 a set out of food in which 白 Peh, white, applied to dishes occurs thrice.

HËĚ.

叶 To accord with; to unite; to rhyme with; applied to sounds.

Hëě yun 叶韻 two syllables that rhyme. 三多叶吉 San to hëě keĭh, I wish you an union and an abundance of the three blessings, viz. 福壽子男 Fŭh, show, tsze nan, happiness, long life, and male children.

劦 United strength or effort; urgent. Read Lëě, unwearied, ceaseless effort. 三力相從劦之義也 San leĭh sëang ts'ung hëě che e yay, three strengths united, gives the sense of Hëě.

恊 Union of thought; harmony of sentiment.

協 To take or lift up; to put; to drag. A man's name.

協 叶 Agreement; concord; union; harmony; pervailing amongst many; to yield cordially. 同心協力 T'ung sin hëě leĭh, with one heart and united strength. 同寅協恭 T'ung yin hëě kung, same reverence and united respect; i. e. mutual respect, cherished by prince and ministers; superiors and inferiors. 下民祇協 Hëa min kh'e hëě, the people respectful and cordially submissive. 將他騰挪出來協理事務 Tsëang t'a tăng no ch'ŭh lae, hëě le sze woo, take and bring him forward to join in the management of business. The title of a military officer of the 2nd or 3rd ranks; the place of his command precedes this title, as 廣協 Kwang hëě; the Hëě of Kwang chow foo.

Hëě chin 協鎮 title of a military officer, entrusted with the command of a garrison, and the defence of a district. 協領 Hëě ling, a sort of Major general in the army. 協和萬邦 Hëě ho wan pang, unite in harmony all nations. 協辦大學士 Hëě pan ta hëŏ sze, title of the fifth and sixth ministers of state in China.

嗋 To inspire, and to close the mouth.

增 A bank or dam raised to obstruct water.

脇 脅 The sides of an animal body; the ribs; the parts below the arms. The front, middle and hinder parts of a victim To receive or gather together; to reprimand. 迫脅 Peh hëĕ, to intimidate by strength and force.

Hëĕ k'eu 脅驅 a certain stop for a carriage. 脅盾 Hëĕ tun, a kind of shield. 脅左脅右 Hëĕ tso hëĕ yew, the left and right sides.

愒 恊 Fear, apprehension, to cause fear; to intimidate by a display of power.

潛 Appearance of water flowing.

熸 Vapour, smoke or fumes from heat ascending with rapid force.

浹 Hëĕ hëĕ 渫浹 the cold striking one.

Hëĕ hëă 浹洽 blending together as a freezing mixture.

俠 Generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. 豪俠 Haou hëĕ, wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. 平生有俠氣 P'ing săng yew hëĕ kh'e, through life possessed a generous, disinterested spirit. 任俠 Jin hëĕ, a generous confidence and disinterested, undaunted friendship (Woo-chay-yün-foo). Used for 挾 Këă, to take under the arm. Also read Këă, in the sense of 夾 Këă, by the side. Commonly, but erroneously written thus 俠.

Hëĕ lëĕ 俠烈 disinterested and ardent mind. 禮義俠烈之人 Le e hëĕ lëĕ che jin, a man of ardent and disinterested mind, studious of moral propriety and justice. 俠胆 Hëĕ tan, the courage of a great man.

挾 To take hold of; to assume or take upon one's self; to support; to carry with one, as under the arm; to store up or lay by; to conceal; to cherish; to protect; to assemble or gather together. To break or destroy. Read Tsëĕ, to extend to; to pervade.

Hëĕ che yew keu 挾持有具 to have ability to undertake any task. 挾貴 Hëĕ kwei, to assume on account of one's rank. 挾弓 Hëĕ kung, to take up or carry a bow. 挾書 Hëĕ shoo, to conceal books, a crime, which was by the

law of the Tsin dynasty, to be punished by destruction of the whole kindred. 挾取 Hëĕ ts'eu, to nip or squeeze, to extort. 挾 Hëĕ, to assume. 欺 Kh'e, to insult.

秸 Hëĕ or Këĕ. A sheaf of grain.

歇 To desist; to stop; to rest awhile; to terminate. 安歇 Ngan hëĕ, rest; composure. Hëĕ choo 歇住 to make a temporary stop; to stay; to desist. 歇至 Hëĕ che, a stoppage of the pulse which precedes death. 歇欻 Hëĕ hwŭh, deep, profound, gloomy, sombre appearance. 歇一歇 Hëĕ yĭh hëĕ, to stop or rest a little. 歇工 Hëĕ kung, to stop work. 歇業 Hëĕ nëĕ, to stop business; a delicate expression for failure or bankruptcy. 歇手 Hëĕ show, to desist from acting or working. 歇息 Hëĕ seĭh, to desist for a time, to rest a while.

蝎 An insect with a sting.

猲 獡 A dog with a short snout. Fear; to terrify; to intimidate. Read Këă, in the same sense; also denoting fierce. Read Heae, a dog stinking.

觸 觵 Hëĕ hwang 觸艎 a large boat or ship.

蝎 Hëĕ, or Hŏ, an insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

髑 Hëĕ or Hŏ 髑骼 Hëĕ kwŭh, the bone of the shoulder.

翎 Hëĕ-hang 翎翎 flying up and down.

頁 The head of a human body; a head; a numeral of bundles of paper, and of books. 紙一頁 Che yĭh hëĕ a bundle of paper. 書幾頁 Shoo ke hëĕ, several cases of books.

頓 Hĭh-hëĕ 肸頓 name of a state.

頡 Straight up. A man's name, who, in ancient times, framed the written character. Read Këĕ, a certain kind of carriage or part of a carriage. To take away by force; to plunder. Hëĕ fei 頡飛 to fly straight up. 頡滑 Hëĕ hwă, slippery; deceitful; artful.

頡 A certain kind of silk. By K'ang-he, read Sew and Sung.

絜 To measure; to restrict, to bind and ascertain the quantity. The name of a river: one of nine. Read Këĕ, clear; pure.

瞜 Mëĕ-hëĕ 瞜瞜 a red appearance of the eyes.

揳 To restrict, to measure or ascertain the quantity. Read Këă, to grasp; to strike. Read Sëĕ, distorted; to close or stop up; to brush away and exterminate.

褉 A certain part of dress, short garments.

鰔 By K'ang-he read Ngeh. Name of a fish.

HËEN.

臽 Represents a man standing on the top of a mortar; a small pit; a pit such as is dug to take or ensnare tigers by. To fall into a pit; to cause to fall. Also read Kan.

狶 The noise made by a dog.

䀮 A deep sunken eye. Read Këă, in a similar sense.

碢 Name of a stone. Read Kan, rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

胎 To eat flesh without being satiated; still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, thoroughly boiled or matured.

陷 **陷** To fall down; to descend into; to fall into a pit; to ruin or to be ruined; to fall down as a wall. To sink, either a neuter or an active verb; to sink or involve a person in some calamity.

Hëen hae 陷害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief. 陷坑 Hëen kh'ang, to fall into a pit or snare; to fall into depraved, vicious practices, which sink or lower the rational nature of man. 陷溺 Hëen neïh, to sink, literally or figuratively, to sink in vice and ruin. 陷井 Hëen tsing, to fall into a well.

鎔 The ring of a wheel; a ring; used to express sinking down. Read Kan, a kind of censer or stove.

餡 **餡** All kinds of pastry made like little pies; cakes of rice or flour, indented and filled with tasty things.

鮚 The name of a fish; vulgarly called the mother of all fish. Also read Këen. and Taou.

齮 To express anger with the teeth; to gnash the teeth.

見 Read Këen, to look; to see. A cloth cover for a coffin; mixed. Read Hëen, to be seen; to discover; to view; to expose; to manifest; manifestly; to recommend to notice. The morning of the day.

Hëen tsae 現在 now existing; now; about this time. Commonly written 現 Hëen, in this sense.

俔 Hëen or Këen. Like; to be compared to. 俔天之妹 Hëen t'ëen che mei, like a celestial woman for eminent virtues. 俔間 Hëen hëen, a kind of spy sent amongst the enemy. In some works, the same is expressed by 諜 Tëë; and in the style of the present day, by 細作 Se tsŏ. It also denotes a vane or weather-cock. Occurs in the sense of 睍 Hëen, to look. 伈伈俔俔 Sin sin hëen hëen. To look about under apprehension.

Hëen kin che se tsŏ 俔今之細作 Hëen, is the modern *Se-tsŏ* or spy.

峴 Mud; mire; a large bank or dike.

娊 A woman's name.

峴 Name of a hill; a small but dangerous hill. A mountain level at the top. 大峴 Ta hëen, the name of a hill.

晛 The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nëen, the light of the sun; bright; splendid.

現 The splendour of a precious stone; manifestation; to manifest; manifest at this time; as now appears.

Hëen ts'ëen 現前 or 現目 Hëen mŭh, or 現在 Hëen tsae, all express now manifested; as now; appearing; existing at this time. The last example is most frequent. 現在佛 Hëen tsae fŭh, that person of Buddha who now reigns over the world; viz. *Meleh* Fŭh. 現銀 Hëen yin, ready money. Its opposite is 賒賬 Shay chang, on credit.

睍 The eyes starting out. A man's name, small eyes.

Hëen hëen 睍睍 to look furtively, as when afraid. 睍睆 Hëen hwan, good-looking; pretty; handsome.

粯 The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

莧 Hëen ts'ae 莧菜 a certain vegetable with a reddish stalk. Read Han or Hwan, a laughing appearance; a wild sheep or goat with a small horn.

蜆 Name of a certain insect; name of a lake.

誸 Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

鋧 A small spear-like weapon; a board carried in the hand. 銑鋧 Sëen hëen, a small chisel for cutting with.

隕 The name of a certain barrier or limit.

閒 Repose; leisure; not pressingly occupied; people who live retired, not in the government; sometimes used in a bad sense for idle, sauntering; soft, low voice in conversation. A crevice or opening; near to Read Kh'ëen, a crevice; a space between, said of place or time; to make a space or interval; to bear with; to diminish; noise of a carriage. Name of a bow; of a place, and of a man. To punish by military force; to subdue; to spy; to separate by slander. See Kh'ëen. 清閒 Ts'ing hëen, pure leisure; having nothing to do; or careless and unwilling to do any thing. 得閒 Teh hëen, to be at leisure. 不得閒 Pŭh teh hëen, not at leisure.

Hëen hwa 閒話 trifling chit-chat. 閒暇 Hëen hëa, at leisure. 閒漢 Hëen han or 閒手 Hëen show, an idle fellow. 閒人免進 Hëen jin mëen tsin, loungers are not permitted to enter. 閒居之士 Hëen keu che sze, a scholar who resides in retirement, unoccupied with public business. 閒事 Hëen sze, private affairs that do not call for general interference; trifling affairs. 閒情 Hëen ts'ing, a soft gentle disposition.

僩 A martial, formidable, commanding appearance.

嫺 Hëen, or 嫺雅 Hëen ya, elegant, accustomed to.

憪 The heart expanded. Large; free; liberal, easy appearance, pleased, tranquil.

Hëen jen 憪然 pleased, tranquil—the heart enlarged, or the mind divided; hence it also denotes being roused by the errors or vices of others; in this sense used for the following.

搦 Acting with ardour and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle.

Hëen jen 搦然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

瘨 Disease, a disease of children which throws them into fits; the falling sickness; vulgarly called 發羊吊 Fă-yang-teaou. The person falls down suddenly, rolls the eyes, gapes, clenches the hands, works with the feet, foams at the mouth, and after a while revives. To be swelled out.

獧 A division amongst dogs. Dogs fighting; the noise made by dogs fighting; fierce, impetuous.

瞤 A child in a convulsion, in which much of the white of the eye is discovered; looking up as to the sun and exposing the white of the eye. A horse that shows the white of its eye. To look.

閑 From *door* and a *wooden* bar; something that opposes entrance or progress, a barrier; a fence; a fold or place to feed horses in; to fend off; to establish rules or laws against; to guard against; to defend; to protect. Large or great; to be accustomed to; having seen much. Used to denote at leisure; easy; familiar; negligent; idle, to screen. 防閑 Fang hëen, to guard against. 馬閑 Ma hëen, a place to breed horses; one Hëen contains 216 horses.

Hëen hëen 閑閑 appearance of men and women coming and going; moving; agitated. 閑戶 Hëen hoo, or 閑門 Hëen mun, a door where any lounger may enter; this use of the word is improper.

欄 The name of a wood.

殫 } Fits, convulsions or falling sickness to which children are subject; they call it a kind of madness.

鵰 } A certain bird in form resembling a wild fowl, its tail is three or four cubits long.

嗛 The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal. Having something contained in the mouth. Read Kh'ëen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of 歉 Kh'ëen, what is inadequate; a deficiency, a failure. 嗛嗛之德 Hëen hëen che teh, a very small degree of of virtue. 鳥嗛肉蜚其上 Neaou

hëen jow, fŭh kh'e shang, the birds having flesh in their mouths fly upon it. 心嗛之 Sin hëen che, hated him in his heart. 嗅之而無嗛於鼻 Ch'ew che urh woo hëen yü pe, smelled it, and showed no dislike with the nose. 食盡曰嗛 Shĭh tsin yuĕ hëen, to eat up entirely is called Hëen. Read Kh'ëen, in the sense of 謙 Kh'ëen, humble; retiring. 嗛退 Kh'ëen tuy, humbly withdrew; or stepped back. In the phrase 嗛讓 Kh'ëen jang, humble, yielding, retiring, 謙 Kh'ëen is generally used. A sheep with four horns is said to be denominated 嗛 Hëen. Read Këĕ, to be filled; satisfied, delighted; full of self, presuming.

嫌 The heart drawn different ways; forming or having partialities and antipathies; disquieted; jealousy; suspicious, to dislike, to have an aversion to; a feeling of ill-will; a prejudice against. 小嫌 Seaou hëen, a petty dislike. 挾嫌 Hëĕ hëen, to cherish a dislike to; to have an ill-will—this invalidates accusations.

Hëen e 嫌疑 dislike and suspicion 嫌棄 Hëen kh'e, to dislike and reject or refuse; applied to presents and to the person who offers them. 嫌少 Hëen shaou, to reject (a donation) because it is too small.

慊 Suspicion; jealousy; dislike. Used for the preceding. Read Lëen, a curtain. Read Këen, to gnash the teeth with resentment or indignation; great dissatisfaction.

咸 See Han.

瘝 Hoo hëen 瘝瘝 a disease of the throat, which occasions a stoppage of the passage.

謙 To be believed by superiors, and from not demeaning one's self with modesty, to excite the jealousies and ill-will of observers. Read Kh'ëen, humble, contented.

諴 See Han.

鹹 鹹 酸 Hëen or Han, the taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place. Kwo hëen 過鹹 too salt.

Hëen yü chĭh 鹹魚汁 fish sauce. 鹹菜 Hëen ts'ae, salted vegetables. 鹹魚 Hëen yü, salt fish.

賢 Difficulty; distress; sound; noise.

賢 賢 貧 Great talent; to surpass others. Composed of *faithful, statesman,* and *pearl.* Virtuous; moral; worthy; a term of respect applied both to men and women, to wives and to noblemen, in direct address. 聖賢 Shing hëen, sages and worthies. 自賢 Tsze hëen, self-righteous; pharasaical.

Hëen how 賢侯 worthy nobleman. 賢妻 Hëen ts'e, good or virtuous wife. 賢德 Hëen teh, great moral virtue. 賢才 Hëen ts'ae, talent accompanied with morals. 賢人 Hëen jin, a worthy, moral, virtuous man.

賢 A certain herbaceous plant; the stalk of a plant.

伭 The string of a bow.

刻 To cut one's throat.

妶 A woman's name.

弦 That which controls a bow. The strings of a bow; the appearance of the moon in quarters when she has the form of a bow. The name of a country; a surname; the names of several places. Used for the strings of a musical instrument; a quick vibrating pulse. 上弦 Shang hëen, the first quarter of the moon. 下弦 Hëa hëen, the last quarter.

弦 The name of a plant.

誠 Precipitate, hasty speech.

絃 The string of a musical instrument.

Hëen sëen 絃線 the string of an instrument. 絃索 Hëen sŏ, stringed instruments generally. 三絃 San hëen, an instrument with three strings. 彈絃 T'an hëen, to play on a stringed instrument. 絃歌之聲 Hëen ko che shing, the sound of stringed instruments and songs.

舷 The bow or side of a boat.

胲 The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

趼 To walk; to go.

絃 The sun appearing amongst the small tops of trees as amongst threads of silk; to manifest, or be manifest; light; splendour. Ornaments for the head. A surname.

剡 To cut or pare off.

顯 顯 昱 Light; manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious; to illustrate; to exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. 天有顯道 T'ëen yew hëen taou, the ways of Providence are apparent. 神顯 Shin hëen or 靈顯 Ling hëen, divine or spiritual splendour; glory.

Hëen choo 顯著 manifest of the world; illustrious; to manifest. 顯考 Hëen k'aou, illustrious father—said of the deceased. 顯名 Hëen ming, an illustrious name. 顯妣 Hëen pe, a deceased mother. 顯有侵盜 Hëen yew ts'in t'aou, there is manifestly secret plunder (of the public money.) 顯達 Hëen tă, manifested; made known; become famous. 顯親 Hëen ts'in, to give celebrity to one's relations. 顯榮 Hëen yung, having celebrity; lustre; glory; illustrious.

搟 珍 Together with; as if placed together by the hand. Otherwise read Chin.

蠕 頓 Name of an insect or shell-fish; the muscle or cockle. The one is distinguished by the term *black*, the other by *white*.

Hëen t'ang 蠕塘 a salt pool for preserving cockles and muscles.

鞦 鞦 A leather bandage or girt which goes under the belly of a horse. Some say, the part which is on the back is called Hëen, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞅 Yang.

檻 Hëen or Han, by Canton people read Lan, a kind of baluster or perpendicular rails, as below a window; a house formed by open pillars; a cage; a kind of cart with a cage on it; cross bars are called 楯 Shun. A certain spring of water. 牢檻 Laou hëen, a kind of cage. 圈檻 Keuen han, a cage for wild beasts.

Hëen chay 檻車 a kind of cage or carriage to transport wild animals. 戶檻 Hoo hëen, bars or upright pillars which stop a door way.

艦 A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

甗 Hëen or Han, a certain large earthen-ware vessel; a vessel to contain rice.

燂 The appearance of fire. Dry; hot.

獫 Hëen or Lëen, a dog with a long snout; a kind

of hound; a dog used in the chase. A black dog with a yellow chin.

瘓 The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

蓂 Name of a plant; a sort of leek.

險 Difficult; dangerous; a deep fathomless abyss; a lofty precipitous mountain; dangerous as vice and disease. The name of a place. 司險 Sze hëen, name of an office.

Hëen chung 險中 in the midst of danger. 險事 Hëen sze, a dangerous thing. 險阻 Hëen tsoo, dangerous impediments. 險途 Hëen t'oo, dangerous roads; naturally or morally, as the paths of vice, the profession of a soldier, and so on.

儉 To appear to proceed; to advance. 暫儉 Chen hëen, a lofty and dangerous appearance.

徹 Danger; dangerous.

儉 Anger; angry.

獫 A little dog.

憲 From *Injure*, *eye*, and *heart*. To impress upon men's minds the hurtful nature of crimes; to deliver laws to men; one who does so. A ruler; a magistrate; a superior officer of the government. To have seen and heard much; well educated. The name of a district; a surname. 仁憲 Jin hëen, a benevolent magistrate; a title,—

Hëen kin 憲禁 a government prohibition. 憲件 Hëen-këen, a government transaction; a piece of business. 憲臺 Hëen t'ae, title of a magistrate. 憲天俯賜 Hëen t'ëen foo tsze, magisterial heaven condescends to confer, &c. an impious adulatory phrase used in petitions.

幰 A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

憲 Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, knowing; skilful in calculating.

瘟 A cold disease.

攇 To judge and decide; to lay the hand on and restrict; to grasp; to lay hold of.

軒 A certain kind of car for carrying goods; a carriage of an officer of government; the front of the carriage high; when low it is expressed by 輊 Che. The extreme part of a roof; the front of a palace

whither the Sovereign occasionally descends. A kind of stand for suspending musical instruments. A laughing appearance, gambols; play; self-enjoyment. Name of place; a surname.

Hëen che 軒輊 elevated and depressed. 軒昂 Hëen ngang, a lofty bold deportment. 軒冕 Hëen mëen, a carriage, and a crown.

限 To impede. A limit; a limited quantity; number or period of time; To set a limited time; to limit or fix a stated time; to a adjust. Occurs denoting haste; hurry; a bar at a door.

Hëen che 限制 or 限例 Hëen le, regulations or laws which limit and restrain persons. 限三日 Hëen san jih, limited to three days. 限刻 Hëen k'eh, a limited moment, within which a thing must be done. 限度 Hëen too, a fixed number or measure.

獻 / 献 To offer; to present to a superior; used to offer any thing, in the language of courtesy; offerings or unbloody sacrifices. Dogs were once offered, hence the character is from dog. A surname.

Hëen pw'an 獻盤 the offering platter; certain presents sent from a bride's parents three days after marriage; a kind of marriage portion. 獻上 Hëen shang, to offer up.

縣 To bind to and suspend; a district under one magistrate. The principal town of the district, and the officer who presides over it are all called Hëen.

Hëen choo 縣主 a title of a magistrate of a Hëen district. 縣丞 Hëen ch'ing, the assistant officer, or deputy magistrate in a Hëen district: same as 左堂 Tso t'ang.—Hëen ch'ing is a more complimentary term. 縣官 Hëen kwan, or 知縣 Che hëen, the principal civil officer in a Hëen. 縣學教諭 Hëen hëo keaou yü, an official tutor in a Hëen district.

掀 To lift up any thing with the hand; said commonly of people in a passion. To pull or drag about; to lay hold of; to grasp.

銜 See Han.

HEĬH.

翕 翕 翕 To raise or take up; to gather and unite together; to collect; to join; to lead; to harmonize. Used to express, to burn; to move or excite; a bounding. 翕侯 Heĭh how, a name of a government officer amongst the nations of the West.

翕 To cut.

嗡 Same as 吸 Heĭh, to inhale; to suck; to inspire; to drink; to draw the loadstone; to gather up, or include in. 將欲嗡之必固張之 Tsëang yŭh heĭh che, peĭh koo chang che, wishing to include, or gather up in, must purposely stretch out that which is to contain the thing gathered up. Heĭh ts'ing yun che lew hëa 嗡清雲之流瑕 inhale the flowing ether of the pure clouds 嗡呷萃蔡 Heĭh hëă tsuy ts'ae, the appearance garments tucked up. 嗡毒石 Heĭh tŭh shĭh, a kind of iron-stone, said to extract poison.

翕 A woman of a tranquil disposition.

翕 Warm hearted; which expression in Chinese, denotes ardent attachment to; which is either good or bad according to the object.

翕 To strike; to knock.

翕 To dry any thing in the sun.

翕 To pucker up the nose; to sniff; the sound of trees shaken, is expressed by 翕 Hwuy heĭh. Name of a district. Read Hëă, denoting, fear. Used denoting, the sides of an animal body, also to unite or join together.

Heĭh chĭh 翕艳 a strong carnation colour; seems to refer to the clouds coloured by light. 翕縣 Heĭh hëen, a famous district at Hwuy-chow-foo in Këang-nan.

翕 The noise made by a rapid current of water. The appearance of water flowing water falling.

Heĭh heĭh ts'ze ts'ze 翕翕訿訿 to assent servilely to whatever is said; an appearance the opposite of virtuous and good.

翕 To speak precipitately. 翕訹 Heĭh hëă, the sound of the voice in conversation.

闟 A kind of lance or javelin, with tassels for ornament; several of these are stuck in the side of a war carriage. The appearance of being planted in an upright position Fixed; settled. The leaf of a door; a house; a family The name of a place Read T'ă, in the phrase 闟茸 T'ă jung, mean; worthless; possessing no talents; fit to be rejected.

吸 To draw in the breath; to inspire; to draw in; to inhale; to drink. The name of a person. 氣出爲吹氣入爲吸 Kh'e ch'ŭh wei ch'uy; kh'e jŭh wei heĭh, the breath passing out is Ch'uy; the breath passing in (to the lungs) is Heĭh. An expiration is expressed also by 呼 Hoo. 翕吸 Hwuy heĭh, the noise made by trees shaking, a rushing noise.

Heĭh chan loo che fow lëang 吸湛露之浮凉 inhale the cool and floating dews. 吸內息也 Heĭh nuy seĭh yay, Heĭh denotes an inspiration.

汔 汔 Water dried up. Used for 幾 Ke, how? nearly.

扱 To gather together; to collect; to take; to receive. Also read Chă, to obtain; to take; to lift up; to lead.

迄 To reach or extend to, said chiefly of time; but also of place. Finally; at last. Heĭh yü sze hae 迄于四海 extending to the extremities of the world. 迄于今 Heĭh yü kin, even till now; up to this moment.

鈇 A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament in a horse's head, is called 方鈇 Fang-heĭh. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

肸 肸 Sound spreading, as by the gale blowing through trees, and shaking their very roots, and the bells of the palace. A man's name. Read Pei, name of a city.

Heĭh hëang 肸蠁 certain insects produced from damp or water; a kind of mosquito or gnat. 佛肸 Fŭh heĭh, large, great appearance. A man's name.

鬩 From to *wrangle* and a *child*. Children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels. 脅鬩 Hëĕ-heĭh, an inarticu-

late sobbing forth of angry feelings. Fear.

檄 A government order, written on pieces of board about a cubit long; the utmost despatch was indicated by sticking a feather in them; which were then called 羽檄 Yü heïh, haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. 長檄 Ch'ang heïh, a kind of passport given to people, to allow them to return home.

Heïh keïh 檄激 to rouse inferior officers by mandates from their superiors.

覡 A man, who, by fasting and solemn rites, serves or worship spirits, and who can see spiritual existences; a magician; a conjuror; a sorcerer; a wizard. A seer. Women who practice the same arts are called 巫 Woo, a witch. Both terms are applied to men; the last only to women.

翳 A staff with a horn, like gibbous head.

HËŎ.

壑 Hëŏ, and Këŏ. Mark of a rent in any vessel. Stiff hard soil. One says, hills abounding in great rocks.

嵒 Hëŏ, and Këŏ. A hill with many great stones or rocks.

學 斅 孝 To receive instruction; to practice, or to conform to what is said. To learn; learning; any study or science, the *place* where people study. 數學 Soo hëŏ, the science of numbers. A surname. 姓學 Sin hëŏ, the study of Biography. 遊學 Yew hëŏ, to travel for the sake of learning. 鄉學 Hëang hëŏ. a country college or school. 博學 Pŏ hëŏ, possessed of extensive knowledge, an universal scholar. 大學 Ta hëŏ, 小學 Seaou hëŏ, two well-known Classical books.

Hëŏ ching 學正 a teacher or learned superintendant of students in a district. 學殖 Hëŏ chïh, the growth or advances of learning. 學士大夫 Hëŏ sze ta foo, learned and eminent men. *Hëŏ sze* is also an official title given to statesmen. 學覇相公 Hëŏ pa sëang kung, young gentlemen accustomed to rows and acts

of violence. 學校 Hëŏ heaou, general term for a school or college. 學生 Hëŏ săng, a learner; a pupil. 學師 Hëŏ sze, a doctor or teacher. 學習 Hëŏ seïh, to learn and practice what one learns. 學聞 Hëŏ wăn, to learn and hear, learning and knowledge. 學樣 Hëŏ yang, to imitate a pattern.

涸 涸 A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read Heaou, the noise made by disturbing water.

熇 Dry; parched.

嚆 To work horn. A man's name.

鷍 A kind of wild magpie, a bird which knows what what is future. A small pigeon.

懼 The gaze of astonishment and apprehension; alarmed; frightened; to give a hasty look.

矍 矍 To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed; afraid; astonished. 矍 燄 Hëŏ-yen, the lightning's flash.

謔 Wild extravagant talk. A man's name.

謔 To play or jest with; to trifle with and seduce; to laugh at and ridicule. Name of a stage for the post. 戲謔 He hëŏ, or 笑謔 Seaou hëŏ, to play with; to make game of; to laugh at.

Hëŏ hëŏ jen 謔謔然 fond of gaiety and pleasure.

翯 The wings or feathers of a bird appearing white and glossy; white and shining surface of the water. Read Haou, white plain feathers. Also read Hŏ.

HEU.

于 亏 Heu or Yü, represents the air extending itself. From 丂 Kh'aou, and 一 Yïh, denoting the air falling to a level. In; through; to; at. In which sense it is syn. with 於 Yü, which is now commonly used. Great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. 于于 Yü yü, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented.

Heu tseay 于嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration.

冔 Heu or Heù. To cover. A certain cap or crown, worn by the Emperor and Princes in ancient times. 周弁殷冔夏收 Chow pëen; Yin heu; Hëa show, under the dynasty Chow, the cap referred to, was called Pëen; during Yin, it was called Heu; during Hëa, it was called Show. To write it with 日 Jïh, at the top, is erroneous.

吁 From mouth and 亏 Kh'aou; the breath issuing forth freely. An interjection expressive of distrust and disapprobation; a deep lengthened tone, expressive of concern; also of grief. 凡意所否者發聲多吁 Fan e so tow chay, fä shing to heu, in all cases in which the mind disapproves, the tone of voice emitted is generally Heu. 云何吁矣 Yun ho heu e, alas! what shall I say. 留吁 Lew heu, a tribe of foreigners. Heu e, kwae shing 吁兮怪聲 a tone of voice indicating doubt and surprise. 吁憂歎也 Heu yew t'an yay, Heu, a sigh of grief. By abbreviation written 于 Heu.

旰 晻 The beginning of day; the morning extending; large, great.

盱 To stretch the eyes wide; to stare; to gaze; mournful; sorry. Name of a district; name of a plant. A man's name. 睢盱 Hwuy-heu, the sparkling eyes of a mean man, on the success of his schemes.

忏 悕 Sorry; mournful; caution; thoughtful.

疢 疠 Disease.

紆 To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill. Heu chin 紆軫 obscure and contorted; perplexity of mind; to be oppressed or involved and borne down by perplexity.

迂 Wide; remote; vague; length of duration; distorted; crooked; depraved; to cause the body or mind to become tortuous; to deprave; and depravity causes roving or vagabond wandering; large. 其言甚迂 Kh'e yen shin heu,

what he says is very vague.

Heu kw'ŏ 迂闊 vague; loose. 迂久 Heu kew, a long time. 迂遠 Heu yuen, vague, remote; indeterminate perception; loose mode of thinking, speaking, or acting.

芋 Large; great. Read Yu, an esculent aquatic root in common use at Canton.

訏 訏 False; hypocritical boasting; to brag; to talk big. Read Hoo, big, large, great applied to the mind, body, or to things. Heu heu, reiterated, denotes the same.

許 To listen or attend to and accede; to accord; to grant. To allow; to permit; to accede; to promise; to give; to give in excess, more than, much many. To enter or advance; to arise or flourish; to make an appointment. Name of a city. A surname. Read Hoo, the noise made by persons felling trees. 六尺許 Lŭh ch'ih heu, more than six cubits. 不許 Pŭh heu, to disallow or refuse.

Heu shaou 許少 very little. 許多 Heu to, a great many, or a great deal. 許他 Heu t'a, permit, or let him. 許下個願 Heu hëa ko yuen, to make a vow; or make some religious promise before the gods. 許願 Heu yuen, a vow; or religious promise.

呴 To blow with the breath; to warm with the breath. Repeated, 呴呴 Heu heu, to soothe with words. To eject spittle or slimy matter, as fish do. A sound in the throat; to open the mouth and expel the breath; to call out; to hoot at angrily. Read Kow, the voice of a fowl; the crowing of a cock. Read How, Syn. with 吼 How, the lowing of a cow. To rhyme, read Chŏ.

欱 To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes laughing. Used for both the preceding and the following.

煦 Hoo or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To soothe; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. Originally written 欱 Heu. 護民之勞煦之若子 Hoo min che laou, hoo che jŏ tsze, the labour of defending the people, and soothing them like children. 煦煦趙趙 Hoo hoo heu heu, giggling and stopping at intervals. 風猶人之有吹煦 Fung yew jin che yew ch'uy heu, the wind is like a

man puffing and blowing.

姁 Handsome; pretty; pleasing; affording pleasure; joy. Read Keu, a common epithet for a woman in Ho-nan province. An old woman.

詡 訏 To rail or scold at; to insult; to put to shame; to try to clear one's self from some disgraceful imputation. Also read Keu and Kow, the second character is read How.

昫 The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm, warmth. The name of a Hëen.

煦 To boil; to heat; genial warmth; heat; vivifying warmth; the general productive and nutritive warmth of nature. Gracious; kind; benevolent. The light of the sun; a carnation colour.

Heu ngow 煦嫗 warm, cordial; genial heat.

虛 虛 Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Budhists. An empty void, or expanse, as of the firmament. Name of a star; one of seven days, or the week of the Chinese Almanac. A surname. Read Keu, a certain number of cities. Name of a place and of a river. 心虛 Sin heu, the heart disappointed and bereaved of hope or success. 空虛 Kh'ung heu, empty, as a vessel without any thing in it. 講得甚虛 Këang teh shin heu, talks very vainly; empty talk. 虛假防嫌 Heu këa fang hëen, vain and fallacious; or a superfluous caution against exciting suspicion.

Heu ling pŭh mei 虛靈不昧 pure spiritual intelligence—an unclouded mind. 虛浮如水上泡 Heu fow joo shwuy shang p'aou, empty or unsubstantial as the froth on the water. 虛心 Heu sin, an empty mind, means a humble mind not full of self; also a mind not preoccupied or prejudiced,—willing to learn. 虛字 Heu tsze, particles, connective and euphonic, are so called in contradistinction from 實字 Shĭh tsze, solid words, verbs and nouns. 虛誕之辭 Heu tan che ts'ze, empty prate; fabulous stories. 虛誣 Heu woo, what is visionary and superstitious. 虛無 Heu woo, name of a hill.

酌 Drunk; drunk and mischievous.

Heu yung 酗醫 gloriously drunk; that elevation and haughtiness of imagination which wine produces, and which leads the intoxicated person to acts of cruelty, vice or madness.

阿 The name of a country village. The name of a country.

虐 The roar or cry of a tiger.

嘘 To blow; to blow softly with the breath. 吹嘘 Ch'uy heu, to blow with the breath. Figuratively, To recommend, to speak in behalf of. These two words are thus distinguished: 出氣急曰吹緩曰嘘 Ch'ŭh kh'e keĭh yuĕ ch'uy; hwan yuĕ heu, to expel the breath rapidly is called Ch'uy; slowly, is called Heu. 托我吹嘘吹嘘 T'ŏ wo ch'uy heu ch'uy heu, employed me to puff him a little; i. e. to say a good word for him. 歔嘘同聲自鼻爲歔自口爲嘘 Heu heu t'ung shing tsze pe wei heu, tsze kh'ow wei heu, Heu and Heu, are pronounced the same; (breath passing) from the nose, is expressed by Heu; from the mouth, by Heu.

墟 圩 Heu or Kh'eù. A great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; a place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. To rhyme, read Yu. 舊墟 Kew heu, an old place of resort; a place formerly frequented but now deserted. 墟場 Kh'eu ch'ang, an arena; a market place. 五日一墟 Woo jĭh yĭh heu, a market held every fifth day. 趁墟買貨 Ch'in heu mae ho, to go to market to buy goods. 墟墓 Kh'eu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

獆 The name of a quadruped.

歔 Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

噓 魖 A noxious demon; a mischievous ghost; or a human being pretending to be a ghost. 魖星鬼 Heu sing kwei, a mischievous devil—used in the language of abuse.

礄 A stony or rocky appearance.

謔 Empty, extravagant; incoherent talk.

虛 The name of a place.

驉 A beast resembling a mule.

咻 Heu, or Heù. To moan from a feeling of pain or distress, is expressed by 噢咻 Yu heu, the tone of disease and of painful thoughts; moaning from a diseased mouth. To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner.

翛 Words that extend with wings; high flying boasting talk; also virtuous language that is widely diffused. Wide-spreading; reaching to the ends of earth; clear understanding and intrepid mind; to speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.

栩 Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a certain tree; a species of wall-nut.

Heu heu 栩栩 pleased; joyful appearance.

酗 酌 Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

HEUĚ.

穴 The houses or holes in the earth, used in ancient times for human dwellings. A cavern; a den; a lurking place for animals or men; a sinus in the human body; a halo; to dig a hole; to dig out. A certain halo about the sun. 蛇穴 Shay heuě, the hole into which a snake creeps. 孔穴 Kh'ung heuě, an interstice or crevice. Heuě chung 穴中 in a den, or cavern.

坎 Appearance of a deep void cavern. Deep, a deep place. Ancient form of 塞 Seh, to stop or fill up an aperture.

抉 Heuě or Yǐh. 抉搹 Heuě hwang, to strike.

峐 A cavern in a mountain; to dig a den or cavern.

眈 To look aghast; to stare; affrighted. Read Keuě, deep sunken eyes.

泬 Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river.

Hwuy heuě 回泬 depraved; vicious.

絯 Heuě or Keuě, thread; a thread or a skein of thread. Demon's garments.

蚨 A garment with a hole opened; a part opened for coolness, long garments; demon's garments.

祓 Name of an insect.

血 The blood of victims offered in sacrifice, hence from Ming 皿 Ming, a vessel; the hissing sound of Heuě, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The 丿 P'eĭh, is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. 泣血 Keĭh heuě, to weep blood, the most poignant distress.

Heuě kh'e che yung 血氣之勇 mere constitutional courage, such as brutes possess. The principles of order and propriety, such as exist in civilized society, are opposed to this, under the term 禮法 Le fă. 血結 Heuě kěě *sanguis draconis.* 血氣 Heuě kh'e, the blood and animal soul or life. The Kh'e is derived from the father, the blood from the mother. 血脈 Heuě meh, the blood and veins; persons related by blood. 血氣有虧 Heuě kh'e yew kh'wei, a deficiency in the blood and animal spirits. 血氣長足 Heuě kh'e ch'ang tsŭh, the blood and spirits having attained their full growth.

恤 Heĭh or Heŭh, still, quiet, silent. In the same sense, also read He.

楅 The name of a wood which is red like blood.

洫 The gutters for water that run amongst fields, the moat or ditch around a city wall. A kind of lock to stop or admit water; to overflow and destroy. Name of a river; a deep appearance.

眦 From *blood* and *eyes.* 睚眦 Tĕĕ heuě, an ill-looking, wicked, ugly appearance.

益 Name of a plant.

扯 To drive away with the hand; to rend or split.

眺 Motion or rolling of the eyes.

靴 Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather. 水靴 Shwuy heuě, water boots, made of leather. 京靴 King heuě, Peking boots. 方頭靴 Fang t'ow heuě, square-toed boots. 尖頭靴 Tsĕen t'ow heuě, sharp-toed boots; military boots; officers in the army are not allowed to wear the square toed boots. 穿靴 Ch'uen

heuě, to put on boots. 脫靴 t'ŏ heuě, to put off boots.

韡 A large boot that comes up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

吷 A slight sound or noise. Read Chuě, to drink. Read Keuě, the voice of a bird. 吹劍首者吷而已矣 Ch'uy këen show chay, heuě urh e e, blew through the hilt of the sword, amd made a slight sound merely, as if the wind whistled through it.

殃 The moon approaching its close. Read Kwei, to close; the termination of; to die.

颰 A gentle breeze.

颰 Wind; a breeze.

減 Heĭh or Heuě, water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow. Heuě yĭh 減汩 or 漫減 Seĭh heuě, water foaming down a declivity.

HEUEN.

呴 Heuen, or Seuen. To call to; to call out. To make a clamorous noise.

昍 Clear, bright; luminous.

亘 Formed of 二 Urh, two, and 回 Hwuy, to go round and return to the same point. Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge. 烏亘 Woo heuen, the name of a foreign country.

咺 Incessant bewailing. In Corea, the incessant weeping of children is expressed by Heuen. Eminent and conspicuous in moral virtue. Authority; to fear. The name of a person. Slowly, leisurely. 赫兮咺兮 Heh he; heuen he! How glorious! how resplendent!—was the blaze of his moral excellence!

垣 Heuen e 垣衣 the clothing of a wall; i. e. the green moss-like vegetation that grows on old damp walls.

烜 Splendour, refulgence. Read Hwuy, fire; to burn as fire.

暄 暄 Considered the same as the preceding. Emanations from the sun.

狟 Heuen, or Hwan. A dog walking or running.

鮀 Heuen, or He, a horn spoon.

貙 A certain animal.

喧 Loud clamorous noise. 喧譁 Heuen hwa, or 喧鬧 Heuen naou, high words; clamour, noise. 走進院內只見賓客喧鬧 Tsow tsin yuen nuy chĭh këen p'in k'eh heuen naou, having walked in the hall, nothing was observed but the guests making a loud clamorous noise. 禁止喧譁 Kin che heuen hwa, prohibited and put a stop to noise and clamour. 悲愁於邑諠不可止兮 Pei ts'ow yu yĭh heuen pŭh kh'o che he, the clamour of grief and lamentation in the city cannot be stopped. The incessant weeping of children, is in 朝鮮 Ch'aou-sëen, (Corea) called Heuen.

楦 / 楥 The wooden mould put within a shoe when it is made; a last called also 楦頭 Heuen t'ow, and 楦履法 Le fă. Used figuratively for that which sustains the external figure or appearance.

暄 The warmth of the sun; an evening in spring; genial warmth.

媗 A woman's name.

瞤 Large eyes.

萱 The flower of the bamboo.

萱 The name of a plant; which when eaten, is said to insure the birth of a son.

Heuen t'ang 萱堂 a mother. 萱堂之靠 Heuen t'ang che kh'aou, a mother (alive) on whom to depend.—to be deprived of this by death is expressed by 失 Shĭh, *losing* this support.

蝖 Name of an insect.

諠 / 諼 Fallacious; false; irregular; clamorous; noisy; the clamour and disturbance made by a great many persons talking at the same time. The name of a plant.

Heuen hwa 諠譁 clamor; noise; disturbance. 諠呼 Heuen hoo, calling out aloud; bellowing.

鵾 Heuen or Seuen, a certain small bird.

玄 A sombre colour, commonly used for black; the colour of heaven; a darkish colour with a mixture of yel-

low; the earth is considered Yellow. To rule; direct; control. Still; silent; deep. The god of the north; one of the Sëen, genii. A surname. The name of a book.

Heuen meh 玄默 silent; sedate, applied to the Sovereign. 玄牝 Heuen pin, heaven and earth. 玄圃 Heuen poo, or 玄都 Heuen too, the court of the majesty of heaven; the court of one of the Sëen genii. 玄聖 Heuen shing, was once the title of Confucius; an Emperor who assumed this character, changed that of Confucius to 至聖 Che shing. 玄色 Heuen seh, black colour. 玄酒 Heuen tsew, water. 玄天 Heuen t'ëen, or 上玄 Shang heuen. Shang heuen, is also applied to the heart or mind of man. 玄月 Heuen yuĕ, the ninth moon.

伭 Hatred; implacable resentment.

Heuen yĭh 伭黓 the year under certain circumstances.

怗 To sell.

泫 The flowing of water; the lustre of dew on flowers; dew hanging suspended from plants; the flowing of tears. A deep and wide expanse of water. The name of a river.

炫 Luminous; splendid; refulgent; shining. The glare or light of fire.

狡 Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

玹 Name of a stone of a secondary quality; a man's name; a surname.

眩 Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object; the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; disorderly. 眼眩 Chang heuen, a full heart; self-sufficient.

Heuen tseĭh 眩疾 the wind blowing briskly along. 眩雷 Heuen luy, the name of a place.

衒 Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering for sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. 自衒 Tsze heuen, vaunting one's self.

Heuen neu 衒女 a woman who exhibits and praises herself,—cannot be chaste. 衒士 Heuen sze, a pedantic scholar, must not be believed.

袨 Good garments; elegant clothing.

Heuen-fŭh 袨服 according to some, denotes yellow garments; according to others, black garments.

貶 Hëen or Heuen, offering for sale; to sell.

鉉 A certain vase or tripod.

頝 Hëen or Heuen, the back part of the jaw.

陫 A kind of pit.

駩 A one-year-old horse; according to some, a black horse

鴟 Name of a bird.

儇 Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country. Originally written 儇 Heuen.

嬛 Without posterity; sorrowful, mournful.

懁 Heuen, Hwan or Keuen. precipitate, hasty, perverse disposition.

獧 A hasty leap; a dog jumping and running fast; to hop or jump as a dog. Haste; hurry.

蠉 A small insect found in wells, known by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

繯 Silk or thread which binds or connects things; certain coloured wrapping at the top of a colour or banner. A ring or bow; the rain-bow.

譞 Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

趯 To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

蜎 A man's name. Read Yuen, certain insects.

眴 The motion or rolling of the eyes; to look furtively; to gaze and stare about, carelessly and irreverently. Soft and yielding; delicate as young grain or as a child; new and bright. Also read Shun.

鱗眴 Lin heuen, without shore or limit.

Heuen heuen 眴眴 moving the eyes about, but not seeing clearly or distinctly.

絢 A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper, or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

夐 To seek or endeavour to obtain. Read Hing, a surname; to go to a distance.

壎 塤 壎 Heuen or Heun. An ancient instrument of music, used in temples, somewhat resembling an egg, with three holes in it, made of burnt earth. There is a more modern one which is similar to that in former use.

縣 To be attached or suspended to; in which sense

the following is generally used. Read Hëen, a district of a certain size, the offices of the district. See Hëen.

諼 To endeavour to impose upon by deceitful hollow stratagems, as in war. To deceive; to act irregularly. The name of a plant.

懸 To tie to and suspend, as from the centre of a roof; used physically and morally; suspense. 倒懸 Taou heuen, to hang upside down. Heuen kh'ung 懸空 to suspend in vacuo. 懸于門上 Heuen yü mun shang, suspended from the top of the door. 懸梁投井 Heuen lëang t'ow tsing, to hang one's self up to a beam, or throw one's self into a well.

蠥 The name of an insect.

HEŬH.

畜 To feed; to nourish; to rear or bring up; to care for and nourish the people of a country; to contain, endure, or bear with. Domestic animals; in which sense, now read Chŭh. To arise; to obey or yield submission to; to detain or keep in a place. A surname. Also read Hew.

慉 Read Chŭh, pain; painful. Read Heŭh, to collect together; to blend. Proud.

蓄 Heŭh or Chŭh, to accumulate; to store or hoard up; a quantity (as of vegetables) laid up for use. To feed.

稸 To gather together; to collect; to crowd together so as to spoil from not being used.

勖 / 勗 To excite to diligent endeavour; to stimulate to exertion. 以勖寡人 E heŭh kwa jin, to stimulate the man of little virtue,—by which the person speaking means himself. Heŭh tsae foo tsze 勖哉夫子 exert yourselves, ye men!

旭 The light of the morning; the rising sun making his appearance; the clamour of drums. Also read Heuen and Haou.

Heŭh jih 旭日 the beginning of day; the morning early. 旭旭蹻蹻 Heŭh heŭh keaou keaou or 嘻嘻旭旭 He-he heŭh heŭh, the external marks of pleasure discovered by a mean man on obtaining

success in his schemes. Smirking, jumping, giggling.

頊 Carrying the head gravely; seriously attentive manner; gravity induced by want of success or failure; the name of a star. The same as the preceding.

Heŭh-heŭh jen 頊頊然 gravely; attentively.

HEUN.

熏 嘒 The vapour or fog ascending from the tops of hills; hot vapour, fumes and exhalations arising from fire; steam, evaporation. The vapours,—applied to the mind; to give offence. 憂心如熏 Yew sin joo heun, melancholy is like vapour.

Heun che 熏之 to fumigate it. 熏風 Heun fung, the east and south. 熏熏 Heun heun, joining cordially and cheerfully; sitting in an unsettled manner; fidgitty. 熏夕 Heun seĭh, late in the evening.

勳 勛 勛 Having deserved well of one's prince; having merit in the sight of the Sovereign; meritorious loyalty. 王功曰勳 Wang kung yuĕ heun, royal merit (i. e. merit acquired in the service of the king) is called Heun. 開國元勳 Kh'ae kwŏ yuen heun, original merit acquired in laying the foundations of the monarchy.

Heun laou 勳勞 having deserved well of one's country; honor conferred by one's country. 勳爵 Heun tsëŏ, a meritorious noble man.

壎 See Heuen.

燻 To raise or drive off in subtle particles by the force of fire; to fume or to fumigate; to evaporate, evaporation, smoke; to send off in smoke.

爋 To dry any thing with the fire.

獯 獯 Heun chŭh 獯鬻 certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

曛 The light which remains after sunset; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

曛 Vapour or fog before the eyes; dullness of sight.

薰 Fragrant exhalations from plants; fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

Heun chĭh 薰炙 to cauterize. 薰得樸鼻 Heun teh p'ŏ pe, the fragrant odours struck the nose. 薰草 Heun ts'nou. a plant carried about one's person for the sake of its smell.

蠁 Insects produced from heat.

纁 To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips in the coloured liquid.

纁 A light red dye, produced by three dips; used for the preceding.

醺 Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk.

Heun heun jen 醺醺然 rendered cheerful by the influence of liquor; exhilarated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

黧 Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

鑐 A golden colour altered or discoloured.

鷏 Heun hoo 鷏鵒 a certain infelicitous bird.

葷 Heun or Hwăn, strong odorous vegetables, as leeks and onions, which are rejected by the Buddhist priests. Strong meat; flesh meat of any kind, and fish, all of which are refused by the Chinese when fasting. 不食葷 Pŭh shĭh heun, not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

Heun soo 葷素 animal food and pure vegetable diet,—these two words are used as opposites.

煇 To heat; to burn; light. Read Hwuy, light; splendour. Read Hwăn, lustre; glitter; a red colour.

焄 Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.

蒸 Steam or fume rising as from heated vegetable substances; fumes: exhalations.

訓 Words flowing in a regular constant course, as a stream of water; words obeying a certain rule;—to state ancient principles and the reasons of things; to instruct; to teach; to persuade; to exhort; that which is taught; instruction; doctrine; to explain; to define a word. Some say 教 Keaou, is to teach men. 訓 Heun, to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office; of a quadruped; and of a district. A sur-

name. 教訓 Keaou heun, to teach; to instruct.

Heun hwuy 訓誨 to teach. 訓導 Heun taou, an official instructor—in every district.

HEUNG.

凶 凶 Represents a deep pit, into which things falling in confusion. Great wickedness; malignity; evil calculated to sink into ruin human beings. Calamity; infelicity; the judgments of heaven; adverse; unprosperous. Occurs in the sense of 恟 Heung, to fear. Also written 兇 Heung. These two are used for each other. 吉凶 Keĭh heung, are opposites, good, evil; prosperous, adverse; felicity, infelicity. 吉兆 Keĭh chaou. Prognostic of happiness. 窮凶極惡 Kh'eung heung keĭh ngŏ, wickedness and evil carried to the utmost possible degree. 他事情都是凶 T'a sze ts'ing too she heung, his affairs are all unprosperous. 歲凶 Suy heung, a bad year; a year of scarcity and famine. 吉服 Keĭh fŭh, gay dress. indicating joy. 有凶報凶有吉報吉 Yew heung paou heung; yew keĭh, paou keĭh, if evil is to befal me, announce to me evil; if prosperity is to be my fate, announce to me prosperity. A prayer offered up by those who refer to divination, to know what is future.

Heung chaou 凶兆 prognostic of impending evils. 凶服 Heung fŭh, mourning dress. 凶命 Heung ming, an unhappy fate. 凶事 Heung sze, a calamitous affair. 凶星 Heung sing, a malignant star. 凶德 Heung teh, cruel valour or power.

兇 兇 Formed from *Jin* and *Heung*. Malevolent; cruel. Distressing fear; the cry of fear. 恃勢行兇 She she hing heung, to act cruelly from a dependance on one's own power and influence. 因其兇也而攻之 Yin kh'e heung yay urh kung che, attacked them in consequence of hearing their lamentations;—said of armies.

Heung ngŏ 兇惡 cruel and wicked. 兇暴 Heung paou,

or 兇虐 Heung yŏ, cruel; barbarous. 兇殺 Heung shă, to murder. 兇手 Heung show, a murderer. 兇性 Heung sing, a cruel disposition.

匈 The breast, or thorax. Read Keún, in the same sense. Commonly written 胷 Heung or 胸 Heung

Heung heung 匈匈 denote clamour and disturbance; also the noise of vociferous consultation. 身當心之上爲匈 Shin tang sin che shang wei heung, that part of the body situated above the heart, is Heung, the breast. 其於匈中曾不蔕芥 Kh'e yü heung chung tsăng pŭh tae keae, he has no fish bones pricking in his breast; i. e. he has nothing on his mind that gives him uneasiness. 惟煩懣盈匈 Wei fan mun ying heung, sorrow alone fills his breast. 匈中 Heung chung, in the breast.

恟 恟 Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

跷 跫 The sound of people's feet, when leaping for joy. The second character is also read Keung.

洶 Heung, or Heung-heung. The sound of water bubbling up, as from a spring; the noise of water rolling with rapidity and force; the sound of drumming and excitation.

訩 哄 Heung or Heung-heung; the clamour and noise made by a great many people talking at the same time, either in deliberation or debate; the clamour of a whole country on any topic which interests them all; to talk; to debate; to dispute; to accuse and to defend; to contest; to wrangle; to litigate.

胸 胷 The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle. 胸中 Heung chung, in one's breast; in the mind.

兄 Formed from Kh'ow, the *mouth* and *man*, because the senior has a right to instruct. The first born son; an elder brother; a senior; used by friends as a term of respect. 弟兄們 Te heung mun, brothers. 老兄 Laou heung, old brother.

Heung sëen te how 兄先弟後 the senior brother takes precedence, the junior follows. 兄弟國 Heung te kwŏ, the na-

tions of the sixteen brothers: the number of states into which China was divided about the time of Confucius. 兄友弟恭 Heung yew te kung, the elder brother should be kind, the younger respectful. 兄弟 Heung te, a younger brother, in common acceptation. 兄臺 Heung t'ae, eminent brother; and 老兄臺先生 Laou heung t'ae sëen sǎng, venerable brother, eminent teacher,—are all respectful modes of direct address to equals.

冂 Heung or Keung, a wide empty space

冏 Heung or Keung, a wide desert space surrounding an inhabited city.

洞 洞 A barrier formed by ice or water; to limit; to prohibit; phraseology used in the northern regions. Deep; profound; remote. Name of a mountainous wilderness on the north-east, in the midst of a great waste. The name of a marsh; read Keung, name of a certain region.

詗 詗 To go all around talking and acting as a spy; clever; intelligent; spying about. Kh'wei heung 窺詗 to peep, to spy, and tell the result.

炯 Heung heung, to search with light all around; to examine clearly. Read Keung, light, effulgence.

迥 迥 Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious. 迥別 Heung pëë, vastly different; very dissimilar.

熊 羆 A certain wild animal like a boar, said to be ominous; also called 赤熊 Ch'ïh heung. Name of a hill. A man's name. Name of a country. A surname.

Heung pei 熊羆 two animals like each other in form, but of different colours. The Pei is strong enough to root up trees.

熊 Sometimes used for the preceding. Read Năng, hot.

雄 The male of birds. Masculine; martial. The name of a district. Ts'ze heung 雌雄 female and male of birds originally, but now applied to any creature. The elegance and luxuriance of plants is called 英 Ying. The leader of a flight of birds is called 雄 Heung. 英雄 Ying heung, a man of very eminent talents and virtue; a hero, or heroine.

㚸 To endeavour, or to seek to obtain. Also read Hing, to scheme; to plot.

HEW.

休 From *Man* leaning against *a tree*. To cease; to rest. To assemble under the shade of a tree; hence the idea to stop; to rest; to desist; to repudiate; to resign. To execute. Excellent. To congratulate; to praise. A surname; a proper name. The name of a place. To rhyme, read Heaou and Heu. 百工皆休 Peh kung këae hew, a cessation of every species of works, (as at the close of the year.) 致仕曰休 Che sze yuĕ hew, to give up an official situation is called Hew. 你休多講 Ne hew to këang, do not talk so much. 不休 Pŭh hew, unceasing. 枷死方休 Këa sze fang hew, make (you) wear the collar till (you) die, ere (I) desist. 蛋休 T'an hew, a certain medicine. Used in the sense of 咻 Hew, moaning, from sickness or pain.

Hew ching 休徵 a prognostic of something felicitous. 休休 Hew hew, to restrict; to retrench. 休 Hew or 提休 T'e hew, expresses an amusement made with inanimate figures, like Punch and Toby. Hew ts'eĭh sëang kwan 休戚相關 mutually sharing joys and sorrows. 休沐 Hew mŭh, to cease. (in order) to wash; to leave official duties for the purpose of dressing the head, bathing, &c. An ancient custom observed every tenth day. 休怕你 Hew p'a ne, I do not fear you. 休此念 Hew ts'ze nëen, give up these thoughts. 休書 Hew shoo, a bill of divorce. 休問 Hew wăn, cease to make further enquiry. 休息 Hew seĭh and 休止 Hew che, express to stop; to desist from. 休手 Hew show, to desist from any work. 休妻 Hew ts'e, to divorce a wife. 休休儉也 Hew hew kh'ëen yay, Hew-hew denotes moderation, or a strict economy.

咻 To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner. See Heu.

庥 Shade; shelter; a place to stop and rest; the umbrageous shade of trees.

淋 Appearance of water; water passing away.

烘 Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

烋 Excellent; felicitous; good; harmonious; cordial; delicate; minute. Read Heaou, to apply fire to; to boil; to decoct.

痕 A purging; a looseness of the bowels; sore occasioned by the contact of certain resinous woods.

貅 A certain animal, said to devour tigers.

鉥 A long kind of needles.

駵 A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

颻 Hew seh 颻瑟 the sound of the wind whistling.

鵂 A certain ominous bird. 鴟鵂 Che hew, or Hew che, a horned owl.

朽 *Wood* deprived of its *vegetable life.* Dead plants; rotten wood stinking; offensive smell; to fail; to rot; to be forgotten.

歿 } 歿 } Organization destroyed; rotten; dead; stinking. Used for the preceding. To cut. 歿塗 Hew-t'oo, the name of a place; the name of a hill.

疠 Disease; sickness. Read Keaou, a kind of cholera-morbus.

臭 } 嗅 } 齅 } Commonly read Ch'ow, strong smell; stink. Read Hew, to apply the nose to, as a dog does, to smell. 嗅之 Hew che, to smell it. 三嗅而作 San hew urh tsŏ, smelled thrice and arose.

貔 An animal that resembles a wild boar.

蝮 Hew, or Kew. 赴蝮 Kew hew, a dragon stretching forth its neck and progressing; a kind of low leap; a rearing up.

畜 The ancient form of 畜 Chŭh, a domestic animal. 六畜養之曰牲用之曰畜 Lŭh chŭh yang che yuĕ săng, yung che yuĕ hew, the six domestic animals (horse, cow, sheep, hog, dog, and fowl) when training up, or feeding, are called Săng; when made use of, they are called Hew. Some distinguish Hew and Chŭh; thus, 在山曰畜在家曰畜 Tsae shan yuĕ hew, tsae këa yuĕ chŭh, animals on the hills (wild) are called Hew; in the house (or tame) they are called Chŭh.

Hew chŭh wei yew pëë 嚳翯微有別 Hew and Chŭh are a little different.

HIH OR HEH.

赫 From a *red flesh colour*, repeated. A red hot fire; a red appearance; anger, hot as fire; bright; luminous, as a red hot fire, or as the sun; to scorch; to burn. A surname. Read Hëa, to scorch; to threaten. Read Shĭh, swift, fleet.

Heh heh 赫赫 hot, scorched, bright, effulgent, glorious, applied to heaven and to the gods 赫戲 Heh he, bright; luminous. 赫兮喧兮 Heh he heuen he, gloriously manifested! extensively diffused! 赫奕 Heh yĭh, glorious, great splendour, said of the gods and of heaven.

嚇 Red eyes.

闊 The grating noise made by a door opening.

嚇 Heh, or Hëa. Anger; the tone of anger; to threaten; to oppose or intimidate by threatening. See Hëa.

赫 抹 To burrow, and bury in the earth, as certain insects do themselves; to push aside; to open a hole in the ground; to rend; to split.

黑 翂 The colour produced by smoky exhalations; black; dark; dull; obscure; the colour that was esteemed during the Hea dynasty. A dark spot; name of a place; and of a river; a surname. 夜黑 Yay heh, the darkness of night. 密黑 Meĭh heh, or 深黑 Shin heh, very black or dark.

Heh ch'e 黑齒 a foreign surname. 黑稿 Heh kaou, a sketch or landscape; a rough outline. 黑龍江 Heh lung keang, the river Amour. 黑布 Heh poo, black cloth. 黑心 Heh sin, a black heart, has the same figurative meaning as in English. 赤心 Ch'ĭh sin, a crimson heart, conveys a good sense to a Chinese. 黑子 Heh tsze, a black spot; a spot in the sun is so called in history; a spot on the face or human body. 黑鉛 Heh yuen, lead. 黑人 Heh jin, a black man,—the Chinese commonly call them *Heh kwei*, 黑鬼 black devils.

㥯 *Dark mind*; confusion of intellect; a kind of stupor.

劾 To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. Also read Heä and Heïh.

核 棚 The bones of fruit. The kernel or seed in fruits; the nucleus. The real substantial circumstances; the facts; to push an investigation to latent facts. Used for 覈 Heh. Also read Kae, which see. 剋核 Kh'eh heh, to go to extremes; an excessive degree of severity. 綜核 Tsung heh, investigate every circumstance from first to last. Heh shih 核實 really and truly; with truth and sincerity; with strictness. 核桃 Heh taou, walnuts.

紇 The lower part of silk; a man's name; a surname.

覈 礉 To investigate; to examine; to put aside all coverings or glosses and ascertain the fact; to verify by the eye or the touch; to pare, cut, or carve deeply. The name of a spring of water; used also for 核 Heh, a kernel.

襋 That inside a selvage which gives strength and stiffness to it; the string which draws close the neck or other part of the garment, by the Chinese, called the bone of the selvage.

翮 The root or stem of a feather; a quill. Read Leïh, a certain earthen-ware vessel.

HIN.

斤 Commonly read Kin. 斤斤 Hin hin, having will to all creatures; benevolent. Read Kin, to cut down wood; the iron instrument which does so: an instrument to weigh with; a surname.

劦 Hin, or Kin. Much strength.

昕 The sun about to go forth, to diffuse his benevolent rays early in the morning. 凡行事必周昏昕 Fan hing sze peïh chow hwăn hin, whoever would effect any affair must employ the morning. 大昕 Ta hin, very early in the morning.

妡 A woman's name.

忻 To be pleased; to rejoice; a surname. 忻然 Hin jen, exhilaration; desire; feeling happy to do; cheerfully.

欣 僩 焮 Laughing for joy; joy; delight, whether in serving the gods or men. The name of a certain strong animal; name of a district. A surname. 欣然 Hin jen, with pleasure; readily. 欣暢 Hin ch'ang, to be joyous; merry; pleased.

Hin hin 欣欣 with cheerfulness and delight; satisfaction; joy. 欣都思 Hin-too-sze, the Hindoos are so called in Chinese history.

焮 炘 A great body of fire or light; effulgence; to scorch; to burn; scorching heat of the sun.

昕 Joyful, joy, delight, to see dimly.

歆 The gods eating fumes of incense, to taste, to partake of with gust; to covet; to desire; to move; to excite.

嬯 To like; to love; to desire; to covet.

廞 Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

廞 Certain ornaments of a carriage. To be pleased or gratified with. Read Yin, to stop or close up. Read Kin or Kan, a dangerous mountain.

Hin kew 廞裘 a carriage with certain ornamented leather about it.

諦 Hin, or Hin-hin. Conversation, talking; the noise of talking, talking angrily; talking with difficulty; the fumes of the breath in talking. Read Hè, in a similar sense.

腶 脙 Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out. 肚腶 Too hin, the entrails of cows and horses, the bladder of domestic animals.

罌 A cracked or rent vessel.

瘕 Heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing out; swelling up. Read He, pain.

釁 To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragant spices; a kind of embalming. To fumigate. A crime; an occasion of animosity and resentment; skirmishing and bloodshed; national quarrels; wars; a presage; a prognostic. A kind of cloth cover for weapons; to put it on. 以血釁之 E heuĕ hin che, to smear it with blood. 塗釁 Too hin, to daub; to smear. 瑕釁 Hëa hin, a cleft; a crack; a crevice; an opening to discord; an occa-

sion of quarrel.

Hin keïh 釁隙 or 釁端 Hin twan, the causes of wars; the minute differences or occasions of quarrel. 釁浴 Hin yŭh, washing with perfumes, performed by a sorceress.

衅 With the blood of victims, to smear the vessels used in sacrifice. Same as the preceding to put a cloth cover on spears, lances, and other weapons.

HING.

刑 A man defending a *Well* with a *Knife*. To punish transgressions.

刑 From *Kh'ëen*, even, and a *Knife*. To punish; punishment. By some it is made to mean constant; a constant law or rule; that which is perfect; a perfect rule. 加刑 Këa hing, to inflict punishment. 五刑 Woo hing, the five punishments. 動刑 Tung hing, to set in motion the instruments of torture. 君子懷刑 Keun tsze hwae hing, a good man cherishes a dread of the laws. 濫刑 Lan hing, to punish or torture at random, and to an excessive degree. 酷刑 Kh'ŭh hing, to punish cruelly.

Hing fă 刑罰 to punish; punishment. 刑罰利害 Hing fă le hae, a severe punishment. 刑嚇 Hing heh, to intimidate by tortures and threatenings in order to make a person confess,—a practice in Chinese courts. 刑部 Hing poo, the tribunal of punishments, or court of appeals at Peking, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases. 刑訊 Hing sin, or 刑問 Hing wăn, to examine by torture. 指刑 Che hing, a punishment which consists in compressing the fingers,—inflicted chiefly on women; men have their ankles compressed.

型 A mould; an earthen mould or pattern; made of wood, a mould is called 模 Moo, made of iron it is called 範 Fan, 凡鑄式以土曰型 Fan choo shih e t'oo yuĕ hing, patterns or moulds made of earth for casting metals in, are called Hing. 典型宛在 Tëen hing wan tsae, the example

which he left remains entire; —said and written in praise of those who have departed this life. 訓俗型方 Heuen sŭh hing fang, to teach (good) usages and be an example to all around: 方 Fang, is used for 四方 Sze fang, the four quarters; all around.

Hing fă 型法 an example.

侀 Body, figure, figure completely formed. Perfect; fixed. Applied to punishments enacted by law, which should be embodied with the utmost care, and when completed, remain unalterably fixed. Used to illustrate the word 刑 Hing, punishments. Same as 形 Hing. The middle part ought to be written 开 Këen, even; equal.

栅 A name of a wood; a wooden stand.

鉶 鉷 A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh.

Hing kăng 鉷羹 or 鉷鼎 Hing ting, two different expressions for the same vessel under different circumstances.

形 Form; figure; shape; body; that which is visible. 有形 Yew hing, having *Hing* or form, expresses what is material. 無形 Woo hing, being without *Hing*, i. e. immaterial, invisible; spiritual. To give shape or figure to; to manifest or exhibit; to exhibit the bones; landscape; a certain vessel.

Hing chwang 形狀 the figure, the external appearance. 形容之 Hing yung che, to give body or shape to; to exhibit its shape. 形制 Hing che, the form or manner in which a thing is made. 形跡可疑 Hing tseĭh kh'o e, suspicious appearances. 形勢 Hing she, the aspect or general appearance of a district; landscape. 形容 Hing yung, figure; visage; countenance. 形體 Hing t'e, 形像 Hing sëang, corporeal form; figure; resemblance.

幸 From Yaou 夭 *Evil influences*, and Yĭh 屰 *To oppose*, the opposite of evil influence; i. e. fortunate; lucky. Luckily; happily; blessed; to bless, as the Emperor does a place, by visiting it, hence his *going to* a place is expressed by Hing. The affection of the Emperor. To obtain by good luck; to hope or wait for. A surname.

Hing teh 幸得 to succeed or

obtain happily. 幸藉 Hing tseïh, to succeed by the happy influence of others. 幸而至於旦 Hing urh che yü tan, wait till the morning.

姍 Appearance of a tall woman.

邢 Name of an ancient principality; name of a district; a surname.

鉼 瓶 甄 A certain vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. A vessel for wine or spirituous liquor.

倖 Keaou hing 徼倖 to obtain by other means than those of merit or of right. To be unremitting in the pursuit of gain. 佞倖 Ning hing, sycophantic; parasitical. Hing 倖 was originally written without Man by the side: it is a vulgar and a superfluous addition. 倖獲 Hing hwŏ, to obtain by some piece of good luck, without any merit. 倖免 Hing mëen, to escape by mere luck.

婞 嬃 Hing or Hing-hing, anger; vexation; rage discovered in the countenance; violent displeasure. Anger destructive to one's self; very, exceedingly. Some say, near to.

滎 Hing lăng 滎冷 cold; frigid.

滎 溶 To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. 瀴滎 Ying hing, the appearance of a large expanse of water. 溟滎 Ming hing, natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

綆 綜 Straight; directed to; bent or crooked.

誖 哤 Speech; abrupt address; an angry tone of speech; to speak with vehemence. Also read Hăng.

行 To act; to do; to perform. The actions; the conduct. In an official sense, to send to; to transfer a legal case to some inferior magistrate. To walk; to go. Read Hăng, a path; a road. Read Hang, a class of persons; a company; a mercantile house or factory (Compare with Hang and Hăng.) 歌行 Koo hing, a kind of accompaniment; encore.

Hing chay sin che fā 行者心之發 the actions are the issues of the heart. 行房 Hing fang, conjugal inter-

course. 行香 Hing hëang, to burn incense; to perform worship. 行宮 Hing kung, a palace to receive the Emperor on his tour. 行經紀 Hing king ke, to act as a broker. 行禮 Hing le, to perform any ceremony, act of obeisance, or homage. 行鎖 Hing so, to fetter; to put irons on a person. 行縢 Hing t'ăng, wrappers to strengthen the legs, used by persons who travel. 行到縣 Hing taou hëen, to send to the Hëen magistrate. 行藏 Hing ts'ang, acts and qualifications; character. 行爲 Hing wei, actions; conduct.

興 / 與 To arise; to get up; to be in a flourishing state; to be in high spirits; to take delight in, esteem; to be in great demand, as an article of commerce; to move or put in motion. Name of a district; of a palace. A surname. To introduce by an allusion in poetry. Read Hin, to cover weapons. 高興 Kaou hing, high spirits, pleased with.

Hing che 興止 or 興居 Hing keu, *rising* and being *resident* in a place, expresses the varied circumstances under which a person is placed, whether moving about or being settled in a place; all one does. 興發 Hing fă, to arise and issue forth; to become flourishing. 興起 Hing kh'e, to arise; to rouse, or to be roused. 興過了 Hing kwo leaou, the demand (for an article) is past. 興兵 Hing ping, to put an army in motion. 興頭 Hing t'ow, joy; bustle.

嬰 Pleased; joyful; joy. A woman's name.

攖 Transverse; crosswise; a cross.

馨 Odours, or spices smelt at a great distance. 馨香 Hing heang, fragrant odours; incense; fumes of fragrant incense; fumes from hot provisions; a good reputation.

杏 A sour plum, somewhat like the green gage. Also read Hăng. Compare with Hăng.

Hăng jin 杏仁 almonds. 北杏 Peh hăng, name of a place in the North.

脛 / 䏚 The bones of the leg below the knee, applied also to the legs of bird. 脛脛 Hing-hing, straight forward; unbending.

HO.

火 Intended to represent the *ascent of flame;* the matter of heat. Fire; heat; fever; to burn with fire. The first of the five elements is *water*, the second is *fire*. Name of a star. Name of an officer, and of a well. A surname. 失火 Shĭh ho, to catch fire. 救火 Kew ho, to put out fire. Ho che 火之 burn it. 火石粉 Ho shĭh fun, chalk. 火坑 Ho kh'ang, a pit of fire. 火爐 Ho loo, a furnace. 火票 Ho peaou, a fire declaration; i. e. a despatch luminous and swift as the rays of caloric. 起火 Kh'e ho, to take fire; the burning out of a conflagration 點火 Tëen ho, to strike a light; to light a candle. 火伴 Ho pwan, a sharer of the same fire,—a comrade, a companion. 火星 Ho sing, the planet Mars. 火居道士 Ho keu taou sze, the priests of Taou who live in society, and not in monasteries. 火燒 Ho shaou, to burn with fire. 火頭 Ho t'ow, a vulgar term for a cook. 火斗 Ho-tow, a kind of smoothing iron. 火腿 Ho t'uy, ham. 火漆 Ho ts'eĭh, sealing wax. 火漆片 Ho ts'eĭh p'ëen, wafers. 火焰 Ho yen, the flame of fire. 火藥 Ho yŏ, gunpowder. 火藥局 Ho yŏ kh'eŭh, a place where powder is made. 火氣 Ho kh'e, hot fume, applied to temper, denotes *choler;* when it refers to the body, it denotes fever.

灬 Same as the preceding in compound characters; by some read Peaou.

伙 A man who partakes, or messes at the same fire; a comrade; a companion. 傢伙 Këa ho, household furniture and utensils. 伙長 Ho ch'ang, the superior of the crew. This character seems to be an abbreviation of 夥 Ho.

夙 / 炙 Fire issuing forth; fire diffusing colour.

呵 Ho or Hoo. The mouth propelling warm breath; the noise made when blowing with the breath.

邥 焜 The name of a place.

禾 From 木 Mŭh, *wood*, and an abbreviation of 秉 Chuy, *hanging down* in allusion to the ears of grain. Paddy; corn, or grain in general; agreement; harmony. A surname.

Ho me 禾米 paddy, rice. 禾苗 Ho meaou, a green shoot or blade of corn. 禾穗 Ho suy, an ear of corn. 禾束 Ho shŭh, a sheaf of grain. 禾稻 Ho taou, name of a grain well known in China. 禾打 Ho ta, a flail.

和 咊 *Grain* for the *mouth*. Mild; kindly; complaisant; agreeing; harmonious; peaceful. To harmonize; concord; harmony; agreement; peace. To accompany; to join with. A surname. Read Hó, to respond; to modify and cause to mix or blend together. 性情温和 Sing ts'ing wăn ho, a mild and kind disposition. 人和平 Jin ho p'ing, a mild even tempered man. 相和 Sëang ho, agreeing; harmonizing. 兩人不相和 Lëang jin pŭh sëang ho, the two men don't agree. 不和睦 Pŭh ho mŭh, disagreeing; at variance with. 上和下睦 Shang ho hëa mŭh, superiors gentle, and inferiors peaceful. 夫婦和而後家道成 Foó foo ho, urh how këa taou ch'ing, let husband and wife agree, and then the welfare of the family will be secured. 不要傷和氣 Pŭh yaou shang ho kh'e, do not wound the feeling of concord, or mutual amity and good-will. 大和尚 Ta ho shang, the first or chief priest in a temple. 太和 T'ae ho, the general prevalence of truth and peace. 講和 Këang ho, or 勸和 Kh'euen ho, to persuade to mutual agreement. 歡歡喜喜和他出去了 Hwan hwan he he ho t'a ch'ŭh kh'eu leaou, quite pleased and delighted to go out with him. 小笙曰和 Seaou săng yuĕ ho, a small reed is called Ho. 軍門曰和 Keun mun yuĕ ho, the gate of the army (the passage by which they advance) is called Ho. Instead of Ho-mun, 壘門 Luy mun, is now used. 兩軍相對曰交和 Lëang keun sëang tuy yuĕ keaou ho, two armies

opposed to each other is called Keaou-ho. 羲和 He ho, the names of two Officers, said to have directed the signs of times, or the astronomical department. 養和今靠背也 Yang ho kin kh'aou pei yay, Yang-ho is the modern (support for the back called) Kh'aou-pei. 調和 T'eaou ho, to mix and unite together. 百藥齊和 Peh yŏ tse ho, a hundred medicines all mixed together. 此唱而彼應曰和 Ts'ze ch'ang urh pe ying yuĕ ho, Ho expresses one singing and another responding. To rhyme, read Hwuy.

Ho e 和夷 and 雲和 Yün ho, names of places. 和愛 Ho ngae, an agreeable, pleasing, cordial manner. 和氣 Ho kh'e, a spirit of harmony; harmony, a cordial good natured feeling and disposition. 和姦 Ho këen, fornication or adultery, by the consent of both parties. 和暖 Ho nwan, concord and genial warmth. 和平 Ho p'ing, a name of tea. 和衣而睡 Ho e urh shwuy, to go to sleep with one's clothes on. 和順 Ho shun, complaisant; accommodating. 和氣生財 Ho kh'e săng ts'ae, harmony, or a friendly kind temper, begets wealth.

呆 A little child crying.

姀 A woman's name; fine countenance.

枵 The head of a coffin; a coffin.

茅 Name of a plant; the crooked handle of a harrow or a plough.

訧 Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name

鉌 Certain pieces of metal hung so as to make a jingling, sonorous, musical sound.

龢 Same as 和 Ho, to harmonize; to cause to accord; to unite in harmony. The name of a city; a palace; a bell; and a man.

何 Which? who? what? Read Hò. To bear; to carry. The name of a country in the West. A hat or cap is, in the West, called 突何 Tŭh ho. 如何 Joo ho, or reversed, Ho joo, how? in what manner? 誰何 Shwuy ho, who! what! and 莫敢如何 Mŏ kan joo ho, not dare as how,—are the language of defiance; as let him do as he likes; he dares not to do any thing. 無何 Woo ho or 無幾何 Woo ke ho, for no great length of

time. 無奈何 Woo nae ho and 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, express that which is unavoidable, as there is no resource; nothing can be done. 無奈得我何 Woo nae teh wo ho, it is nothing to me; he can do nothing to me. 如何使得 Joo ho she teh, how will it answer! or what method will succeed? 經何 King ho, name of a female officer during the Dynasty Han. 儋何 Tan ho, to sustain, to carry.

Ho ch'oo 何處 what place? where? 何故 Ho koo, or 因何 Yin ho or 爲何 Wei ho, each expresses, wherefore? why? on what account? The first expression denotes somewhat of surprise, as what occasion for! 何人來 Ho jin lae, who comes? 何必 Ho peïh, what necessity? 何必定要如此 Ho peïh ting yaou joo ts'ze, what necessity to insist on having it thus? 何事 Ho sze, what affair? 何至如此 Ho che joo ts'ze, why carry it to this extent? 何地無才 Ho te woo ts'ae, what place is without talent? Amongst what class of the community is talent not to be found? 何物 Ho wŭh, which thing? 何如 Ho joo, in what manner? How?

荷 Ho or Ho-hwa 荷華 the Nelumbium water lily, it is called by various other names. Ho is a generic term applied also to other plants; the name of a place; to bear or sustain a burden physically or morally; the noise of anger. 負荷 Foo ho, to bear, to sustain.

Ho e 荷衣 the large leaf of the water lily. 荷包 Ho paou, a Chinese purse, commonly worn as an ornament. 荷錢 Ho ts'ëen, the small opening leaf of the water lily.

呵 To speak angrily; to blame; to interrogate, to reprehend; to eject the breath. Reiterated, the sound of laughter. A tone of careless reply. 一陣呵呵大笑 Yïh chin ho ho ta seaou, a fit of loud laughter.

Ho kh'ëen 呵欠 or 打呵 Ta ho, to yawn. 呵責 Ho tseh, to reprimand.

抲 To grasp with the hand; to push a side; to move; to shake.

河 The river; viz. the Yellow River, by way of eminence; said to arise from two sources. A river; name of

a district, a certain wine vessel; a surname. 黃河 Hwang ho, the Yellow River. 銀河 Yin ho, or 天河 T'ëen ho, the milky way. 九河 Kew ho, nine rivers referred to at the time of the Chinese deluge. 三河 San ho, expresses the south, north and east of the Yellow River. 梗河 Kăng ho, name of a star. 淘河 T'aou ho, name of a bird. 兩河 Lëang ho, denotes the north and south of the river.

Ho nan 河南 one of the most noted provinces in China; the region first called 中國 Chung kwŏ, the central nation. 河套 Ho t'aou, the region enclosed by the Yellow River on the north, and the great wall on the south, or that portion of territory embraced by the Yellow River in its course north of the wall, and return again to the south. 河泊所 Ho pŏ so, an officer who controls the boats on rivers.

荷 A certain plant; name of a marsh.

祠 A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

苛 Small plant; used figuratively to denote what is of small importance; petty details; troublesome; circumstantial; vexatiously minute. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe; anger; a surname.

Ho fah 苛法 or 苛政 Ho ching, government which is vexatiously circumstantial in its laws, and which becomes insupportably oppressive by interfering unnecessarily with the liberties of the subject; they say it is worse than the rage of tigers. 苛妸 Ho heae, petty dislikes and jealousies. 苛刻 Ho kh'eh, to oppress and annoy by minutely circumstantial requirements. 苛蘭國 Ho lan kwŏ, Holland, the Dutch. 苛癢 Ho yang, petty unimportant itch or ache.

訶 呵 To *tell* what he *ought* to do. To reprehend; to blame; to speak sharply to; to speak loudly and in anger; to rail at or traduce; to interrogate abruptly. Name of an office; of a wood, and of a state. 譏訶 Ke ho, to ridicule and rail at. 詆訶 Te ho, to traduce or slander.

Ho tseh 訶責 to rail at and blame in a loud angry tone.

頃 To turn the head aside, and look slyly or impertinently.

貨 From *to alter* and *pearls* or *money*. Things which are changed or exchanged; articles of commerce; goods of any kind; to deal in goods, to sell, to bribe. Ho le 貨禮 to offer presents as a bribe. 貨貝 Ho pei, a pearl or valuable thing given for goods; money. 貨色 Ho seh, the quality of an article, sometimes the colour of it. 貨物 Ho wŭh, goods, cargo. 洋貨 Yang ho, foreign commodities. 雜貨 Tsă ho, a mixture or variety of articles. 囤貨 Tun ho, to monopolize goods; to do so with grain is prohibited. 一水貨 Yĭh shwuy ho, the goods that come to market with one tide or voyage; or other occasion.

賀 From to *add* and a *pearl*. To congratulate; to felicitate; to express satisfaction on another person's happiness, by words or by presents; congratulations on the new and full moon, new year and other holiday times. To sustain or bear a burden; to carry on a horse, mule, camel, or cart. 稟賀 Pin ho, to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday. 恭賀 Kung ho, respectful congratulation.

Ho e 賀儀 or 賀禮 Ho le presents given as congratulatory offerings. 賀慶 Ho kh'ing, or reversed, Kh'ing ho, to congratulate, to felicitate. 賀蘭山 Ho lan shan, mountains to the north of Kan-sŭh Province. 賀節 Ho tsëĕ, to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

瀉 Water generally; or the name of a particular stream.

褐 The sleeve of a garment.

輵 The grease-horn of a carriage; a utensil to contain oily matter with which to grease the ends of the axle tree.

禍 Evil; injury; a curse from the gods. Evil; calamity; misfortune, adversity, judgment, misery; to destroy, to exterminate. 避禍 Pe ho, to avoid a calamity. 禍患隨之 Ho hwan suy che, calamities follow them.

Ho fŭh e fŭh 禍福倚伏 adversity and prosperity are intimately dependant on, or included in, each other;—they seem to say that they generate each other. 禍患 Ho hwan,

calamities. 禍階 Ho keae, steps to misery; that which leads to calamity and distress. 禍皆生於利 Ho keae sǎng yü le, all evils arise from gain, or the love of it.

夥 / 𤇾 Many; numerous; a band; a company; a crew. Many of any thing. Many persons forming a group; a party; a banditti; persons of the same origin, and of the same pursuits, partners in the same mercantile concern. 幾夥 Ke ho, how many.

Ho ke 夥計 a partner; a comrade; a companion; a person, who enters into the same schemes or plans. 夥黨 Ho tang, a junta; a cabal; men combined for some secret design. 夥盜 Ho t'aou, banditti of robbers or pirates.

HŎ.

合 To close; to join; to pair; to unite; united; to assemble; to agree; agreeable to; to accord with; to harmonize; to suit; to answer; to reply. A certain vessel to contain things. A surname. The name of a grain; name of a district. Read Kŏ, a certain measure. To rhyme, read Heĭh. 配合 P'ei hŏ or 偶合 Ngow hŏ, to pair; to unite in pairs. 天作之合 T'ëen tsŏ che hŏ, a (conjugal) union formed by heaven. 君臣會合 Keun ch'in hwuy hŏ, or 合會 Hŏ hwuy, the prince assembled with his ministers. 相合 Sëang hŏ. to accord; to agree. 意相合 E sëang hŏ, thoughts, or ideas corresponding. 恐怕不合你的意思 Kh'ung p'a pŭh hŏ ne teĭh e sze, I am afraid it does not agree with your sentiments. 理合 Le hŏ, agreeing with reason; reasonable; proper. 不合法 Pŭh hŏ fă, illegal. 不合規矩 Pŭh hŏ kwei keu, not according to custom. 不合理 Pŭh hŏ le, or 不合道理 Pŭh hŏ taou le, unreasonable. 符合 Foo hŏ, or 合同 Hŏ t'ung, an instrument divided in two, of which each contracting party retains one. 立合同 Leĭh hŏ t'ung, to form or make out. 他不合用 T'a pŭh hŏ yung, he, or it does not answer the purpose wanted.

Hŏ ch'ing 合稱 a term by which things are expressed as united.

合而言之 Hŏ urh yen che, to speak of them unitedly, or collectively. 合掌 Hŏ chang, to lay the palms of the hands together, in the manner of the priests of Buddha; to clasp the hands and hold them before the breast. 合密 Hŏ meïh, a country of Western Tartary. 合和 Hŏ ho, harmonious. 合共 Hŏ kung, to make out the sum. 合子盛物器 Hŏ tsze ch'ing wŭh kh'e, Hŏ-tsze is a vessel to contain things, a box. 合口 Hŏ kh'ow, to shut the mouth. 合巹 Hŏ kh'in, certain cups out of which the bride and bridegroom drink wine and exchange the cups; which forms a part of the marriage ceremony. 合門 Hŏ mun, to shut the door. 合盤打算 Hŏ pw'an ta swan, to unite, as in a platter, and reckon the whole amount; to estimate; to deliberate and plan. 合用 Hŏ yung, to answer the purpose intended. 合眼 Hŏ yen, to close the eyes. 合式 Hŏ shĭh, agreeing with the pattern; suitable; answering the purpose in all respects; said either of persons or things. 合邑人 Hŏ yĭh jin, all the people of the town.

哈 Appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Sa, Hŏ or Tă, to suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hëă, a Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.)

郃 Name of a Hëen district; name of a river; a surname.

盒 A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over.

Hŏ tsze 盒子 a box.

盍 To unite together; to cover over; many persons uniting together and seeking with ardour. Why not? A surname. A term used for the Pronoun I.

Hŏ kŏ yen urh che 盍各言爾志 why don't you all speak your mind. 盍稚 Hŏ che, used for *I*, or *Me*.

嗑 Hŏ or Kŏ. 噬嗑 She hŏ, name of one of the 卦 Kwa, or lots in the 易經 Yĭh-king, represents, it is said, something contained in the mouth, which being eaten, the mouth closes. Hence, in miscellaneous lots, *She hŏ*, denotes eating; in those of the regular series or order, *Hŏ*, denotes,

to close or unite. *Hŏ*, further signifies verbosity; loquacity.

Hŏ hŏ 嗑嗑 or read Këä-hëä, speech, words, conversation. Read Hëä, 嗑然 Hëä jen, the noise or sound of laughing. 嗑茶 Hŏ ch'a, to take tea. *Hŏ*, to drink, is used chiefly by the Tartars, and different persons use different characters for it. 哈 Hŏ, 喝 Hŏ, 渴 Hŏ, and 呵 Ho, have all been given. The two first seem both admissible. 嗑酒 Hŏ tsew, to drink wine.

歃 To suck in voraciously; to gobble up.

蓋 A kind of mat or thatch covering; to cover with thatch, to cover with any thing. Why not? A surname. Read Kae, to cover; to screen; to overtop; to surpass all others.

闔 The leaf of a folding door; a door; to shut; all whom the closed door includes; a whole family. To cover; to unite all together. A particle denoting why not? Name of a state; a man's name. 閶闔 Ch'ang-hŏ, the wind.

Hŏ yĭh kung kh'e 闔邑公啟 the whole city's declaration, or appeal for a subscription;—as to repair a bridge, and so on. 闔屬 Hŏ shŭh, all the kindred. 闔郡 Hŏ kh'eun, the whole principality. 闔家 Hŏ këa, a whole family; all the family.

曷 An interrogative particle, why? why not? To stop as by a sharp interrogation; to intimidate; to expel; to drive out by hooting

勗 Hŏ or Hëä. diligent exertion. 勗勗用力聲 Hëä hëä yung leĭh shing, hëä hëä, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. 力作勗勗 Leĭh tsŏ hëä hëä, doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, diligent.

喝 Hŏ or Yae. To thirst; to be thirsty; a guttural, gurgling, clamorous sound; a shout; an angry exclamation; a deep hollow sound; a broken interrupted sound; the sound of repletion, belching. 陰喝 Yin hŏ, a suppressed guttural sound, as if from a stoppage in the throat. 陰喝不得對 Yin hŏ, pŭh teh tuy, his voice was stopped, he could not reply. 嘶喝 Sze hŏ, a broken interrupted sound, as in weeping and sobbing. 呼喝 Hoo hŏ, to shout or call out in anger. 恫疑虛喝 T'ung e heu hŏ, disappointed, or unable

to attain one's wish, to storm and rage in vain. In the sense of being loudly angry, one uses 喉喝 How hŏ.

Hŏ taou, kh'ae lo 喝道開鑼 shouted out,—beat the gong. 喝噯 Hŏ ngae, is said to be hoarseness or difficulty of utterance. 喝令 Hŏ ling, to egg on by hooting and crying, —when murder is the consequence, he who does so, forfeits his life. 喝開 Hŏ kh'ae, to send the servants out of a room. 喝酒 Hŏ tsew, to drink wine, is sometimes written thus.

嗷 Same as the preceding.

愒 Mutual dread or apprehension. Read Ke, to desist, to rest, to sleep. Read Kŏ, to desire, to covet, haste, hurry.

歇 Read Heïh, to desist, to stop. Read Hŏ, a short nosed dog.

毼 Certain embroidery on leather, done by women; the doing of it, wide and elegant; a kind of felt hair cloth; a certain wooden vessel unornamented. 氈毼 Păng hŏ or 氈毼 Loo hŏ, diagonal threads of a net; or streaks on a kind of hair cloth; work done by women.

猲 Hïh. A short nosed dog. Read Hŏ, fear; apprehension.

犗 A particular kind of cow. Also read Keen.

皧 Ping hŏ 皧皧 white colour; slightly coloured.

褐 Hempen coarse stockings. A kind of hair cloth; coarse cloth; a poor person. A surname.

鶡 Name of a bird; a kind of wild cock, daring in battle, from which circumstance its comb becomes an ornament of soldiers' caps.

Hŏ kwan 鶡冠 a military cap; also applied to high minded statesmen who retire from the emoluments of office in bad times.

糲 White rice.

翟 From *wings* making apparent effort to pass out of 冂 Kh'ung, a void space. Extremely high; flying high; high minded. In the following compounds, generally implies passing with celerity and ascending high. Also read Kĕŏ, 翟然 Kĕŏ jen, a lofty aspiring mind; used in a good sense.

霍 Generally implies speed, celerity, fleetness, haste,

the appearance of a small hill surrounded by lofty mountains. The name of a hill called also the Pillar of heaven. 揮霍 Hwuy hŏ, or 曶霍 Hwŭh-hŏ, celerity, haste, speed, speedily; cheerfulness; alacrity; lively temper and manner. The gambols or frolics of animals.

皤 White colour. 皤然白首 Hŏ jen peh show, a white or grey head.

矐 To strike the eyes; to look alarmed or startled; to open the eyes; to gaze; to obscure the light; to cloud the lustre, to dazzle—with glare of arrows.

臛 A kind of soup made from flesh, without any vegetable substance. To obscure or gloom, as by steam or vapour.

藿 A certain leguminous vegetable; pulse; fragrant plant.

Hŏ hëang 藿香 the fragrance of the Hŏ;—a plant brought from Cochin-china.

騧 Hŏ, or Kŏ, a horse with a white forehead.

鶴 鸛 A bird that flies high; name of a bird resembling the stork. 仙鶴 Sëen hŏ, so called from Sëen genii being said to ride upon it in the air. 海鶴 Hae-hŏ, a sea bird; a bird often referred to by the Chinese.

矆 To gaze; to look intently.

矍 Hŏ shen 矍睒 the glare of lightning, the lightning's flash.

佫 格 A surname.

Hŏ-tseh 格澤 name of a baleful star. Commonly read Keh, a mark or limit, and so on.

貉 狢 Hŏ, or Hoo-hŏ 狐貉 an animal of the fox species, also certain reptiles, insects.

熇 The heat of fire; to scorch; to burn; reiterated. Hŏ-hŏ, great heat, masses of fire flame. To traduce, to vilify. Read Kŏ, Heaou, and Taou, denoting the destructive effect of fire in a literal or figurative sense.

嗃 謞 Hŏ, or Heaou. Stern, severe, cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some sound or noise. One says, joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot. See Heaou.

壑 The bed of a torrent from the mountains; a valley;

a small creek from a river; a ditch; a fosse; a pit. 谿壑 Kh'e hŏ, the streams that run in valleys amongst hills. 大壑 Ta hŏ, or 巨壑 Keu-hŏ, the sea; the ocean. 溝壑 Kow hŏ, a ditch or moat, around a city wall.

Hŏ shan 壑山 the name of a hill.

涸 Water entirely run off, or dried up; exhausted. 水始涸 Shwuy she hŏ, the water began to be dried up. 涸轍之魚 Soo hŏ ch'ĕ che yü, to resuscitate a fish in a dry rut; to supply it with water—used to express affording relief to a person in pecuniary or other distress.

涸

Hŏ ch'ĕ 涸轍 a dry rut of a wheel; a rut without any water in it. 涸乾 Hŏ kan, dried up; no water or moisture.

斛 A measure equal to ten 斗 Tow. A surname.

觳 Hŏ or Hwŭh. A certain cup or other vessel of the kind; a certain utensil used in archery for containing arrows, a kind of quiver. A measure like the preceding. Thin, poor exhausted in a high degree. The top of the foot, the foot or hoof of an animal. Read Kĕŏ, a vessel for containing fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush against; impetuous effort.

Hŏ lŭh 觳簏 a certain bamboo vessel. 觳觫 Hŏ sŭh, fear; fear of death—said of animals.

郝 Name of a place. A surname. Read Shĭh, Shĭh shĭh, to plough or cultivate the ground. A surname.

害 Commonly read Hae, to injure. Read Hŏ, why? wherefore? why not?

豁 Hŏ, Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. Enlarged; liberal. See Hŭh.

疲 Hŏ, or Keĭh. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

鵠 Hŏ, Yŭh, or 鴻鵠 Hung hŏ, a certain water bird as large as a goose, otherwise called 天鵝 T'ĕen ngo. Applied to the name of a dog. A surname. Read Kaou, the name of a place. Read Haou, large; great.

HOO.

乎 The sound of the voice continued after the enunciation of a sentence. Said to represent the *breath* or voice

rising and *extending*. From 兮 He, a tone of enquiry, or admiration. A tone of interrogation, or expression of doubt; also of admiration. Tone after calling out a person's name. Occurs in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of *in; with; from; to*. 幾乎 Ke hoo, nearly; about so; without much error. 庶乎 Shoo hoo, a qualifying expression like the preceding. 出乎其間 Ch'ŭh hoo kh'e këen, issuing from amongst them. 合乎此 Hŏ hoo ts'ze, agreeing with this. 異乎此 E hoo ts'ze, different from this. 不在乎那個 Pŭh tsae hoo na ko, it does not consist in that; the stress does not lie there. 在乎 Tsae hoo, to consist in; to rest upon. 其心在乎君子 Kh'e sin tsae hoo keun tsze, her heart was upon her husband. 似乎 Sze hoo, like; as if. 於乎 Woo hoo, an exclamation denoting regret or admiration; in which sense, in the Classics, these two characters are used in common with 於戲 Woo hoo; 於虖 Woo hoo; 嗚嘑 Woo hoo, and 嗚嘑 Woo hoo. Occurs Syn. with 呼 Hoo, to call to; to call upon; to invoke.

呼 Hoo, or Ho. To breathe out; to call; to invoke. A surname; the name of a plant. 招呼 Chaou hoo, to call and beckon to with the hand. 大呼 Ta hoo, calling out loudly. 打呼 Ta hoo, to snore; to snort. 稱呼 Ch'ing hoo, to use epithets of respect when addressing persons. Read Ho, a tone uttered when beginning to enunciate. Read Heu, the noise of blowing with the breath. 嗚呼 Woo hoo, alas! Hoo noo she p'ei 呼奴使婢 calling slaves, and sending servant girls. 呼沱 Hoo t'o, the name of a river.

坪 A small limit or bank to keep in water. The name of a place. Minute and multifarious.

浮 The name of a river.

嫭 } A woman's name.
姇 }

莩 Name of a plant.

訏 To call out; to call to; to call to come. Read Haou, to deceive or insult.

鮒 A fish.

煦 Hoo, or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To soothe; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. See Heu.

戶 To protect; that which closes upon and protects. A door; an opening; a hole or den. The principal person in a family; the master of a chop or a boat. A family; a house. To stop. Name of a state; a surname. 門戶 Mun hoo, a door; a family. 大門戶 Ta mun hoo, a powerful or wealthy family. 小戶人家 Seaou hoo jin këa, a poor person or family. 店戶 Tëen hoo, a shop-keeper. 船戶 Ch'uen hoo, master of a boat; a skipper of a vessel.

Hoo kh'ow 戶口 doors and mouths; population. Sometimes a door, a passage, an entrance. 戶門 Hoo mun, the first character denotes an inner door, and a door with one leaf. *Mun*, denotes an outer door or gate. 戶部 Hoo poo, the Board of population; and of revenue, arising from the people. 戶口總數 Hoo kh'ow tsung soo, the amount of the population. 戶對 Hoo tuy, two families in equal circumstances; referred to in affairs of marriage.

戽 To take out with the hand. 戽斗 Hoo tow, a vessel to bale out a boat; to lave out water with the hand.

昈 Light, luminous; to illustrate; red streaks; variegated.

芦 A certain medicine, a vegetable preparation; otherwise called the Yellow of the earth, and marrow of the earth.

岵 The appearance of a small hill.

扈 The tail, or to follow behind; the name of an ancient state. Name of an office. Hoo-hoo, extensive, wide covering. A surname. 桑扈 Sang-hoo, a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

Hoo pă 扈跋 or Pă-hoo, certain attendants of the Emperor on his hunting excursions. 扈從 Hoo ts'ung, to follow and attend upon.

摀 To impart; to give extensively. 布摀 Poo-hoo, to diffuse widely. 拂摀 Poo hoo, opposed to what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of consequences.

篔 A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

鳳 鴆 Name of a bird.

虖 To call out; a tone of lamentation; an aspiration or sigh. Name of a river; a man's name. Read Hëa, the roaring of a tiger. Occurs in the sense of 乎 Hoo, an exclamation or interrogative particle.

虎 虖 The streaks on the tiger's skin.

嘑 謼 To cry out aloud; to call. A surname. Read Hoó, to speak to in an angry insulting manner; otherwise expressed by 咄嘴 Tŭh ts'uy. 口嘑 Kh'ow hoo. to roar out with the mouth.

嫭 妨 嫮 Handsome, elegant, beautiful, good, excellent. to boast of beauty. 嫭扒 Hoo pă, good, a local phrase.

虎 A tiger: from the *streaks of a tiger's skin*, and 几 Jin, *a man;* the appearance of a rampant tiger pouncing on his prey. A surname; name of a district, and of a hill. A chamber pot, from such vessels being made to resemble a tiger, in the time of Han. 老虎 Laou hoo, a tiger.

Hoo p'e 虎皮 a tiger's skin. 虎臣 Hoo ch'in, a daring servant of the crown. 虎門 Hoo mun, a tiger's gate, the Bocca Tigris; a narrow entrance on the Canton river, defended by forts on the opposite shores. 虎狼之性 Hoo lang che sing, a cruel disposition. 虎口取食 Hoo kh'ow tseu shĭh, to seek food in the tiger's mouth;—to engage in perilous pursuits to gain a livelihood. 虎視眈眈 Hoo she tan tan, to look like a tiger, ready to leap on its prey.

唬 Sound made by calling out, or by lamentation. The voice of a tiger.

Hoo heh 唬嚇 to speak in a boisterous, fierce, intimidating manner.

琥 A kind of seal made like a tiger, giving authority over the army. A certain vessel made of stone.

Hoo p'eh choo 琥珀珠 amber beads. 琥珀 Hoo p'eh, amber. The Chinese have various fables about the origin of amber; that from which *Hoo-p'eh*

is derived, regards amber as the manes of a tiger. Amber is also considered the resin of the pine.

荒 A species of pulse.

虓 Name of an insect.

互 牙 Fitting into each other, like the serrated edges of shell-fish. An uneven edge. A butcher's peg or hook on which to hang meat. 交互 Keaou hoo, blended or united together, as the fingers of one hand inserted in those of the other. 相互 Sëang hoo, mutual, reciprocal. 山歌互答 Shan ko hoo tă, the responsive songs of mountaineers. 彼此互依仗 Pe ts'ze hoo e chang, that and this, (the one and the other) mutually depending. 回互 Hwuy hoo, to have mutual reference, regard to, or care of. Hoo sëang kh'e ch'ä 互相稽察 to keep a mutual watch over each other,—required by the government in the same tithing. 互結 Hoo këĕ, a bond given by five persons, in which they are responsible for each other, —required of literary candidates by the government. 互物 Hoo wŭh, that class of fish whose shells have serrated edges.

沍 Cold; congealed. 沍閉 Hoo pe, closed up by frost.

桓 杼 牙 P'e hoo 槤桓 a place of confinement made by a railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, to walk a horse; a riding circus.

沍 Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice. Cold; the appearance of a sheet of water. 漫沍 Mwan-hoo, watery appearance.

Hoo han 沍寒 cold; fast bound with cold.

笠 Name of a bamboo; a something to hang a string on; something to fasten a cow's halter. The edible shoots of bamboo.

苣 Name of a plant.

袪 祗 Short garment

詬 To remember; to recollect; to debate, to wrangle.

Hoo ts'eaou 詬譙 to speak angrily.

跬 To kneel with both knees on the ground.

弧 A wooden bow, a piece of bamboo for stretching out a banner in the form of a bow. The name of a star. 短弧 Twan hoo, the name of a an insect. 蝥弧 Moo-hoo, a certain banner or standard.

狐 An animal possessed by demons; a suspicious animal which will not herd with others. A surname. 令狐 Ling hoo, name of a city.

Hoo e 狐疑 or 狐惑 Hoo hwŏ, suspicious, distrustful. 狐狸 Hoo le, the fox.

瓠 Hoo or Hoo loo 瓠甗 a kind of calabash. A surname.

Hoo tsze 瓠子 a certain bank raised against water.

胡 The flesh hanging down below the chin. An interrogative particle; name of a lance or javelin; remote; distant; a certain rouge or pigment cake. Name of a river; name of a plant, of a district, of a book, and of a country. A surname. Aged. 盧胡 Loo hoo, to cover the mouth and laugh; to make a noise in the throat when laughing.

Hoo tseaou 胡椒 pepper. 胡蝶 Hoo tëĕ, a butterfly. 胡麻子 Hoo ma tsze, linseed. 胡爲如此 Hoo wei joo ts'ze, how is it thus?

瑚 Even; level.

糊 Hoo tseaou 糊椒 pepper. The addition of wood to the character Hoo, is pronounced unnecessary.

湖 A lake; the name of a river, and of a district. Hoo hae che sze 湖海之士 a man who has travelled much and has passed lakes and seas. 湖廣 Hoo kwang, a well-known province of China. 湖南 Hoo nan, the southern division of the ancient Hoo-kwang province. 湖北 Hoo peh, the northern division of Hoo-kwang province.

猢 Chan hoo 獑猢 an animal resembling a monkey.

瑚 Shan hoo 珊瑚 coral. 瑚璉 Hoo lëen, a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

瑚 Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

箛 笠 Name of a bamboo. 箛簏 Hoo lŭh, a quiver for arrows.

糊 Paste made from boiled flour or rice; to paste, to daub. Read Hwŭh, suddenly; abruptly.

Hoo hwăn 糊混 confused; stupid. 糊口 Hoo kh'ow, to stop the mouth with paste; i. e. to *feed.* 無以糊口 Woo e hoo kh'ow, nothing to fill the mouth with—no food to eat. 糊說 Hoo shwŏ, foolish talk; to talk nonsense. 糊塗 Hoo t'oo, paste and muddy plaster, denotes stupidity; applied either to thinking, speaking, or acting.

蝴 Hoo tëĕ 蝴蝶 a butterfly; for this there are other characters used.

葫 A gourd or melon. 葫蘆 Hoo-loo, a calabash. In several of these terms, different characters are used.

衚 Hoo-t'ung 衚衕 the streets in Peking are called by this name.

裒 The part of a garment which comes below the arm.

醐 T'e-hoo 醍醐 a certain ardent generous liquor made from cream. Used figuratively for the disposition of Buddha.

酥

餬 Food; gruel; congee; to depend on others for food.

Hoo kh'ow sze fang 餬口四方 to go every where seeking food.

鵠 Hoo or 鵜鵠 Te-hoo, a water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

鬍 A common term for *beard;* the hair on the temples. Not contained in the Chinese Dictionaries.

Hoo tsze 鬍子 a beard; a man with a beard. 鬍鬚 Hoo seu, the beard generally; different words are used for the hair on the upper lip and on the chin.

憮 Large; great; empty; proud. Read Woo, to be kind to; to soothe; to be taken by surprize, embarrassed; a tone of astonishment.

幠 To cover; to cover over as with a sheet. Large, great; wide; possessing; having; remiss; careless.

膴 Hoo or Woo, flesh without bones dried in the sun, and used in sacrifice. Large slices of meat. A rule, a law. Read Foo, fat and beautiful. Read Mei, the flesh of the higher part of the back.

祜 To be regardless of instruction and of morals,

to persevere in the road to ruin; irreclaimable. The favor or blessing of heaven; happiness.

怙 恪 To lean upon; to have support, or that which does support; an expression for a mother, 恃 She, is used for father. Hoo is also used for both parents.

楛 A certain wood; a term to express any utensil' being fragile, and bad of its kind.

滸 滹 The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. Name of a particular river.

嫭 To be attached to; to have an affection for; to regret.

濩 The appearance of rain running down; currents rushing and dashing against each other. The name of a river and a bird. Read Ŏ, the name of a Hëen. To boil. 大濩 Ta-hoo, a certain musical instrument. 蠖濩 Ŏ-hoo, a deep retired apartment in a place. 布濩 Poo-hoo, the diffusion of education.

穫 The name of a place. Read Hŏ. To cut down and gather in grain.

護 To watch for the welfare of; to assist; to guard; to preserve safe and entire; name of an office; of a musical instrument; and of a place.

Hoo ch'uen 護船 a ship which gives convoy. 護法 Hoo fă, to defend or patronize the religion of Buddha. 護封 Hoo fung, a defensive envelope,—written on the outside of a letter. 護理 Hoo-le, to superintend and take care of, as the duties of an office. 護衞 Hoo wei, to surround and guard. 護法老爺 Hoo fă laou yay, a gentlemen who patronizes the religion of Buddha.

䕶 Ngoo or 青䕶 Ts'ing-hoo, a certain stone or mineral found on a certain hill. A darkish colour.

䕶 Ta-hoo 大䕶 an ancient musical instrument.

壺 壺 A cup or pot, as for wine, tea, and so on. Name of an office; name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. 酒壺 Tsew hoo, a pot of wine. 茶壺 Ch'a hoo, a tea pot. 唾壺 T'o hoo, a spitting pot; a vessel used for beating time on when playing.

Hoo loo 壺蘆 a gourd or calabash.

泛 Water running slowly.

HOW.

后 Hòw, or Hów. From E, *to lead, to induce* by orders proceeding from the *mouth* of one. A hereditary prince, a king; to succeed or be next to; after; behind. A queen; dependant princes or governors of states. A surname. To rhyme, read Hoo. 元后 Yuen how or 君后 Keun how, a sovereign prince. 王后 Wang how, or 皇后 Hwang how, a queen. 羣后 Kh'eun how, assembled princes or governors. 神后 Shin how, *spirit behind*,— are the words cut on two stones placed in tumuli behind Chinese graves.

How t'ow 后頭 behind.

詬 The tone or voice of anger. Shame; disgrace; abuse.

垢 To moisten; to imbue.

怖 The appearance of cordiality.

眄 Staring and looking with angry glances.

詬 To rail at; to abuse with anger, and insult; specious sycophant-like speech; a defect of right principles. A surname.

How suy 詬誶 opprobrious speech; abusive language; to rail. 詬病 How ping, insult; obloquy; contumely.

逅 Keae how 邂逅 to meet by accident; to appear pleased and gratified, but at the same time an apparent want of stability or sincerity.

骷 髏 The end or joining of a bone.

喉 How or Yen how 咽喉 the trachea, the wind, pipe. Commonly the throat, the gullet, the æsophagus- which, however, is properly expressed by 喉嚨 How lung.

How pe 喉䏚 a sore throat.

侯 矦 厈 From *man* extending a cloth, and an *arrow* hanging from it. A target. Of the form of the target, there were many varieties, differing according to the rank of persons who

shot against it. Promotion was obtained by good archery hence 諸侯 Choo how, became an epithet of the Chiefs, or Princes of states, Viceroies, and Noblemen. There are five degrees of Nobility, viz. 公侯伯子男 Kung, How, Peh, Tsze, Nan.

Handsome, pretty. A particle ushering in a sentence, the same as 惟 Wei, and 維 Wei. Also a surname. Occurs in the sense of 兮 He, a tone closing a period; and 何 Ho, who? what? how? To rhyme, read Che.

How tsëŏ 侯爵 the *How* rank of nobility. 侯爺 How yay, epithet by which a nobleman of the second rank from the top is addressed.

堠 Earth piled up, so as to form a village tower or altar; or an altar for the lane or district, and on which the name of the village or district is inscribed.

嫉 A woman's name.

嶁 Name of a hill.

惉 惉 An angry appearance.

帿 An object to shoot at with an arrow.

楉 Forms part of the names of woods.

How-yü 楉榆 a species of small fig. 楉桃 How t'aou, the name of a fruit.

猴 猴 The monkey species; the name of a fruit. 猴子 How tsze, a monkey. 猴形 How hing, the figure of a monkey.

篌 侯 Kung how 箜篌 a certain instrument of music.

祿 A sacrifice to procure blessings.

瘊 Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous spots are called 疣瘊 Kew-how, and commonly 瘊子 How-tsze, pimples; spots.

瞉 瞉 Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

蝘 A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species. 蜒蝘 E how, the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

貺 A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas.

How low 賸䞋 an avaricious appearance.

諛 諛 Speaking; appearing in conversation.

鏃 猴 A particular kind of arrow. The second and third characters are besides used for the quill end, or root of a feather.

褸 How yü 褸褕 a small garment.

餱 Dry provision; victuals previously dressed.

How leang 餱糧 dried provision.

候 To wait. To enquire; to wait; to expect, to protect or guard. 問候 Wăn how, to make civil enquiries; to visit an equal. 特來奉候 Teh lae fung how, I have come on purpose to pay my respects. 恭候近安 Kung how kin ngan, respectfully enquire about (your) recent repose; is a common phrase at the close of letters, implying civil enquiries about health, &c. 伺候 Sze-how or 等候 Tăng how, to wait for.

How seu 候叙 to wait (till the guests) arrange themselves. A phrase used on invitation cards.

吼 The voise of any animal; the lowing of cattle; the roaring of a tiger; the voice of anger.

吽 How, or Yin. 牛鳴也 New ming yay, the lowing of a cow. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

厚 厚 From a *House* in which it can be *said* are many *sons*. Mountain-like. Thick; large; great; weighty; liberal; generous; kind; intimate. A surname. *How*, is applied to tastes expressing that they are strong; the opposite is 薄 Pŏ, thin. The figurative use of *thick* and *thin* in Chinese, often corresponds to the English *high* and *low*.

How tŭh woo këang 厚福無疆 great and unlimited happiness 厚恩 How ngăn, great favor or benevolence; an important act of grace. 厚惠 How hwuy, a liberal donation, —the language of courtesy. 厚薄相稱 How pŏ sëang ch'ing, thick and thin rightly adjusted; or figuratively the suitable degrees of civility, according to what is due to different persons. 厚道 How taou, liberal principles.

後 Late. *After* in time, *behind* in place; he who

comes late must take the back place; that which comes after, *posterity*. A surname. 然後 Jen how, then, afterwards, or next. 前後 Ts'ëen how, or 先後 Sëen how, before and after.

How lae 後來 afterwards; hereafter. 後代 How t'ae, subsequent ages. 後世 How she, an after or future state of existence. 後生 How sǎng, after born; one born subsequently to others, a young person. 後日 How jǐh, the day after to-morrow.

鼾 Breathing strongly thro' the nose.

鱟 Name of a fish, the roes of which are preserved.

HUNG.

仜 A large belly.

吰 Hung hung 吰吰 the noise made by people crowded together in a market place.

汞 頌 Quicksilver; mercury; that which (in Chinese phraseology) is produced by a transmutation of 丹砂 Tan sha, cinnabar, or the native ore of quicksilver. The second character is further applied to denote an indistinct vapoury appearance.

Hung yung 頌溶 a wide and deep expanse of water.

虹 The name of a hill.

灴 烘 An abundance of fire; flame. To dry anything with fire.

紅 Spoiled, corrupted rice or grain, grain become red from being spoiled in heaps.

紅 Red; reddish colour; colour of the southern regions. Name of a place; name of a plant. 落紅 Lŏ hung, the menstrual discharge.

Hung hwa 紅花 the red colored Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, commonly called Shoe-flower. 紅江 Hung këang, the stream Hongkong. 紅毛 Hung maou, a nickname, applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, by the Chinese of Canton. 紅寶石 Hung paou shǐh, the red precious stone worn as a knob on the caps of persons of the first rank. 紅顏多薄命 Hung yen to pŏ ming, most of the handsome women have been ill-fated. 紅

纓帽 Hung ying maou, a cap with red hair or silk on the top; commonly worn by Chinese gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants. 紅丹 Hung tan, red lead. 紅牌 Hung p'ae, *the red declaration* or 大牌 Ta p'ae, *the great permit*, denotes, a Chinese Port Clearance; locally called *the Grand chop*. To request it, is expressed by 請紅牌 Ts'ing hung p'ae. To issue it, by 發 Fă or 出 Ch'ŭh *hung p'ae*.

荭 A certain water plant.

虹 Any coloured halo or vapour displayed by the light of the sun, the rain-bow which is also expressed by 天虹 T'ëen hung. Name of a sword; name of a plant.

Hung tung 虹洞 connected together. Read Hëang, to involve each other by verbal contests or litigation, in this sense used for the following. Read Këang, a coloured halo about the tops of hills. The name of a Hëen district.

訌 To confuse; to mix; to quarrel; to litigate; to ruin. A man's name.

魟 A certain sea fish without scales. A white fish called 白魟 Peh hung. Read Kung, an edible crab-like fish.

嗊 Hung or Húng. 囉嗊 Lo hung, to sing songs; the name of a song, or class of songs.

共 Commonly read Kung. Originally written 廾 Kung, representing two hands joined to hold something. Many together. Read Hung, 池共 Ch'e-hung, name of a place.

哄 The voice of song; the noise of a crowd of people, as in a thronged market place. Chow, or Tsow hung 騶哄 to intimidate by an indistinct loud voice. To deceive; to beguile and cheat.

Hung t'a ch'ŭh lae 哄他出來 cozen, or beguile him out. 哄令 Hung ling, by false pretences to induce to act. 哄騙 Hung p'ëen, to beguile and cheat.

帪 A species of banner or flag.

洪 Water rising contrary to its usual course; a torrent of water; a deluge, or extensive inundation of water; water rushing against rocks. Great, vast; name of a river, and of a lake, of a bell, of a district, of a hill. A surname.

An irregular pulse.

Hung fŭh 洪福 great happiness. 洪恩 Hung ngăn, great favor. 洪水 Hung shwuy, the deluge spoken of in Chinese History. 洪聖王 Hung shing wang, name of an idol god, whose birth day is the 13th of the 2nd moon—it is much observed.

洪 A bamboo for leading off water, as a pipe; a bamboo to bind things with; a bamboo utensil for drying things; a fishing utensil.

洪 Name of a plant.

洪 Sheep's eyes, injuring persons in some way.

洪 A large valley. Read Këang, name of a certain valley.

洪 The gate of a street or lane; a gate-way. The gate of heaven. 九閎 Kew hung, the nine gates of the Nine heavens. A bar or fastening for a gate. A surname; a man's name. Wide, extensive; of great containing capacity; a wide unoccupied space. An extensive elegant garden.

閧 To fight; the noise of fighting and quarrelling.

弘 The twang or sound of a bow string. Large, great; of vast capacity; to enlarge; to act on enlarged principles.

Hung lëang 弘量 liberal and enlarged mind and mode of acting.

宏 Hăng or Hung, the echo in a large wide house. Rest; repose.

泓 Deep, clear, said of water; profound, extensive. Name of a river.

紘 紘 A net, something that ties or fastens to. The second character also denotes strings that tie on a cap below the chin.

鞃 軦 A kind of strap to hold on by, or to rest the arms on, in the front part of a cart or carriage. The Chinese use a transverse piece of wood in sedan chairs for the same purpose. Read Kung, in a similar sense.

橫 Hung or Hăng, transverse bar; crosswise, or athwart; figuratively, perverse; unreasonable. Name of a star; name of a district, and of a plant; a surname; name of a sign in divination. 從橫 T'sung hăng, or 縱橫 Tsung hăng, lengthwise and transverse; lines running east and

west; and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means.

Hung ch'ung chih ch'wang 橫衝直撞 oppose every way. 橫逆 Hung neih, opposed to; thwarting; perverse; unreasonable. 橫行 Hung hing, perverse, wicked conduct. 橫禍 Hung ho, an unusual calamity; a divine judgement. 橫死 Hung sze, an untimely death.

轟 The rumbling noise of carriages, or of cannon; the rattling sound of a great many carriages; the thundering roar of cannon. 雷轟 Luy hung. the crash of thunder.

Hung lëĕ 轟裂 rent with noise. 轟雷 Hung luy, loud thunder.

黌 A school or college. 黌宮 Hung kung, a palace of learning. An academy or school. To commence, or advance in studies, is called 進黌宮 Tsin hung kung, to enter the palace of learning.

薨 Many; numerous; rapid, fleet. Hung expresses the demise of a prince or king.

Hung ch'e 薨逝 departed this life; died, dead.

鴻 洪 Hung or 鴻鵠 Hung hwŭh, a certain large bird like a goose; having white glossy feathers and a long neck, the flesh is deemed excellent, there is a larger and smaller species. Great; vast. Name of a banner; of a place; and of a man; a surname.

Hung mung 鴻濛 natural vapour or fog. 鴻便 Hung pëen, a very favorable opportunity. 鴻鴈 Hung yen, the large and smaller kinds of wild geese.

HWA.

叱 Appearance of an open mouth. To be distinguished from 吒 Ch'ih.

化 Alteration of the state of any thing; change; mutation; metamorphosis; the changes wrought in nature; come into being, or to exist, said of animals, plants, and so on. To change; to transform; to transmute; to digest; to exchange; to barter. To cause to repent, or produce a change of mind; to change from a bad to

a good life; to civilize; to reform; to turn from the world to the priesthood. To have acted contrary to propriety,—a local term. The name of a district. Also read Hwa. To rhyme read Hwuy, Ko, Ho, and Ngò. 教化 Keaou hwa, instruction, and the effects of example; also the change of sentiment and manner produced by instruction. 風化 Fung hwa, in allusion to the wind shaking the forests and the fields of grain, expresses the change produced in the manners of the people by the good examples and instructions of superiors. They express beginning to exist, by 造 Ts'aou, to make, to form. Ceasing to exist, as fading or dying, by 化 Hwa. 造化 Ts'aou hwa, production and destruction; or the power which operates in nature to cause these. 好造化 Haou ts'aou hwa, good fortune or good luck. 變化 Pëen hwa, a change from one state to another; a transformation. Pëen denotes the commencement of the change, Hwa, its consummation. 氣化 Kh'e hwa, and 神化 Shin hwa, are aerial spiritual transformations. 形化 Hing hwa, a change or alteration of the figure which is visible. 融化 Yung-hwa, to blend together, and change the state of each ingredient; to melt away as snow. 消化 Seaou hwa, to melt or consume; to digest. 食而不化 Shĭh urh puh hwa, to eat but not digest; to read without improvement. 燒化 Shaou hwa or 火化 Ho hwa, to consume by fire. 叫化子 Keaou hwa tsze, a beggar. 亡化過了 Wang hwa kwo leaou, transformed and gone; i. e. dead.

Hwa ming 化命 a deadly fate; its being one's fate to die prematurely. 化緣 Hwa yuen or 募化 Moo hwa, to beg that property may be transferred to the temples of Fŭh. 化生 Hwa săng, to produce; or sometimes, to produce by a metamorphosis, in contradistinction from 卵生 Lwan săng, produced from an egg; and 胎生 T'ae săng, formed in the womb.

挋 Hwa or To, to change or *alter* the position of with the *hand;* to move to put aside.

桄 Name of a wood, from the bark of which cord is made.

花 The *Change* produced on a plant in spring; the in-

florescence of a plant, — this character was not introduced till the fifth or sixth century; before that 華 Hwa, was used. A flower. Used figuratively for pleasure; and commonly in a vicious sense, indistinct vision. Name of a place; a surname. 無花果 Woo hwa kwo, the fig. 打花 Ta hwa, to flower over with lying glosses. 眼花 Yen hwa, the eye seeing indistinctly.

Hwa chow 花舟 or 花艇 Hwa t'ing, a boat appropriated to pleasure parties, and dissolute revels; commonly called *a flower boat.* 花花世界 Hwa hwa she keae, a prodigal thoughtless age. 花轎 Hwa keaou, the marriage sedan chair used in China. 花林 Hwa lin, a forest of flowers,—a brothel. 花炮 Hwa p'aou, decorated rockets. 花散 Hwa san, to squander; to dissipate. 花露水 Hwa loo shwuy, lavender water. 花生 Hwa săng, arachis hypogœa, a kind of nut, called at Canton, *ground nut,* called by the northern people, 長生菓 Ch'ang săng kwo, an oil is expressed from them. 花子 Hwa tsze, a beggar. 花椒 Hwa tseaou, chillies or cayenne pepper. 花甲子 Hwa këă tsze, the cycle of sixty years. 花燈 Hwa tăng, the festival of lanterns; observed on the 15th day of the 1st moon. 花園 Hwa yuen, a flower garden. 花柳迷人 Hwa lew me jin, flowers and willows stupify men; i. e. dissolute pleasure does so. 花蕊 Hwa juy, the pistils or pointals of a plant, or the bud of a flower. 花仁 Hwa jin or 花米 Hwa me, seeds. 花房 Hwa fang, the cup or calyx of a flower. 花瓣 Hwa p'an, the petal of a flower. 花鬚 Hwa seu, the stamens or chives of a plant. 花蒂 Hwa t'e, the stem of a flower.

滙 Water,—not in common use.

鮅 Name of a fish.

魌 The transformation of a demon.

華 蓥 Flowers; elegant, variegated; adorned with virtue; elegance; splendour. White hair colored, varnished over. Name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. A certain star. A designation of China, and of its language. Formerly read

Ho. 榮華 Yung hwa, glory, honor. 中華國 Chung hwa kwŏ, China.

Hwa fang 華房 the house of a flower, the cup or calyx. 華夏 Hwa hea, a designation of China. 華嚴經 Hwa yen king, a large work of the Buddha sect, which, from the specimen given in Ward's Hindoos Mythology, seems a translation of the *Boodhŭ Pooranŭ*. It was published by Imperial Authority, in the beginning of the 15th century. 華光 Hwa kwang, the god of fire. 華林 Hwa lin, name of a garden. 華麗 Hwa le, gay, elegant, splendid. 華美 Hwa mei, elegantly adorned, showy. 華表 Hwa peaou, a stone pillar with which tombs are ornamented. 華彩 Hwa ts'ae, flowered, or variegated with divers colours. 華言 Hwa yen, the Chinese language.

懌 Gaiety or extravagance of mind.

穛 Luxuriant grain.

譁 嘩 An excessive degree of talk; clamorous noise, such as is made by a drunken party, which stuns the ear. 諠譁 Heuen hwa or 讙譁 Hwan hwa, the noise of a great many people's voices.

鏵 An iron spadelike instrument for digging with, to insert into the ground; to make a kind of a gutter; to till.

闢 To open a door; or an open door.

騢 Hwa low 騢騮 an elegant fine horse.

鵯 Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

話 舌 *Three tongues*, or a *tongue* and *word*. Words; speech; discourse; conversation; to talk; to tell; able to speak well in an assembly. To clamour; to put to shame; to direct. 說話 Shwŏ hwa, speech; talk; sentiment. 不成話 Pŭh ch'ing hwa, not constitute speech;—nonsense. 不在話下 Pŭh tsae hwa hëa, not now narrate it;—not include it in the narrative. 好說話 Haou shwŏ hwa, something good or agreeably said. 我有話說 Wo yew hwa shwŏ, I have something to say. 他講的是甚麼話 T'a këang teĭh she shin mŏ hwa, what is it that he says?

Hwa ch'ang 話長 it is a long story,—better not begin it, is commonly understood. 話別

Hwa pëĕ, to speak on parting; to take a farewell. 話說 Hwa shwŏ, it is said, *on dit*—is a usual mode of commencing a novel, or a new section, in colloquial books. 話長話短 Hwa ch'ang hwa twan, talk of long and talk of short,—much talk and altercation.

畫 畫 画 From *Pencil* placed above *ground*. To put colours upon any ground; to paint or draw the figure and colour of things; a picture, The name of an office. Read Hwa, to mark with a line; to draw a line of separation; to limit; to separate; to lay plans, to draw out schemes. Name of a place. 洋畫 Yang hwa, foreign pictures.

Hwa che 畫指 a mark made with the fore finger and ink; the point of the finger is placed on the document, and the impression is considered a woman's signature. 畫指券 Hwa che keuen, a document or bond properly signed. 畫工 Hwa kung, the work of painting in colours; drawing; the person who paints or draws. 畫像 Hwa sëang, to draw or paint a likeness. 畫押 Hwa yă, a mark placed by a person after his signature; the Chinese require both a person's signature with his own hand, and the Hwa-yă, or mark also, as proof of the authenticity of a document.

吴 吳 Commonly read Woo. Read Hwa, a large mouth; loud vociferation.

觟 A ram's horns beginning to grow; a horny appearance. Name of an arrow. A surname. Read Heae, a sheep with one horn; a monster sheep. Name of a cap.

踝 The heel of the foot. 踝踝 Hwa-hwa, alone; single.

罰 罰 An impediment, as a stone in the way. Read Kwae, a square on a chess-board.

擭 A kind of snare for taking animals. Read Hwŏ, to grasp; to seize.

樗 A certain useless wood. See Choo.

HWĂ.

滑 From *bone* and *water*. Smooth, slippery; sharp. Name of a district, of a river, and of an ancient state. A drug.

Hwă kwăn 滑棍 a slippery stick. A knave; a sharper. 滑利 Hwă le, keen, deceitful, knavish, lying. 滑石 Hwă shĭh, the name of a medicinal mineral. 滑舌 Hwă shĕ, a slippery tongue; flattering. 滑石子 Hwă shĭh tsze, an ingredient in the manufactory of porcelain. 滑澤 Hwă tseh or 滑澾 Hwă t'ă, slippery; lubricous.

猾 Disorderly; barbarous, applied to foreigners. Artful, clever, crafty, applied to children. Tricky; crafty; lying; deceitful. To bite; to gnaw. 狡猾 Keaou hwă or 獪猾 Hwae hwă, cunning, artful, deceitful, crafty.

Hwă tsze 猾子 a certain sea animal, the skin of which is used as a garment, it is said to have no bones, and that when swallowed by tigers, it corrodes their stomach.

磆 Hwă shĭh 磆石 a certain mineral used in medicine, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written 猾 Hwă.

蚶 A certain crab-like shell fish.

傞 Hă or Hwă, forlorn, strong; robust; fearless.

畫 畫 To draw a line, as a rule or limit, to separate with a line; to draw plans; to scheme; to devise. Name of a mountain; and of a place. To stop; to limit. Read Hwa, a picture.

Hwă te tsze hëen 畫地自限 to mark the ground and limit one's self. 畫開界限 Hwă kh'ae keae hëen, to draw a line of separation, or a boundary. 畫畫 Hwă hwa, to draw pictures. 畫一 Hwă yĭh, to draw one line; to act by one rule.

劃 A style, or pointed instrument; to mark with a style or graving tool; to divide or split open with a pointed instrument.

Hwă kh'ae 劃開 to split open.

嬅 Airy, light, tranquil, pleasing, haughty; self-confident; fleet; swift.

擃 Heh or Hwă, to split, to rend; to tear apart; the sound of splitting or rending.

繣 Wei hwă 緯繣 or 繣 徽 Hwă hwuy, to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient, the noise of cracking or breaking.

闥 Heh or Hwă, opening; rending; breaking; splitting.

絓 A hindrance or impediment, such as is occasioned by a net.

HWAE.

褢 裹 From a *Demon* under the *clothes*. The sleeve; to hide in the sleeve; to conceal under one's clothes; to store up and hide; to put into the breast. To put under the clothes, is expressed by 褢 Hwae, to hold in the hand is expressed by 握 Ŭh, used for 懷 Hwae.

Hwă hwae 猾褢 name of an animal which lives in dens, and has a human countenance.

壞 Read Hwae, as a Verb Active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. Read Kwae, as a Verb intransitive, to spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own accord. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. To rhyme, read Hwuy. The first sense, the Chinese expressed by 破敗 P'o pae, broken and ruined; or by 自毀 Tsze hwuy, self ruined. The transitive or active sense they express by 毀之 Hwuy che, to ruin it. 損壞 Sun hwae, and 破壞 P'o hwae, express injured, torn, rent, broken, spoiled in any way. The latter is the stronger expression. 你不可損壞 Ne pŭh kh'o sun hwae, you must not injure, or spoil it. 朽壞 Hew hwae, a rotten tree; a thing entirely spoiled. 摧壞 Ts'uy hwae, to push, or persecute and destroy.

Hwae jin sin 壞人心 to injure men's minds,—as by vicious books.

嬛 Tranquil; peaceful.

懷 怀 From to *hide in* and *heart*. To cherish or contain in the breast or mind, or mouth, or womb; to cherish kind regard to; the thoughts which are cherished; to revert, or return to. To surround; to lay or store up; to wound; to hurt; private; selfish. The name of a district; a surname. 亂我心懷 Lwan wo sin hwae, to disturb my mind. 父母之懷 Foo moo che hwae, the tender concern of parents.

Hwae teh 懷德 to cherish

thoughts of, and regard to, virtue. 懷利 Hwae le, to cherish thoughts of gain. 懷胎 Hwae t'ae, to be pregnant.

櫰 A certain wood; the fruit of which is eaten, and is considered very strengthening; it yields fragrant exhalations.

槐 The same as the preceding; the tree is said to have a large black leaf. The name of an animal. A surname. 桃槐 T'aou-hwae, name of a country.

Hwae-le 槐里 the name of a place.

淮 A famous river in the central part of China, and which empties itself into the sea, in N. L. 34° 30′.

Hwae yuen 淮源 the source of the river *Hwae*,—it is in the province of *Ho-nan*. 淮河 Hwae ho, the Hwae river. 淮河口 Hwae ho kh'ow, the mouth of the river Hwae. 淮安 Hwae ngan, the name of an ancient principality.

HWAN.

丸 Hwan, or Wan. Every thing round, or spherical and turning, is called Hwan. A bird's egg. A surname. Name of a hill. 彈丸 T'an hwan, a bullet. 牢丸 Laou hwan, a kind of a round cake made of rice and flour. 蠟丸 Lă hwan, a pill inclosed in a shell of wax to preserve it. 膏丹丸散 Kaou tan hwan san, bolus, pills, and powders. Tan and Wan, both express Pills.

Hwan tsze 丸子 or 藥丸 Yŏ hwan, a pill.

汍 Hwan lan 汍瀾 to weep and shed tears.

眼 Yuen hwan 眼眼 to turn or roll the eyes. One says, large eyes.

紈 A kind of plain white fine silk; it has a white snowy nap on it.

Hwan kh'o 紈褲 warm breeches; he who wears them,—said contemptuously of a rich bad man. 紈扇 Hwan shen, fine silk fan.

疠 A sore produced by scratching.

芄 Hwan lan 芄蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

頑 A pill; the top of the head.

鳩 Hwan too 鳩鷂 name of a bird.

完 Hwan or Wan, entirely; completed; finished; done; well made; strong. Read Wŭh, the appearance of putting away the hair. 食完了 Shĭh wan leaou, done eating.

Hwan ts'euen 完全 finished; completed; preserved entire. 完固 Hwan koo, strong; firm, well-made. 完結 Hwan kĕĕ, settled, wound up; closed.

捖 To strike; to rub; to cut; to pare, as in working stones.

浣 To wash garments; to cleanse; leisurely; slowly. Name of a river.

晥 Luminous; bright. Name of a Hëen district. Same as the following.

皖 A certain bright star; clear; bright.

粈 A cake made of meal. Also read Keuen.

莞 A plant or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Read Kwan, the name of an ancient district, the name of a valley. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the east of Macao. 莞爾 Kwan urh, to laugh or smile.

輐 A certain round instrument; having the corners rounded off and made like a wheel.

骬 A bone of the knee; the knee-pan.

奐 / 弇 Large; an easy slow deportment; variegated; coloured; bright; gay. A surname.

喚 To call; to call to; to call for; to bid or tell to do; to denominate; to name. 誰喚你做 Shwuy hwan ne tso, who told you to do it? 使喚 She hwan, to send and to call back; hence a domestic servant is called 使喚的人 She hwan teĭh jin, a person who is always at one's call.

Hwan choo 喚住 called and stopped. 喚他來 Hwan t'a lae, call him here. 喚醒世人 Hwan sing she jin, to call to and awake the world,—to a due sense of moral propriety.

煥 Pwan hwan 伴煥 disobedient; uncomplying; perverse, irregular, rebellious.

換 To remove from one place to another with the hand; to exchange. Pwan hwan 畔換 a violent unruly appearance.

Hwan kwŭh 換骨 to change the bones; a radical, a thorough change of conduct. 換過

Hwan kwo, to exchange one thing for another. 換錢 Hwan ts'ëen, to exchange silver for copper coin.

渙 A river in Honan Province. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting scattered, spread out.

Hwan hwan 渙渙 appearance of an extensive collection of water. 渙瀾 Hwan lan, elegantly decorated with various colors.

煥 Hwan lan 煥瀾 decorated with various colors.

煥 奐 The light of fire; clear, bright.

瘓 Diseased; leanness. Read Twan, in the dictionaries.

瞜 Name of a place.

腕 Fat; fleshy.

暖 Hwan hoo 暖呼 to call to. Read Ho, 嘽暖 Tan ho, the appearance of shedding tears.

Hwan ngae 暖哀 grief, apprehension; sorrow; in this sense it is also read Heuen and Yuen.

援 Hwan or Yuen, to draw up; to pull or lead to a higher place; to assist; to rescue physically or morally; to elevate the public manners. A certain sword or weapon. See Yuen. Used for 換 Hwan, in the phrase 伴換 Pwan-hwan.

Hwan t'ae tsoo chow 援太祖舟 to rescue the Emperor's boat,—which was aground and attacked by an enemy.

湲 Hwan or Yuen, water drawn out in a flowing stream, the appearance of water flowing along.

暖 覬 Large eyes which roll about, or which draw the attention.

緩 緩 Hwan or Heuen. Slow, leisurely; gliding with luxurious ease; prosperous circumstances; careless; remiss; dilatory; delay. To delay; to put off till another time. 舒緩 Shoo hwan, easy, expanded, loose; not strict nor pressed; ease of mind. 延緩 Yen hwan, to put off; to procrastinate; to delay. 遲緩 Ch'e hwan, slow, dilatory; late.

Hwan keih 緩急 slow, precipitate; gliding smoothly; urgent; enjoying room; hard pressed; prosperity; adversity.

緩 A screen or curtain.

鰀 鯇 The name of a fish.

雚 Read Hwan, luxurious vegetation. Read Kwan, a small cup for drinking wine with. A certain water bird. Name of a plant.

嚾 Hwan or Twan. To call to; to call out clamorously; to clamor in disputation.

Hwan hwan jen, pŭh che kh'e so fei yay 嚾嚾然不知其所非也 the vulgar professors of letters in this age. clamor and wrangle in disputation, ignorant of their errors and misconduct. 嚾囂 Hwan heaou, to make a noise and clamor.

懽 A feeling of satisfaction; joy; joyful. Read Kwan, denotes sorrow;—grief felt without having any one to unbosom one's self to.

歡 欢 From *plants, mouths, birds,* and *aspiration;* a jocund assemblage of birds. Joy; satisfaction; joy, displayed by tones and jestures; delight. 合歡 Hŏ hwan, the name of a place under the Han dynasty.

Hwan he 歡喜 or He-hwan, a common expression denoting to be pleased or satisfied with; to like; to be joyful. 歡心 Hwan sin, a joyful heart. 歡伯 Hwan peh, a certain wine or liquor that causes joy. 歡悅 Hwan yuĕ or 歡樂 Hwan lŏ, a high degree of pleasurable feeling, delight and satisfaction.

獾 A wild boar or pig.

雚 Short.

讙 Clangor; clamor; vociferation; noise; to rouse; to stimulate; joyful tidings; the voice of joy. The name of an animal, of a hill, and of a country. A surname. Read Heuen, to alarm by clamorous noise. To call to.

臞 Name of an animal, said to be like a horse with one horn. Read Kwan, ugly; deformed.

貛 A certain wild animal. sometimes spoken of as like a swine, and at other times, said to resemble a dog. The male is call Hwan; the female 狼 Lang. The wolf.

Hwan tsze p'e 貛子皮 wolf-skin.

騧 Name of a horse; horse frisking and playing; united with other characters forms several proper names of places

and persons.

鄀 隴 An ancient city in Shantung. Read Keuen, the name of a village.

䶵 Name of a star.

蹌 逭 To turn; to pace; to go round; to run away; to escape from.

萑 The name of a plant, The name of a bird. Read Chuy, exuberant growth of plants.

桓 Hwan peaou 桓表 certain wooden pillars erected at halls of the deceased with inscriptions on them; a title or term of honor applied to deceased statesmen. Name of a river and of a wood. 盤桓 Pw'an hwan, progressing with difficulty; a tuft of hair on the head is also so named.

Hwan-kwei 桓圭 certain stone sceptres carried in the hands by ancient statesmen. 桓桓 Hwan-hwan, a martial appearance. Also mournful; sorry.

澣 To wash clothes. Ten days, or a decade, is called Hwan, from its being a rule in the time of T'ang, to grant absence from business to bathe and wash every tenth day.

Hwan he 澣衣 to wash clothes.

儇 Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country.

圜 Hwan, or Yuen. Round, globular; complete, perfect. Read Hwan, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. 圜與圓同 Hwan yu yuen t'ung, Yuen is the same as Yuen, *round;* and 圜天體 Yuen t'ëen t'e, yuen the form or body of the heavens. 天下圜視而起 T'ëen hëa hwan she urh kh'e, all under heaven will look round with alarm and rise up.

Hwan kh'eaou mun 圜橋門 surrounded the bridge gate. 圜闤 Hwan hwuy, the gate of a market place. 圜視 Hwan she, to look round with alarm. 圜土 Hwan t'oo, surrounding earth, a place of confinement. 圜陽 Hwan yang, name of a Hëen district.

堜 The same as 環 Hwan. 堜堵 Hwan-too, a wall before one's face; a surrounding or enclosing wall.

Hwan too seaou jen 堜堵蕭然 bare walls all round, a state of poverty.

寰 The district anciently included in the Imperial domain; a wall that surrounds the palace. Name of a district.

Hwan yu 寰宇 all the world.

擐 To connect or join together, as the scales of armour; to tie; to bind; to pull or roll up the sleeves and drawers, so as to expose the arms and legs.

澴 / 漩 Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy. 漩澴 Seuen hwan, water in rapid motion; boiling, bubbling up.

獧 A dog leaping and running. To run with haste; haste; speed; precipitation.

環 / 环 A stone ring, worn as a female ornament. A ring; a circle; to encircle; to surround. A surname; a man's name. Name of an office, and of a river.

Hwan chuen 環轉 to turn round. 環珮 Hwan p'ei, certain jingling ornaments worn by brides. 環抱 Hwan paou. to embrace. 環視 Hwan she, to look round. 環無端 Hwan woo twan, a ring has no beginning.

糤 A kind of cake or bait

繯 Cord or line; to make cord, is expressed by 作繯 Tsŏ hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow. 投繯損命 T'ow hwan sun ming, to hang one's self.

鐶 / 豰 A certain sheep-like animal, said to have no mouth.

轘 To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter.

Hwan yuen 轘轅 name of a place.

還 / 还 Hwan or Han. To return to; to revert; to come back; to give or pay back. To look or pay regard to; to turn round; to encircle; forthwith, immediately; still; even til, now. 幾時還 Ke she hwan! when will he return? 大還 Ta hwan, and 小還 Seaou hwan, refer to the sun's solstices. 他還在 T'a hwan tsae, he is still in existence, present, or here. 是這樣還是那樣 She chay yang hwan she na yang, is it in this manner, or in that?

Hwan kwei che 還歸之 to cause to revert to. 還神

Hwan shin, to return thanks to the gods for mercies received. 還錢 Hwan ts'ëen, to repay money. 還願 Hwan yuen, to pay a vow; i. e. to perform the benevolent or pious act promised to the gods at a previous time.

鐶 鋗 A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

闤 A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

Hwan hwuy 闤闠 the gate of a market place.

鬟 The hair put up on the top of the head, according to the ancient Chinese head dress, by allusion, the tops of mountains.

幻 厶 眩 From *two children* turned upside down. Artifice; craft; fraud; slight of hand, a deception of the eye; demoniacal or magical arts; visionary appearances; apparitions.

Hwan ying 幻影 the shadow of a dream or vision. 夢幻 Mung hwan, the visions of a dream,—which vanish on awaking. 幻妖 Hwan yaou, tricks; Satanic arts; magic; witchcraft, and so on.

芄 Name of a plant.

鸛 鸛 The appearance of flying round in a circular motion. 鸛目 Hwan mŭh, a certain water bird.

宦 佄 One who serves another, particularly a servant of the crown. A surname. 仕宦 Sze hwan, or 官宦 Kwan hwan, a government officer.

Hwan kwan 宦官 Yen hwan 奄宦, or 中官 Chung kwan, an eunuch of the Imperial palace. 宦囊 Hwan nang, a mandarin purse,—the money made in office; generally implies bribery.

患 Vice, evil, fault, distress, calamity, failing, misfortune; to be afflicted with; grieved for; grief. A surname. 王氏之患好使人同己 Wang-she che hwan, haou she jin t'ung ke, Wang-she's failing and misfortune, was liking to make every body the same as himself (in opinion). 後患 How hwan, some subsequent evil or calamity.

Hwan nan chung 患難中 in the midst of difficulties and distress. 患病 Hwan p'ing, to be afflicted with disease.

患病今已全愈 Hwan p'ing kin e ts'euen yü, the disease is now perfectly cured; or I am thoroughly recovered from it. 何患乎 Ho hwan hoo, what is the evil of that? 禍患 Ho hwan, judgment; calamity; evil; misery. 患難讀 Hwan nan tŭh, grieved that it was so difficult to understand.

漶 Disordered; confused; indistinct. 漫漶 Mwan hwan, confused, indistinct, unintelligible.

戾 The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof.

豢 To feed swine; to offer a bait to. Name of an office. 豢養 Hwan yang, to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

HWĂN.

昏 From the *people* and *sun*. Dusk; the twilight, dull, obscure, indistinct. Under the T'ang dynasty altered to the following form.

Hwăn ch'ŭh che ching 昏濁之政 confused, bad, vicious government. 昏迷 Hwăn me, stupid; sottish; dull of moral perception. 昏蔽 Hwăn p'e, dull; obscure, applied to the mind.

昏 From 氐 Te, *low*, and the *sun*. The sun going down; the twilight which sheds some lustre *for*, or *instead* of, the sun; hence called 代明 Tae ming, a *substitute brightness*. Dusk; obscure; dull; confused; in disorder; to compel or oblige.

From marriage presents being sent in the evening, and the bride being taken to the house of her husband in the evening, *Hwăn*, denotes marriage; the bride is compared to the moon, —when the sun sets, the moon appears. A designation of a wife's father. Premature *death* of an infant, before it is named. 重昏 Ch'ung hwăn, the connexion of two families increased by more than one intermarriage. 黃昏 Hwang hwăn, dusk.

Hwăn tëen 昏墊 sinking in the waters of the deluge. 昏亂 Hwăn lwan, in a state of disorder and confusion. 昏腦 Hwăn naou, muddled brains. 昏頭 Hwăn t'ow, a dull pate. 昏姻 Hwăn yin, marriage. 昏夜 Hwăn yay, or 定昏 Ting hwăn, settled night; night.

婚 A bride's connexions are expressed by Hwăn; a son-in-law's connexions are

expressed by 姻 Yin. 賣婚 Mae hwăn, to purchase a marriage alliance; to make large marriage settlements,—much the practice in Shan-tung province.

Hwăn yin 婚姻 or 婚媚 Hwăn yin or 婚 媾 Hwăn kh'ow, marriage; the forming of matrimonial connexions. 婚姻前生注定 Hwăn yin ts'ëen săng choo ting, marriages are fixed in a previous state of existence.

惛 低 Read Hwăn and Min, form *mind* and *dusk*. Intellectual dusk; indistinct perception; confused ideas; cloudy recollections; forgetfulness.

棔 The name of a wood.

潛 Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Repeated, Hwăn-hwăn, muddy, foul water.

瘖 Read Hwăn or Min, disease.

頵 頊 From *head* and *muddy*. Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

睧 Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant.

閽 To shut the gate in the evening. One who shuts the gate in the evening. One who performs the menial office of watching a door or gate; a porter; vulgarly called 掌門狗 Chang mun kow, the dog that guards the door. 叩閽 Kh'ow hwăn, knocking head to the gate,—denotes visiting the imperial palace. 晨閽 Shin hwăn, to open the gate in the morning and to shut it in the evening.

Hwăn jin 閽人 or 閽寺 Hwăn sze, one who keeps the door of the harem; an eunuch.

黯 Blank; dark.

昆 A man's name. 昆侖 Hwăn lun, the whole of, in a perturbed, confused manner. Both characters are commonly written with *water* by the side. Read Kwăn, an equal; to make the same as; a brother. See Kwăn.

倱 Hwăn tun 倱侗 dull; stupid; blockish. Name of a person famous in history, who was particularly stupid. In *Tsŏ-chuen*, written with 水 Shwuy, *water*, by the side.

掍 The same as; to make the same as; to unite with; to root up.

棍 The name of a wood; to bind wood together in

bundles; a club or stick. Read Kwăn, as 光棍 Kwang kwăn, a bare stick; a sharper.

Hwăn ch'ing 棍成 natural. 棍騙 Hwăn p'ëen, to cheat; to practice fraud upon. 棍徒 Hwăn too, a sharper; a cheat.

混 From *water* and *perturbed*. A torrent of foul water; many polluted streams; mixed and running; blended with mud and dirt. Whatever is confused and in disorder; dull and opaque. A man's name. 打混 Ta hwăn, to confused.

Hwăn ch'ŭh 混濁 muddy; polluted, foul. 混帳 Hwăn chang, confused nonsense—applied chiefly to speech. 混賴 Hwăn lae, to hope to carry some point by fraudulent obscurity. 混亂 Hwăn lwan, disorder; confusion; to confuse. 混名 Hwăn ming, a nickname. 混鬧 Hwăn naou, confused clamour and uproar. 混沌 Hwăn t'un, chaos; chaotic. 混雜 Hwăn tsă, mixed, blended; the sexes not living apart. 混混沌沌 Hwăn-hwăn t'un-t'un, or 糊糊混混 Hoo-hoo hwăn-hwăn, all confusion and disorder.

焜 Fire; fiery.

睡 Hwăn, or Kwăn, large staring eyes.

稛 A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.

緄 Hwăn, or Kwăn, a kind of ribbon or silken cord; to bind with.

諢 Speech that is obscure; unintelligible jargon.

輥 Read Hwăn, or Min. A certain leather belt pertaining to a carriage.

餛 糊 A certain kind of cake or bread.

嫄 Hwan, or Hwuy, a woman's name.

渾 From *many* and *waters*. A torrent rolling and clashing. The noise of water running as a torrent; water and mud; foul; polluted; confused; foolish; all blended together, one mass, the whole of. Great, large. A surname.

Hwăn chuy 渾墜 water falling. 渾淆 Hwăn heaou, muddy, confused, dull. 渾家 Hwăn këa, a whole family. 渾天球 Hwăn t'ëen kh'ew, a celes-

tial globe. 渾然一理 Hwăn jen yĭh le, all knowledge reduced to one principle in the the mind, or a general acquaintance with all knowledge. 渾身 Hwăn shin, the whole body. 渾天 Hwăn t'ëen, the whole heavens. 渾然 Hwăn jen or 胚渾 Pei hwăn, one undistinguished mass, like the fœtus of a month's existence.

煇 Hwăn, Hwuy, or Heuen, light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of drum-major.

緷 To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwăn, a collection of all kinds of feathers.

㾊 A silly, foolish appearance.

溷 Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals, filthy; impure; a privy. 㪅溷 Tun hwăn, confused, thick, obscure, a bad disorder. Hot and dull with vapours.

Hwan ch'ŭh 溷濁 impure, filthy, vicious.

葷 Hwăn, or Wăn, strong smelling vegetables; animal food. See Heun.

諢 From a *multitude* and *talk;* or the *talk* of an *army.* Jesting and buffoonery; low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurrility, or merriment, 優諢 Yew hwăn, a lewd buffoon.

Hwăn e 諢衣 books or papers containing obscene language, and lewd jests.

輝 A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other.

蹿 To walk; to go.

鱯 Name of a fish.

齺 Hwăn, or Wăn, toothless. Read Kwăn, the teeth appearing; to gnaw.

圂 From a *hog* in an *enclosure,* lying under a covert; a filthy place; a privy. Read Hwan, in the sense of 豢 Hwan, dog; swine, and other animals which feed on grain.

惘 愚 From *mind* and *filth.* To disturb; to excite; trouble; disorder, grief, grieved; to dishonor, or put to shame.

掍 Hwăn, Kwăn, or Hwŭh, to push with the hand.

蒙 From *plant* and *dung;* Name of a plant; a kind of mushroom.

腿 From *flesh* and *hoggish.* A fat appearance.

恍 The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

沄 Hwan, or Wăn, a winding current; an eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

魂 魄 From *spirit* and *vapour*. The shade; the manes; the spiritual part of the Yang principle, when separated from the body. The 魄 P'eh, is said to be the spiritual part of the *Yin* principle. The P'eh is first generated, and the Hwăn, subsequently. Often corresponds to the word *soul*. They say, the liver contains the *Hwăn*. Hwăn fei 魂飛 the soul fled; as when a person faints. 魂魂 Hwăn hwăn, multitudinous. 魂氣無不之 Hwăn kh'e woo pŭh che, the soul's essence goes every where,—the soul is not confined to any place. 魂魄神靈之名 Hwăn p'eh shin ling che ming, Hwăn and P'eh are names of the spirit and soul. 魂不熄 Hwăn pŭh seĭh, the soul is not extinguished. 魂附氣之神 Hwăn foo kh'e che shin, the hwăn is the divine principle attached to the ethereal part of man.

儱 Dull; stupid.

憬 Grief of mind.

HWANG.

帟 A kind of curtain.

肓 A certain part of the thorax. 膏肓 Kaou hwang, are two vital parts near each other in the human frame. A person is said to be sick to the *Kaou-hwang*, denoting that he is dangerously ill.

芒 Waste; barren; dull, obscure. 大芒 Ta-hwang, the year under certain circumstances. Read Mang, the seeds of grasses and of grain; thick; close; fatigued, and so on.

盒 Mang-lang 盒浪 coarse, wide, unsettled as the waves; applied to people's dispositions and minds. Not capable of nice and just discrimination.

亢 沆 From *to lose*, and a *stream of water*. A wide expanse of water, on which the view is lost, or a stream that rolls away,

and is lost. To go to reach, or to extend to.

幌 帷 A *cloth* to conceal from the view; a curtain or screen; a partition; a cover.

晄 Dullness of sight; obscure vision. Also read Mang.

宏 A place to dwell in; to dwell; wide, extensive; vacant space.

慌 恍 怳 Confused, forgetful, hurried, fluttered, agitated; unsettled state of mind. 慌惚 Hwang-hwŭh, excedingly minute and indistinct; vague; indeterminate; uncertain; the mind unsettled. fluttered.

Hwang mang 慌忙 agitated, hurried, fluttered.

晄 Drought and heat.

稆 A year of dearth; unripe fruit; empty; void.

絖 Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

荒 Plants covering the ground as a wilderness; wild; barren; waste; empty; void; to render null. Grain and fruits unripe; a dearth or famine. To cover over; to obscure. Name of a place; the year. A surname.

Hwang fei 荒廢 to give up; to disregard any duty; to fall into disuse. 荒棄 Hwang kh'e, to reject and disregard. 荒疏 Hwang soo, to neglect, to leave uncultivated, to lay aside study. 荒縱 Hwang-tsung, dissipated; loose immoral conduct. 荒宴 Hwang yen, extravagant feasting and entertainments.

朦 Tang hwang 朦朦 the moon obscure.

謊 謊 Speech uttered in a dream; unreal, unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. 說謊 Shwŏhwang, to tell a lie; to say what is not true.

Hwang mew 謊謬 incoherent; irregular; untrue. 謊說 Hwang shwŏ or 謊言 Hwang yen, lies and nonsense.

騜 A horse running fleetly.

皇 A title of dignity aplied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, Buddha; to deceased parents. 三皇 San hwang, the three Emperors, titles of Fŭh-he, and his two successors. The ancient Yaou and Shun, were entitled 帝 Te, and under the Hea and

Chow Dynasties, the sovereigns were called 王 Wang. Ts'in, who first conquered the whole of China, assumed 皇 Hwang, implying that he had reduced all to his sway, and the title has continued ever since. 於皇 Yü hwang, how Imperial! 遹皇 Yŭh hwang, the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

Hwang fei 皇妃 an imperial concubine. 皇后 Hwang how, an empress. 皇極 Hwang keĭh or 皇極經世書 Hwang keĭh king she shoo, a famous philosophical book, in which it is attempted to deduce the system of the universe from numbers. 皇上 Hwang shang or 皇帝 Hwang te, a supreme potentate; an Emperor who rules over kings and princes; sometimes used as denoting that the sovereign of China rules by right over all the kings and Emperors on earth. 皇上帝 Hwang shang te, the Supreme Potentate; God. 皇天 Hwang t'ëen, Heaven. 皇地 Hwang te, the Imperial earth; the earth; the second great power is nature. 皇天 Hwang t'ëen, heaven; in allusion to its greatness, and the belief of its being the source of all things. 皇考 Hwang kh'aou, title on the tomb of a deceased father. 皇妣 Hwang pe, title of a deceased mother.

徨 彷徨 Fang hwang, or 徊徨 Hwuy hwang, appearance of hesitation and uncertainty; going backwards and forwards, in doubt how to proceed or act.

凰 鵠 Fung hwang 鳳凰 a pair of birds, apparently quite imaginary, the latter is the female. They are, when they appear, ominous of peace and happiness. The female is said to have the head of a fowl, the neck of a serpent, the chin of a swallow, the back of a tortoise, and the tail of a fish. It is particoloured, and six cubits high. These birds come from 丹穴山 Tan heuĕ shan, Tan heuĕ hill. Occurs written 皇 Hwang.

喤 Sound; noise; the noise of little children weeping. In this sense it is repeated Hwang hwang, harmony produced by metal instruments and drums. Clamour, angry noise.

Hwang hëă 喤呷 the sound of many person's voices; clamour.

堭 T'ang hwang, hŏ tëen yay 堂堭合殿也 T'ang hwan denotes, a united place;—two joined in one. The ditch or moat outside a city wall, without water in it, is also called Hwang. A house or apartment beyond the surrounding four walls. The open space before a house or grave. 葬于殿堭 Tsang yü tëen hwang, or 皇 interred in the open space before the tomb. 城復于堭 Ch'ing fŭh yü hwang, the city wall fell in ruins into the ditch.

媓 Hwang, or 女媓 Neu-hwang, a concubine, concubine of the ancient king Yaou.

惶 Fear, apprehension. 惶擾 Hwang jaou, fear and disturbance,— applied to the people being alarmed and disturbed.

Hwang hwang 惶惶 or 惶恐 Hwang kh'ung, a perturbed, fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

湟 Name of a river; name of a district. The name of a god. Cold water. 潏湟 Keuĕ hwang, waves driven with velocity. 汩湟 Yĭh hwang, appearance of rubbing against each other.

煌 A strong fire; a great blaze; light; luminous, splendid. 煇煌 Hwuy hwang, shedding a great light. Hwang hwang 煌煌 denotes the same in a high degree.

瘟 Disease.

篁 Name of a bamboo; a bamboo plantation; a house of bamboo.

糧 Rice used in sacrifice.

艎 A certain kind of boat or vessel.

蝗 The locust; also called 蝗蚱 Hwang tsĭh, and 蝗蟲 Hwang ch'ung, and 旱蝗 Han hwang, and 螽 Chung. Vulgarly called 簸鍾 P'o chung, the winnowing machine.

遑 Unoccupied; at leisure. Pressed, urged. 不遑 Pŭh hwang, engaged, not having time to spare. 不遑暇食 Pŭh hwang hëa shĭh, not having time to eat; no time to take one's meals.

鄖 Name of an ancient district.

鍠 The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon.

Hwang hwang 鍠鍠 the sound

of music.

隍 Empty, as a city ditch without water; the ditch or moat around a city wall.

諻 The sound of musical instruments; the ringing of bells; the clangor of brazen cymbals.

餭 Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. 餭餭 Chang hwang, certain dried cakes forming a kind of bait.

黃 The colour of the earth; yellow; the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district, name of an office. Forms a part of various proper names.

Hwang fă 黃髮 an old man 流黃 Lew hwang, gay variegated silks, a certain vessel. 大黃 Ta hwang, a large cross bow; also rhubarb. 黃河 Hwang ho, the Yellow River. 黃羌 Hwang këang, turmeric roots. 黃瓜 Hwang kwa, cucumber. 黃口 Hwang kh'ow, a little child. 黃目 Hwang mŭh, a wine cup. 黃羌末 Hwang këang mŏ, curry-stuff. 黃牛 Hwang new, a cow 黃埔 Hwang poo, (Whampoa) place where European ships moor near Canton in China. 黃綾夾板 Hwang ling këă pan, yellow covered boards in which Imperial documents are forwarded by express. 黃袍加身 Hwang p'aou këa shin, the Imperial robe put on the person—of the Sovereign. 黃道 Hwang taou, the ecliptic. 黃虀 Hwang tse, the mess of herbs; the food of the poor. 黃魚 Hwang yü, a certain large fish caught in the Yang-tsze-këang, which is variously described. The largest are said to be twenty or thirty cubits long, and to weigh a thousand catties, or Chinese pounds; in some respects it resembles the sturgeon. It is said to be 無鱗 Woo lin, not to have scales, but to have on its back and belly (according to other accounts) 甲 Këă, which is a kind of scale, and is used to define the preceding word Lin.

潢 A lake formed by an accumulation of water. Name of a river and of a star.

犗 A particular species of cow.

璜 A certain stone sceptre; called a half sceptre.

癀 The yellow jaundice.

簧 A certain musical reed made in ancient times.

Hwang koo 簧鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.

纘 Cord or string.

蟥 A certain insect with scales. 螞蟥 Ma hwang a leech.

趪 Appearing to exert strength. Read Kwang. to walk; to go. 趪趪 Kwang hwang, a martial appearance.

鄭 Name of an ancient nation.

斷 The yolk of an egg.

騜 騜 A horse of a colour that looks like a mixture of yellow and white.

鱱 Name of a fish.

恍 Seen indistinctly; perturbed; vague; fluttered. Read Kwang, martial.

晃 晄 *Sun* and *light*. Clear, bright; shining.

幌 A kind of curtain to screen off the light; an ancient ornament on the head.

榥 A table or couch for reading at. A window illumined by white silk.

洸 滉 The appearance of a deep expanse of water. Read Kwang, the name of a river; bright; luminous; martial.

熀 A blaze of light; effulgence. Tsze-hwuy sanctions this reading. K'ang-he, reads it Nëë.

睍 A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

莧 Name of a plant.

鍠 The sound of a bell.

鍠 A vapour or fume passing from fire. A man's name.

況 況 From Urh, *two*, and Heung, *an elder brother*. More; further. 況且 Hwăng ts'ëay, still more; still further. 何況 Ho hwang, how much more.

HWĂNG.

吰 Tsăng hwăng 噌吰 noise made by a bell.

宏 Hwăng or Hung, the resounding of a voice or

echo in a spacious deep apartment or suit of rooms. Wide; extensive; large; vast. A certain officer.

弘 彊 Hwăng or Hăng, the twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. 弸弘 P'ăng hwăng, the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dashed backwards and forwards by the wind.

竑 Hwăng or Kwăng, to extend; to measure.

蚿 The name of an insect.

紘 Hwăng, or Hung, a kind of knot; strings that tie on a cap and hang below the chin as an ornament. Strings that fasten certain sonorous stones.

閎 Hung or Hwăng. The gate of a lane or street, a gate-way.

Hwăng hwăng 閎閎 extensive fine appearance. See Hung.

軦 鞃 A kind of strap to lean on, or hold by, in the front part of a carriage. See Hung.

宏 Deep sombre recess; the echo of a large mansion. Read Hwáng, the appearance of a small stream. Rest; repose.

轟 The rattling, rumbling noise of carriages or of thunder.

Hwăng hing t'ëen hëa 轟行天下 to ramble, or rake through the world; to go every where in a disorderly manner; or in a good sense, boldly. See Hung.

橫 Hung, Hăng or Hwăng, transverse; crosswise; perverse. See Hung.

嵘 嵘 Hwăng or Yung, 峥嵘 Tsăng hwăng, the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

HWŎ OR HŎ.

佸 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. 佸佸 Hwŭh hwŭh, appearance of strength. Also read Kŭh and Hwŭh.

活 Hwŏ or Hwŭh, ice.

活 The *tongue* and *water*, two things which are never at rest. Living; lively; moving; cheerful; to vivify.

The name of a river. 生活 Săng hwŏ, living. 汩活 Yih hwŏ, a purling, bubbling, rapid stream; water flowing with noise.

Hwŏ hëen 活現 as manifest and apparent as if alive; applied to secret plans which are discovered. 活計 Hwŏ ke, plans that ever change according to circumstances. 活世 Hwŏ she, to give life to the world,—said of Medical men 活水 Hwŏ shwuy, living water; spring water. 活字 Hwŏ tsze, a living character; a verb. 活字眼 Hwŏ tsze yen, a living character's eye; a particle which varies much in its meaning, according to its place in a sentence.

秳 Grain growing.

舐 A boat progressing.

蛞 Hwŏ or Kwŏ. Name of an insect.

酤 A kind of sweet liquor.

酤 A small short face.

頡 Hwŏ or Kwŏ, a little head; a short face.

掝 Used for the two following, also the noise of something rending or splitting.

或 Originally read Yih. From a *mouth*, a *javelin*, and *one* place. A country or place which is defended; a place respecting which there is *doubt* of safety; hence its common use as a particle, implying uncertain; perhaps; a certain person; one not known; this or that; either; or. Occurs used for 惑 Hwŏ, to excite doubt in another's mind; to delude.

Hwŏ chay 或者 expresses doubt, uncertainty, perhaps, probably. 或然或不然 Hwŏ jen, hwŏ pŭh jen, it may be so; or may not. 或人 Hwŏ jin, a certain person. 或是這樣或是那樣 Hwŏ she chay yang, hwŏ she na yang, perhaps it is this way; perhaps it is that way;—it is either this way or that way. 或因責善 Hwŏ yin tseh shen, perhaps on account of reproof. 或曰 Hwŏ yuĕ, one says.

㖞 Read Hwŏ or Hĭh, sound; voice. Appearance of loud laughing. Also read Kwŭh, Heuĕ, and Yŭh, in the same sense.

㖞 Blown on by the wind.

惑 To excite doubt in another person's mind; to

unsettle the mind; to cause disorder; to blind the understanding. To delude, as impostors do, whatever their pretensions refer to, whether regarding politics, the cure of disease, the telling of fortunes, or, what are considered by the Chinese government, false religions. 疑惑 E hwŏ, to have suspicions of; to be in doubt about. 熒惑 Yung hwŏ the name of a star. 搖惑 Yaou hwŏ, unsettled; perturbed state of mind. 蠱惑 Koo hwŏ, to delude; to deceive by false pretensions.

Hwŏ she woo min 惑世誣民 to delude the world and impose upon the people. 惑之甚也 Hwŏ che shin yay, a high degree of delusion.

蜮 魊 A creature said to inhabit the sea shore, and when seeing the shadow of a man falling on the water, to spurt sand against him, which occasions his death; otherwise called a short fox, and an archer. It is used metaphorically for those who injure others in an underhand manner; it is spoken of as a kind of devil. The name of a hill.

瞢 The eyes appearing asleep.

㝵 The sound of the wind blowing adversely, as into the mouth of a cavern.

鵠 The name of a bird.

害 Hŏ or Hwŏ, Why? why not? wherefore? Read Hae, to injure.

愘 Alacrity, swift.

蒦 The name of a plant; to measure.

劃 Hwŏ, Hŏ, or Hwă, to split or rend asunder. To cut or reap grain.

嬳 孋 A term used in Shantung for handsome; graceful, applied to women. Read Hoo, to feel affection or regret for.

擭 To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of with the hand; to apprehend. Read Hoo, to separate; to divide.

廓 Appearance of a long wide unoccupied space.

懯 Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

檴 A certain wood fit to make cups and platters of.

濩 Raining; flowing down in torrents; water toiling, rushing, and clashing as it rolls along. A profound, spacious mansion. Name of a river,

and of a bird; also confounded with some other proper names.

爊 Hot.

獲 To catch, as in hunting; to catch or take a thief. To obtain; to receive. The name of an animal; name of a door and of a district. Read Hwa, to strive to obtain, to contest or struggle for.

Hwŏ ngăn 獲恩 to receive favor. 獲救 Hwŏ kew, to obtain deliverance; to be saved from. 獲贓 Hwŏ tsang, to find a hoard of stolen goods. 獲賊 Hwŏ tseh, to catch a thief.

矱 / 矱 To measure; a marking line; to adjust as with a marking line. The second character is read Yŏ, in the same sense.

濩 Hoo hwŏ 瀖濩 something in the throat.

穫 / 穫 To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest. Read Hoo, forms in composition, the name of a place.

隕穫 Yun hwŏ, appearing urged, pressed; embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

蠖 Hwŏ or Ch'ĭh hwŏ 尺蠖 a worm; also a worm peculiar to the mulberry tree. Read Yŏ, to appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing. 温蠖 Wăn hwŏ, dull; dullness; stupidity.

臒 Noise made by bones striking against each other. Fine flesh.

鑊 An iron vessel without feet for boiling flesh and fish in; a boiler.

韄 Read Hwŏ, Yĭh, and Uh. Silk to attach a sword to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

霍 Yĭh hwŏ 霍霍 a heavy rain.

彏 Hwŏ, or Kwŏ. A bowstring drawn with precipitancy.

謔 Irregular, wild, false or foolish talk. A man's name.

畫 Hwŏ, or Hwă, to draw a line; to paint or sketch. See Hwă.

嚄 Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. The noise made by rending silk.

嚄 Hwŏ. Hĭh, or Hwŭh. 嚄嘖 Hwŭh tseh, to call out, the sound of words, or conversation.

懯 Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. Unintelligent; dull; stupid;

perverse.

瞲 Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. A disease of the eye.

膕 Within the bending of the knee; the ham.

豁 豁 A valley; a wide open space; enlarged; liberal. To open; to expand; in a liberal or generous manner.

Hwŏ jen 豁然 open, enlarged, liberal appearance. 豁心眼 Hwŏ sin yen, to expand the mind—by travelling and seeing the world. 豁免 Hwŏ mëen, to remit liberally.

縠 Hwŏ or Hŭh, fine silk threads, fine light gauze. Also a species of crape.

HWŬH

囫 A thing being whole, complete or round, is called 渾侖 Hwăn lun, the same as 囫圇 Hwŭh lun, any thing complete or whole; undivided.

Hwŭh lun t'un tsaou 囫圇吞棗 to swallow down a date entire.

忽 The *heart* or *mind* light and inconstant as a *waving streamer*. To forget; to make light of; to disregard; to contemn; to do carelessly. Sudden; abrupt; suddenly; unexpectedly; terminated; speedily disappearing or annihilated. A surname. A small weight or measure.

Hwŭh hwŭh 忽忽 careless; remiss; forgetful; to let pass without thought. 忽有人來 Hwŭh yew jin lae, a man suddenly came. 忽畧 Hwŭh leŏ or 輕忽 Kh'ing hwŭh, to despise; to make little or light of. 忽然落雨 Hwŭh jen lŏ yü, it suddenly came on to rain.

唿 Grieved, mournful. Same as 呼 Hwŭh.

扈 A name of Buddha.

惚 Imperceptibly minute and abstruse, so as to leave the mind in doubt; hesitation and uncertainty.

Hwŭh hwang 惚恍 or 曶恍 Hwŭh hwang or 恍惚 Hwang hwŭh or 慌忽 Hwang hwŭh, these are all used to express a state of uncertainty and perturbation of mind, from the

eye or the mind being unable to distinguish objects with precision; either from the minuteness and indistinctness of the objects themselves, or from the dazzling glare of light thrown upon them, which rather confounds than illumines. A perturbed fluttered state of mind.

揔 Hwŭh or Kwŭh, to strike; to push; to dash aside; to brush away dust.

曶 昒 Not yet quite light; the dawn of day. Hwŭh hin 曶昕 the obscure dawn; the morning time, when it is not yet fully daylight.

惚 溜 Hwŭh, or Wŭh. The sound of water bubbling forth; water running with an interrupted velocity.

殼 To strike, to knock.

匱 An ancient vessel or utensil.

眑 曶 Read Hwŭh, Wŭh, Mei or Mae. Obscure vision; dimness of sight from looking long, and to a great distance; the obscure light of the dawn of day; obscurely seen, as a streamer at a distance. Distorted gaze. Hwŭh yen 眑眼 to look long; the eyes which have looked long.

笏 Read Hwŭh or Kwŭh, a piece of deal; flattened reed, ivory or stone, in ancient times held in the hand by statesmen, when in the presence of the Emperor. Originally designed to write memoranda on, afterwards used as an ornament, and made of different materials according to the person's rank.

芴 A melon-like fruit, which grows under ground. Used to denote what is done carelessly. 軋芴 Yă hwŭh, fine and close.

迻 Read Hwŭh or Wŭh, remote; distant; vague.

雺 Thunder. An unusua- word.

麧 A kind of flour cake.

鳩 鶻 A bird of the eagle or hawk species, a small species of hawk, employed as a favorite amusement of Tartar boys. Read Kwŭh, a bird of the pigeon species. Name of an office, and of a particular kind of boat.

鵠 A water bird resembling a wild goose; a large wild goose, called Hwŭh from its cry. Read Kwŭh, a small bird. A

surname. Read Kaou, the name of a place.

Hwŭh fă 鵠髮 grey hairs. 鵠立 Hwŭh leĭh, to stand alone and conspicuous. 鵠蒼 Hwŭh ts'ang, the name of a dog.

斛 A measure containing ten 斗 Tow. A square measure with four corners; to measure. A surname.

觳 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hŏ, a horn cup; a quiver for arrows. Used for the preceding. See Hŏ.

䣊 Jĭh ch'ŭh we shin ming yay, yuĕ hwŭh. 日出未甚明也曰䣊 the sun going forth, not yet shining clearly, is called Hwŭh.

翮 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hĕŏ, white and glossy feathers, pure white. See Hĕŏ.

觳 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hĕŏ, the young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. Read Hŏ, the grunt or cry of a pig.

噶 Read Hwŭh, Heh or Hwă. Hwŭh hwŭh 噶噶 a boasting, self-glorying manner of acting or speaking. 自是貌噶 Tsze she maou hwŭh, self-complacency. One authority says, the appearance of rapid enunciation.

HWUY.

回 回 Designed to represent something revolving within a circle. To revolve; to turn round; to return. Curved; deflected; reverting to; bent down or oppressed; to turn aside and avoid. A surname; the name of a city; and repeated, 回回 Hwuy hwuy, the religion of the Mohamedans. The section of a book. A time or turn. 轉回 Chuen hwuy, or reversed, Hwuy chuen, to turn the head. Hwuy t'ow she ngan 回頭是岸 turn the head and you will find the shore,—said to the vicious advising repentance. 回想 Hwuy sëang, to reflect on the past; to recollect. 回意 Hwuy e or 回心 Hwuy sin, to change one's purpose, or intention of the mind. 回天意盡人力 Hwuy t'ëen e, tsin jin leĭh, to endeavour to turn the will of heaven (give it a favorable aspect) and use the utmost human effort. 回天 Hwuy t'ëen, to change the purposes of Heaven,—as he who

is childless by virtuous acts obtains a son. 回拜 Hwuy pae, to return a visit.

徊 Pae hwuy 徘徊 a state of indetermination; irresolution. To hover about as a bird going and coming. 徘徊往來 Pae hwuy wang lae, going backwards and forwards in a state of indetermination; nore commonly written 徘徊 Pae hwuy.

Hwuy hwuy 徊徊 a stupid dull state of mind.

徊 From *to turn round* and *to pace*. Pacing backwards and forwards in a state of hesitancy. 徘徊 Pae hwuy, walking backwards and forwards; irresolute; undetermined; not progressing. These two words are written very variously.

恛 The *heart* turning *round* and round; irresolute; undetermined; confused; in disorder; the character of an inferior man. Denotes the same when reiterated.

洄 *Water* turning *round;* running back again and forming an eddy. The name of a lake.

Hwuy choo 洄注 to flow round.

茴 Name of fragrant plants; a medicinal herb.

痐蛔 From *disease* or *insect*, and to *turn round*. A long worm in the abdomen; a kind of tape worm.

詼誦 To stop the market; to give up trade. Sometimes had recourse to by the Chinese people, to bring the government to terms. One says, to determine on repentance.

迴迴廻 To curve; to bend; to turn; to turn round. 迴惑 Hwuy hwŏ, indecision; irresolution; the mind turning from purpose to purpose, entirely unsettled.

鳴 A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

嵎 A hill without trees or verdure.

礨 A stony or rocky appearance.

纇 Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

灰 From *fire* and *hand*. Fire that may be taken hold of with the hand; i. e. the remains of fire, ashes; cinders. 葭灰 Këa hwuy, a certain powder blown through a reed, —in the close of the year. 自然灰 Tsze jen hwuy, natur-

al ashes—a certain stone powder used in making glass. 火灰 Ho hwuy, common wood ashes. 石灰 Shih hwuy, burnt lime.

Hwuy ch'in 灰塵 dust. 黑灰 Heh hwuy, or 刼灰 Këĕ hwuy, seems a bituminous matter found in a lake in the time of Han. 灰鼠 Hwuy shoo, the squirrel. 灰燼 Hwuy tsin, to burn to ashes; ashes; embers. 灰燼難滅 Hwuy tsin nan mëĕ, embers which it is difficult to extinguish.

咳 Sound; noise.

尨 豚 To work or burrow with its nose in the ground. To strike; to strike against each other; to grunt. A nose. A person's name.

虺 A certain long snake or serpent; a grunting noise like swine striving against each other in eating. A surname.

Hwuy tuy 虺隤 the disease of a horse.

蝟 The silk worm in its second stage; called also 蛹 Yung. Used also for the preceding.

洃 To mix water with flour; to knead.

莰 The name of a plant.

頮 A large head.

㷭 A light black colour.

蒙 卉 A general term for plants, herbs and trees. The second character is used for *thirty*. 花卉 Hwa hwuy, flowers or plants. 山有嘉卉 Shan yew kea hwuy, there are excellent plants on the hills.

洈 Water flowing; the ripple foam on the surface of water.

悔 毋 From *Ardent* and *Mind*. To be indignant; to regret; to be vexed with one's self. To repent, repentance. Name of one of the Kwa. 追悔無及 Chuy hwuy woo keih, to find no room for repentance, —to find it unattainable. 痛悔 T'ung hwuy, painful deep repentance.

Hwuy hăn ch'e 悔恨遲 repentance too late. 悔恨 Hwuy hăn, regret; indignation and repentance. 悔改 Hwuy kae, or Kae hwuy, to repent and reform. 悔吝 Hwuy lin, the consciousness of crime and sorrow—without altering for

the better. 悔罪自新 Hwuy tsuy tsze sin, to repent and renew one's self. 悔罪 Hwuy tsuy, to be sorry for and repent of a crime.

晦 The last quarter of the moon; the close of moon light. Foggy; dull; dim; obscure; evening; night; dark. 時晦 She hwuy, dark unprosperous times.

Hwuy ming 晦明 dimness and splendour; evening and morning.

誨 To speak to *constantly;* to reiterate as chasing away what is obscure. To instruct; to teach; to admonish; instruction; to induce; to afford an inducement to 慢藏誨盜冶容誨淫 Man ts'ang hwuy taou; yay yung hwuy yin, the accumulation of a hoard is an inducement to robbery; soft melting looks invite to lewdness. 叮嚀誨矣 Ting ning hwuy e, instruction delivered with repeated charges. 時誨 She hwuy, to instruct always. 日誨 Jih hwuy, to instruct daily.

Hwuy yen chung fŭh 誨言重復 or 誨爾諄諄 Hwuy urh shun shun, to repeat instruction;—to teach by saying the same thing over and over again. 誨人不倦也 Hwuy jin pŭh keuen yay, to instruct or teach with unwearied assiduity.

酶 A fat, plump, jolly face.

惠 From 叀 Chuen, to turn to one point, and *heart.* The heart directed to deeds of benevolence; gracious; kind; liberal; according; with; accommodating; to bestow largesses; to shew tenderness to the people; to adorn or ornament. A three cornered javelin; a district; a surname. Successful. Occurs used for 慧 Hwuy.

惠 Hwuy min yŏ keŭh 惠民藥局 a kind of charitable dispensary for supplying medicine to the poor. Established by the Tartar Dynasty Yuen, does not now exist. 惠福夫人 Hwuy fŭh foo jin, the patroness of barren women. 惠迪吉 Hwuy teĭh kĕĕ, he who accords with the principles of right reason, will be happy. 恩惠 Ngăn hwuy, the exercise of favour and benevolence, or the kindness performed.

惠 The common form of the preceding.

惠 Same as 慧 Hwuy.

惠 To examine into.

摧 攜 Hwuy or Tsuy, to tear or rend open.

蟪 Hwuy koo 蟪蛄 an insect which does not live the year round,—those burn in spring, die in summer; those brought forth in summer, die in autumn. Name of some verses written by Confucius.

翽 翟 The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

蕙 A certain fragrant plant, which grows in damp marshy places.

譓 譿 To examine; to investigate. Ingenious, clever, skilful; full of schemes; knowing; successful; prosperous.

韥 Read Hwŭy or He. A string for drawing together the mouth of a bag or purse; a kind of bag to contain the heads of those that are to be decapitated.

轗 轗 The end of an axle tree.

媏 A woman's name.

揮 捣 Impetuous effort; to shake; to agitate; to shake the wine out of a cup; to sprinkle; to scatter. To take and move with the hand or fingers, as in writing with a pencil; to move with the hand briskly; to point out or direct. Read Hwăn, 揮倫 Hwăn lun, the whole; entire; unbroken. 指揮 Che hwuy, to point out with the hand.

Hwuy ch'un 揮春 the approaching spring,—written and pasted on doors at the close of the year. 揮棄物 Hwuy kh'e wŭh, to throw away any thing. 揮散 Hwuy san, to scatter, to disperse. 揮筆 Hwuy peĭh or 揮寫 Hwuy sëav, to write; to write fast. 揮灑 Hwuy sha, to sprinkle, to scatter.

撝 揮 To remove; to scatter; to disperse.

暉 煇 A blaze of light, whether from the sun or from fire; luminous; splendid; effulgent; applied also in a moral sense. Read Heun, to burn.

Hwuy kwang 煇光 or 光煇

Kwang hwuy, lustre; splendour, luminous display. Hwuy, or 煇煌 Hwăn hwang, a bright display.

輝 A wooden pin in the wall for hanging things on; a kind of clothes' stand. In this sense also read Keun. Read Hwăn, a crooked spoke about a plough.

渾 To shake out water; to put away the whole.

猬 An animal said to be like a dog with a human face.

暉 White.

翬 To fly with velocity and noise. Name of a bird said to be of the fowl species and variegated.

會 倉 To unite; to assemble; meet together; to collect; to associate. An association; a kind of benefit society; a club. The meeting or visiting of persons of equal rank; the communicating of information to such by writing; to understand; to know, or be able to do. A seam. A surname. A certain annual reckoning. 理會 Le hwuy, to understand.

Hwuy e 會意 the association of ideas in compounding the characters; third class of characters. 會復 hwuy fŭh, to give a reply or answer to some question pending. 會匪 Hwuy fei, banditti. 會合 Hwuy hŏ, or 會同 hwuy t'ung, to unite together. 會做 Hwuy tso, to know how to do. 會單 Hwuy tan, or 會子 Hwuy tsze, a kind of money bill, or letter of credit to draw money in another part of the country, used since the bank, notes were given up. See 鈔 Ch'aou.

澮 To revolve or circulate.

繪 To draw or sketch a picture; to paint pictures. To embroider with various colours; to adorn or variegate with colours.

Hwuy hwă 繪畫 to draw a line; to sketch; to draw. 繪形 Hwuy hing or 繪圖 Hwuy t'oo, to sketch; to draw an outline of the form or figure; a print or plate.

霫 Small clouds; rain.

圜 A door next the street.

嬇 A woman's name.

潰 A large river rushing out of a passage which obstructs it; in disorder; scatter-

ed; dispersed; enraged; opposing currents clashing against each other.

Hwuy hwŏ 潰濩 the appearance of conflicting surges; water driven violently upon itself with a noisy collision. 潰爛 Hwuy lan, to break by putting water into.

潰 Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

潰 顇 To wash the face.

瞶 Hwuy or Tsuy. To glance hastily; an eye without life; a dull eye.

聵 Deaf; born deaf.

繢 Certain red fringes or ends of thread in weaving various coloured silk; to embroider; to decorate; to paint; to put a variety of colours on paper or on cloth.

譈 To stop in the middle; to arrange in order. To turn; to translate; to call or to collect together; to advert; or cause to advert; to deceive or ridicule.

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闠 The outside gate of a market place: the gate of a street, in the Chinese manner; a road, a path; the same is expressed by 闤闠 Hwan-hwuy.

洧 In composition, the name of different rivers and of a tract of country.

烦 The colour of light or of flame. Fire; blaze. Thoroughly dressed with fire.

賄 From *having* and *pearls*. Wealth; riches; opulence. —A general term for wealth Cloth and silk, the ancient constituents of wealth in China. To give wealth to others; to bind them to a certain line of conduct. To bribe; a bribe. 受賄 Show hwuy, to receive a bribe.

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Hwuy chŭh 賄囑 to give bribes and dictate to; to bring entirely under one's influence by bribes. 賄賂通行 Hwuy loo t'ung hing, to bribe freely and get a thorough passage. 賄賂 Hwuy loo, to bribe; a bribe.

誨 To call upon a person; the noise of calling to.

擊 From *hand* and to *break* To wound or hurt by striking.

毀 From to *strike*, *earth* and a *mortar*. To break to pieces or be broken; to fall down, as a house, or to be pulled down; to be laid in ruins; to pull to pieces a person's charac-

ter; to slander and vilify; to put away from one; to put away calamities by prayer; to lose, as children do their teeth. As a Neuter Verb, read Kh'eu-shing; as an active verb, Shang-shing. 哀毀 Ngae hwuy, broken up by grief; the tone of deep distress. 毀齒 Hwuy ch'e, to lose or change the teeth, as boys at eight years old and girls at seven. 毀折 Hwuy chĕ, to pull down, or tear to pieces; broken to pieces; defeated. 毀除 Hwuy ch'oo, to exclude; to drive away evil. 毀壞 Hwuy hwae, to ruin; to spoil. 毀謗 Hwuy p'ang, to vilify, or pull to pieces a person's character. 毀其房屋 Hwuy kh'e fang ŭh, to pull down the house; or for the house to go to ruin of itself. 毀譽 Hwuy yü, to vilify, and to flatter,—opposites.

毀 To dislike; to slander; to vilify. A person's countenance.

檓 A large pepper tree.

燬 烜 From *fire* and to *ruin*. Fire; a blaze of fire.

檓 A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

蔻 Name of a plant.

喙 Small; delicate; a low soft voice or sound. A rapid, hasty sound. The harmonious sound of a reed. Clear; bright; the name of a star. 喙小口鳴聲也 Hwuy, seaou kh'ow ming shing yay, Hwuy, voice or sound emitted from a small mouth. 喙喙然 Hwuy hwuy jen, concord or harmony of sound, either from the voice, or from an instrument. 喙彼 Hwuy pe, the name of a star.

噥 The same as 喙.

撠 Suy, Wei, or Hwuy, to tear or rend apart; to split. Read Seuĕ, to sweep away entirely.

暳 Small stars; appearance of a multitude of stars; a group of stars.

獩 The wings of a bird flying with velocity. The roots of feathers.

慧 Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle; adroit. 靈慧 Ling hwuy, spiritual perspicacity; lucid, quick perception. 知慧 Che hwuy, 敏慧 Min hwuy, 穎慧 Ying hwuy, knowing; skilful; discerning;

quickness of perception; superiority of intellectual capacity.

轗轗 The noise made by a cart or carriage; the turning of a carriage.

譓 To investigate and discriminate. A man's name.

嗚 A distorted mouth; depraved vicious speech; ugly; deformed. One says, to revile; to reprehend. 哆嗚 Ch'e hwuy, distorting the countenance by contracting the forehead; or as some say, contracting or puckering up the nose.

撝揮 To rend; to split; to expand; to point out. 指揮 Che hwuy, to point out to with the hand; to make a signal to. 揮謙 Hwuy kh'ëen, humble; unassuming; enlarged, liberal-minded.

麾麾 A colour, a standard, a banner, that with which a signal is made in armies; to make a signal to with a flag, or with the hand. Speed, celerity, quickness. 麾之使去 Hwuy che sze kh'eu, to make a sign to, to go away. 麾之以肱 Hwuy che e hwang, to make a signal to with the arm, as a herdsman or shepherd does to his flock. 麾下 Hwuy hëa, below the banner,—denotes waiting respectfully for the decision of a superior; or actively, to make a signal to those below.

隋 Certain vessels used in sacrifice for pouring out oblations. Read To, to tear in pieces, as rending a victim,

墮隳 Hwuy or To, to tear to pieces; to lay in ruins; to cause to fall down as the wall of a city. To injure; to spoil; to cause to fall; to cause to cease. 團墮 T'wan to, to go a begging with a platter in the hand, in the manner of the priests of Buddha. 墮落 Hwuy lŏ, to fall in ruins; to fall down.

徽 Ancient queen's garments embroidered with transverse pheasant-like colours. A certain sash which hangs transversely; an apron. Good; excellent of its kind; a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord. Urgent, impetuous effort. 徽州 Hwuy chow, a famous mart in Këang-nan. 徽號 Hwuy haou, a kind of banner. 徽宗 Hwuy tsung, an Emperor who lived A. D. 1120. He had thirty one sons, all of whom he constituted kings;

and gave most of them principalities in China, as was the usage with the Sung dynasty. 安徽 Ngan hwuy, a section of Këang-nan Province.

褘 Same as the first sense of the preceding character. Garments worn by ancient queens when sacrificing, embroidered with tartan-like stripes; a sash which hangs transversely. An apron is so called in some parts of the country; a kind of knee-plate worn by Chinese. Read E, a man's name.

幃 Hwuy or Wei. An ornamental purse or bag containing something fragrant. A single curtain; a kind of apron.

諱 To shun; to dread; to avoid; to stand in awe of; to pay respect to; that name which a person employs when worshipping the gods; the name of a deceased person,—these are deemed sacred and are not mentioned on common occasions: this usage began with Chow. 不諱 Pŭh hwuy, denotes being dead.

虫 Commonly read Ch'ung. A general term for insects. See Ch'ung.

虺 A long snake; a man's name. A surname.

僶 The price of an article of commerce.

匯 Read Hwùy or Hwúy, streams returning and uniting. A vessel or an utensil. 東匯澤爲彭蠡 Tung hwuy tseh wei p'ăng le, the streams return eastward, and form the marsh P'ăng le. 沙匯 Sha hwuy, the sand worked up by eddies or currents.

㾓 Possessed with the devil; diseased; a diseased branchless tree; a swelling growing out of the side; a swelling or diseased protuberance in a tree. Lofty appearance of a hill. Read Luy, the branches of a tree interwoven and matted together.

頤 Appearance of a fat plump face; to wash the face.

噦 The voice of a bird. Wide, spacious and light, said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient Dictionary Yun-hwuy says,—the beard on the chin. One says, the jaw-bone. Read Yuĕ, the breath rising. To belch; to rift. 鸞聲噦噦 Lwan shing hwuy hwuy, the jingling sound of the approaching carriage. 噦噦其冥 Hwuy hwuy kh'e ming, the deepest and most

obscure recess (or innermost apartment of the house) was spacious and light.

噫 An extreme degree of fatigue.

瘳 Hwuy or Kwuy, extreme weariness or lassitude; the tone or exclamation of fatigue; an extreme degree.

欻 Hwuy, or Hwŭy, the breath. 呵欻 Ho hwuy, obscure; to obscure as with the breath blown on a transparent substance.

翩 The sound of flying; the noise made by wings or feathers; numerous; many.

恚 Hwuy or Wei, anger, indignation, rage.

燬 Hwuy or Wei, thoroughly boiled or dressed with fire.

JANG.

儴 The cause of a thing.

勷 The appearance of walking. 卧勷 Kh'wang jang, in haste; urgent; hurried.

嚷 To make a noise and clamour. 嚷得不成體面 Jang teh pŭh ch'ing t'e mëen, to make a disgraceful uproar and noise.

壤 Soft, fat loamy soil; not in clods. Earth; a mound; a boundary, a place; that which is reared by culture, in contradistinction from what is spontaneous. Good and amiable, applied to children. Abundant; rich, applied to the year. Confused, in a state of disorder. The name of an ancient plaything for children. The name of a place. A surname. 三壤 San jang, refers to three classes of soil, by which the government fixed the land tax, or ground rent, to the people. 息壤 Seĭh jang, the name of a place, a hillock of dust; a bank to obstruct water. 白壤 Peh jang, white soil. 黃壤 Hwang jang, yellow earth. 擊壤 Keĭh jang, an ancient game. 擊壤而歌 Keĭh jang urh ko, to play at jang and sing,—denotes a period of general national prosperity; it cannot be used on any family or individual occasion of joy. 蓋壤 Kae jang, denotes heaven and earth. 煩壤 Fan jang, what remains after filth or excrements are imperfectly swept away. 糞壤 Fun jang, filth or excrementitious matter. 蟻壤 E

jang, an ant hill. 外壤 Wae jang, and 內壤 Nuy jang, the first denotes, an obscuration of the edge of the sun in an eclipse; the last, a central eclipse. As a local word, *earth* that is thrown up by digging, or by rats and other animals that burrow in the ground, is expressed by Jang. 境壤 King jang, a boundary or territory. 平壤 P'ing jang, level ground. 邊壤 Pëen jang, territory on the borders. 接壤 Tsëë jang, adjoining boundaries. 鄰壤 Lin jang, neighbouring boundaries. 異壤 E jang, different or separate places. 同壤 T'ung jang, of the same place or country. 壤子 Jang tsze, a beloved child. 壤奠 Jang tëen, a present of the produce of any particular place.

彊 A bent bow.

徨 / 蹌 Jang, or Sëang. To go with haste and precipitation; as if frightened. 徨徉 Jang yang, timorous, fearful; hurried, fluttered, wandering, wild.

懷 Timid; fearful; afraid. To fear.

欀 Jang, or Sëang. Name of a tree, the bark of which yields a white substance, which is bruised and made into bread, in Cochin-china. Trees by the side of a road.

攘 / 攘 To take hold of with the hand and to take to one, or push away; to take possession of; to reject; to stop; to disturb or cause trouble to. Read Ning, to throw into disorder. 奪攘 Tŏ jang, to seize hold of and maintain obstinately. 攘除 Jang ch'oo, to cut off or reject. 搶攘 Ts'ëang jang, to put into confusion and disorder. 攘鷄 Jang ke, to take possession of a fowl that comes into one's premises. 攘臂 Jang pe, to ward off with the arm; to exert the arms. 攘羊 Jang yang, to take possession of a stray sheep.

氎 / 鬤 The hair in the utmost disorder. 氎鬤 Kh'wang jang, dishevelled hair.

穰 The stalk of grain, grain growing luxuriantly; luxuriance; plenty of anything; abundance. A year of plenty. A surname. The name of a place.

獽 Name of an animal of the monkey species.

瀼 曩 Jang, or Nang. Dew; fog, or mist; small rain; mud or mire; appearance of water flowing. Name of a river; and of a mountain brook.

爙 Fire.

瓤 The edible part of a melon.

礦 A bad kind of the 雌黃 Ts'ze hwang mineral.

禳 Sacrifices to dispel evil.

籘 An utensil for washing rice; to bind or bundle up.

蠰 An insect resembling a locust, but smaller, and which preys on the mulberry.

讓 嚷 Reciprocal reprehension; altercation; wrangling; noise of people's voices. A yielding, complaisant, polite, humble, address, preferring others before one's self; to yield; to give place to. The name of a wood; and of a place. 讓客 Jang kh'eh, to give place to a visitor. 讓路 Jang loo, to yield the path to another person. 讓禮物進來 Jang le wŭh tsin lae, to clear the way that the presents may come in. 讓畔 Jang pwan, to yield a dike (that may be the subject of dispute) 讓語 Jang yü, yielding complaisant speech.

蘘 Name of a plant.

鄭 Name of a district.

鑲 Read Jang or Sëang, a mould or other utensil for casting metals; to inlay. 鈎鑲 Kow jang, a certain military weapon.

膁 A local word, denoting fat, plump.

JAOU.

嬈 妫 嬌嬈 Keaou jaou, pleasing, flattering, fascinating, slender, delicate. Read Neaou or Yaou, to make an uproar and disturbance, as ghosts are sometimes represented to do; troublesome, disagreeable.

橈 Read Jaou or Neaou. Tall, slender, curved trees or wood. Delicate; weak; elegant; crooked; distorted;—applied to things, to morals, or to evidence. An oar; to row.

橈船 Jaou ch'üen, to row a boat. 柔橈 Jow jaou, slender, delicate, seductive female figure. 橈敗 Jaou pae, broken; ruined.

繞 遶 To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname. 繞膝 Jaou seĭh, to stand round the knee, as children round a parent's knee. 繞路 Jaou loo, a road or path that winds or forms a circle. 繞於其山 Jaou yü kh'e shan, surrounded the hill.

蕘 Stubble, or rushes used for fuel. 蕘花 Jaou hwa, the name of a medicine. Read Neaou, name of a vegetable.

蟯 A short worm in the abdomen. 蟯蛔 Jaou hwuy, a short and a long spiral worm found in the abdomen.

襓 Clothing for a sword; a scabbard or covering for a sword.

隢 The name of a place.

饒 Great plenty of provisions; abundant, rich, affluent; overplus; exceedings; that which may be spared; to spare; to excuse; to deal liberally and indulgently to. Name of a nation and of a district. A surname. 饒恕 Jaou shoo, to spare, to excuse, to remit, to forgive. 饒命 Jaou ming, to spare life. 饒裕 Jaou yü, a rich, abundant supply; affluent.

擾 蹂 Read Jaou or Neaou. Some read Yaou, to agitate or trouble, confusion and disorder. Also to soothe, to tranquillize; to feed; to breed up as animals; the domestic animals so bred up. Same as 畜 Ch'ŭh, in the same sense. 擾亂 Jaou lwan, to throw into disorder. 擾人酒飯 Jaou jin tsew fan, to give people the trouble of preparing a dinner. 躁擾 Ts'aou jaou, or 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to cause trouble, annoyance and distress.

獶 獿 A mild tractable cow; mild, yielding, submissive.

猱 An animal of the monkey species.

JAY.

若 Read Jay. Dried plants or herbs. Name of a place. Read Jŏ, to pluck plants or herbs. Particle *if, as.* In ancient books used for *you* and *I.* 般若 Pwan jay, clever, adroit,—in the language of the Buddha sect. 蘭若 Lan jay, the dwelling place of Buddha in certain favored regions of the west.

喏 Respectful language. 唱喏 Ch'ang jay, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Ch'ang yĭh. *Jay* is a tone used in replying to. Also read Sŏ, in the same sense. The ancient form of 諾 Nŏ.

偌 A surname. 偌大 Jay ta, large; great; a great many,—a local phrase not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries.

惹 / 䒷 To lay hold of; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke; to induce; to stir up. 綽惹 Chŏ jay, an unsettled appearance. 惹恨 Jay hăn, to excite indignation. 惹禍 Jay ho, to bring calamities upon one's self.

諾 A tone of response, signifying that one hears and understands. *As.*

JĚ AND JEUĚ.

熱 / 爇 Warm; hot; ardent. 天氣熱 T'ëen k'e jĕ, the weather is warm. 熱水 Jĕ shwuy, hot water. 熱心 Jĕ sin, a warm heart, an ardent mind. 熱湯 Jĕ t'ang, hot soup. 熱河 Jĕ ho, name of a place on the N. E. of Peking; the summer residence of the Emperor of China. 熱鬧 Jĕ naou, warmth and clamour—means, that bustle which takes place at feasts and crowded amusements.

爇 / 燒 Jeuĕ. To burn; to set in a blaze 爇燋 Jeuĕ tseaou, to conflagrate; to be burnt. 燒爇 Shaou jeuĕ, to burn and destroy, as in war.

JĬH.

日 Intended to represent the object. The sun; the day; a day; daily; every day. 今日 Kin jĭh, to-day. 昨日 Tsŏ jĭh, yesterday 明日 Ming jĭh, to-morrow. 往日 Wang jĭh, former or past days 前日 Ts'ëen jĭh, the day before yesterday. 後日 How jĭh, the day after to-morrow. 日成 Jĭh ch'ing, the things done, or to be done during the day. 日輪出照 Jĭh lun ch'ŭh chaou or 日頭射光 Jĭh t'ow shay kwang, the sun shedding forth his beams. 日益弛廢 Jĭh yĭh she fei, daily declined more and more. 日在夢間 Jĭh tsae mung këen, daily in the midst of a dream. 日課 Jĭh ko, a daily exercise or task. 日本 Jĭh pun, Japan. 日旁雲氣之色 Jĭh p'ang yun kh'e che seh, halo by the side of the sun. 日新 Jĭh sin, daily renovated, or the condition improved. 日就月將 Jĭh tsew yuĕ tsëang, the gradual approaches of the sun and moon; gradual advances.

舠 An ornament of a boat.

衵 Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person. 衵衣 Jĭh e, or 衵服 Jĭh fŭh, common clothes; ordinary garments; the particular garments referred to.

馹 / 馬刃 A *horse* that *goes* a stage *daily*. A fleet horse; a post horse. 馹馬 Jĭh ma, a post horse that goes with government despatches. 驛 Yĭh, is a more modern word used in the same sense.

入 Jĭh, or Jŭh. To enter; to go inside; to recede from sight; to receive. To put within. 出入 Ch'ŭh jŭh, to go out and in, to go abroad or to remain at home. 我入去裡面 Wo jŭh kh'eu le mëen, I am going inside. 病從口入 Ping ts'ung kh'ow jŭh, disease enters by the mouth, i. e. from intemperance. 量入以爲出 Lëang jŭh e wei ch'ŭh, consider what comes in, to regulate thereby the expenditure. 俱受入矣 Kh'eu show jŭh e, have all been received; is a common phrase in letters. Show, is o-

therwise written 收 Show. 入裡面 Jŭh le mëen, to go inside. 入他在內 Jŭh t'a tsae nuy, put it within.

廿 卄 } Two tens; twenty.

刱 Blunt.

JIH See 431-432

JEN.

肰 狀 } From *dog* and *flesh*. Dog's flesh.

然 燃 犬 } From *dog*, *flesh* and *fire*. To boil slowly; to decoct; to simmer; done; existing. *Jen* is joined to many single words as a euphonic particle. *Jen* is often a disjunctive or qualifying particle introducing another clause or circumstance, and answers to *but*. Yes; yes truly; so; affirming or promising. 是如此否 She joo ts'ze fow, is it thus, or not? 曰然 Yuĕ jen, it is replied, yes. 未必然 We pĕih jen, not necessarily so. 自然 Tsze jen, certainly; truly; self-existing; self-evident. 自然而然 Tsze jen urh jen seems to denote absolute self-existence. 果然 Kwo jen, doubtless; indeed;—is also the name of an animal. 率然 Seŭh jen, the name of a serpent 然後 Jen how, after that; afterwards 然爲然否 Jen wei jen fow, reckon it right or not. 然而 Jen urh, but. 然也 Jen yay, truly so.

傃 Jen, or Shèn. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, harmony and ease.

嘫 Jen, or Nëen. The sound of conversation, which is also expressed by 唈嘫 Yĭh nëen. One says, to answer; to reply; to answer in the affirmative.

憸 Jen, Hëen, or Nëen, difficult, hard to do, or bear.

撚 撰 } To take hold of with the hand; to lift; to remove; to accord with; to follow.

猭 Jen, or 猩猭 Kwo jen, an animal of the monkey species.

簷 Jen or Nëen, name of a bamboo.

燃 Jen or Juen Silk. A red colour; red as fire

蒸 Wild peas or other pulse.

冉 冉 Jen or Yen. A surname; a disciple of Confucius. To walk, to advance, to invade; agitated.

呥 呥呥 Jen jen, the appearance of chewing, or ruminating in quiet.

姌 姌 Tall elegant figure; slender and flexible 姌嫋 Jen jŏ. tall and delicate.

舔 磹舔 Tëen jen, appearance of shooting out the tongue

苒 Luxuriant growth of plants; abundant herbage 荏苒 Jin jen, turning backwards and forwards.

蛅 蛅 蛅蛇 Jen shay. a certain large snake. said to be edible; an ancient appellation of southern barbarians Read Tëen, 蛅唜 Tëen t'an. appearance of an animal lolling out its tongue.

鉿 Iron.

袵 袍 組 Jen. Nëen or Chen. A selvage or border of a garment; an upper garment worn by brides. A garment that covers the knees. In all its senses it has a reference to certain parts of dress.

訒 訒 Much left unsaid; a subject not exhausted.

頁 頁 The hair on the side of the face; the whiskers.

髯 髯 These characters have much the same sense as the two preceding. The hair on the side of the face; the temples or the whiskers, and also the beard on the chin.

染 染 From *water*, *wood* and *nine*. To put amongst water and coloured wood nine times. To dye with any colour; to imbue; to affect or infect, as with disease. To stain with vice; to defile; to pollute. A soft delicate appearance. 染房 Jen fang, a dyer's room. 染色 Jen seh, coloured; dyed with some colour. 染病 Jen ping, to

infect with disease. 染污 Jen woo, defiled, polluted. 染布 Jen poo, to dye cloth. 俗所染 Seih sŭh so jen, imbued or defiled with vulgar habits.

洪姝 Beautiful; elegant; stated reasonably and right.

渍 To imbue with moisture; to instil into; to moisten.

JIN.

人 仁 儿 A human being, commonly understood of man. 男人 Nan jin, a man. 女人 Neu jin, a woman. 他人 T'a jin, that person, or another person, in contradistinction from one's self. 老人家 Laou jin këa, an old man; or, in direct address, you, venerable Sir. 古人 Koo jin, one of the ancients. 婦人 Foo jin, a married woman; also, used for woman generally. 內人 Nuy jin, my wife. 尊夫人 Tsun foo jin, your lady; your wife. 凡人 Fan jin, or 人人 Jin jin, all men; everybody. 天下之人 T'ëen hëa che jin, the people of the empire; or of the world. 聖人 Shing jin, the perfect sages of antiquity, who possess innate, and intuitive knowledge. 賢人 Hëen jin, sages of the second order, to whom study was necessary. 愚人 Yü jin, the illiterate and uninformed. 好人 Haou jin, a good man. 歹人 T'ae jin, a bad man. 善人 Shen jin, a moral man. 惡人 Ngŏ jin, a wicked man. 仙人 Sëen jin, those who by their high virtues, have risen to a kind of superhuman or angelic state. 大人 Ta jin, great man; a term of respect applied to the higher officers of government, answering to the European term *Excellency*. Ta jin, sometimes denotes a person arrived at manhood, in contradistinction from children. 小人 Seaou jin, little man; generally denotes a mean worthless person; sometimes merely a person of no official rank in the state. 家人 Këa jin, domestics. 主人 Choo jin, the master of a house. 富貴人 Foo kwei jin, a rich man. 窮人 Kh'eung jin, a poor man. 美人 Mei jin, a beautiful woman. 商人 Shang jin, or 買賣人 Mae mae jin, a merchant. 工人

Kung jin, a mechanic. 農人 Nung jin, a husbandman. 士人 Sze jin, a scholar. 水手人 Shwuy show jin, a sailor. 傳事人 Ch'uen sze jin, a person who goes between two parties in the transaction of business. 跑報人 P'aou paou jin, a messenger who runs to give tidings. 差人 Ch'ae jin, a messenger. 中人 Chung jin, *a middleman*, one who acts between two parties. 番人 Fan jin, or 夷人 E jin, a foreigner. The latter is the more respectable term; the same may be expressed by 遠人 Yuen jin, a distant man; one from remote parts. 詩人 She jin, a poet. 爲人 Wei jin, he who is, or acts the part of a man. 左人 Tso jin, and 中人 Chung jin, are the names of two cities. A surname. 人參茶 Jin săn ch'a, an extract of tea. 人中 Jin chung, the central spot, between the nose and mouth. 人客 Jin kh'eh, a visitor. 人參 Jin săn, *ginseng*, a well known root. Foreign Ginseng is called 洋參 Yang săn. 人生如白駒過隙 Jin săng joo peh kh'eu kwo keïh, human life is like a fleet white horse passing, as seen through a crevice. 人道 Jin taou, the principles of human conduct. 人定勝天 Jin ting shing t'ëen, men's fixed purpose, is superior to heaven. This seemingly impious expression is intended to rouse people to determined efforts. 人情 Jin ts'ing, the human feelings; favor. 人緣 Jin yuen, *human cause*, denotes a supernatural cause, affecting favorably the fortunes of a person; making him well received among human beings.

杁 The beams or laths at the top of a house, on which the tiles are laid. The space between those beams.

魻 The *man fish* A merman, or mermaid. A sea monster, said to be five or six cubits long; with a long small tail, having hair like a horse's tail. It has a nose, ears, mouth, hands, and head, all covered with a very white skin No scales The male and female have both been caught, and preserved in a pond, where they copulated like human beings.

仁 忎 壬 心 Benevolence; love to all creatures; charity; virtue in general According to one, it denotes patience. The kernel of a nut; the stones of fruit; seeds. 天心仁愛 T'ëen sin jin

ngae, the heart of heaven is beneficence and love. 果仁 Kwo jin, the seed of fruit. 核仁 Heh jin, the kernel of nuts 桃仁 T'aou jin, an almond. 仁政 Jin ching, benevolent good government. 仁心 Jin sin, a benevolent heart. 仁子 Jin tsze, a seed. 仁德 Jin teeor 仁愛 Jin ngae, the virtue of charity, including benevolence and beneficence 仁民愛物 Jin min ngae wŭh, benevolence to the people, and love to all creatures. 仁聞 Jin wăn famous for benevolence 四體不仁 Sze t'e pŭh jin, the hands and feet in a diseased insensible state as if dead.

壬 An astronomical character, used in divination; that influence in nature which nourishes and sustains To sustain; to bear; to be pregnant with. Adulatory; great.

任 From *man*, the other part giving sound. To be surety for. Sincere; true to a friend. Trust committed to a person; official situation. To sustain; to bear; to serve. Read Jin, to be able; to use or employ; that which is sustained or taken upon one's self. A surname. 信於朋友曰任 Sin yü p'ăng yew yuĕ jin, being true or faithful to a friend is called Jin. 六行孝友睦婣任恤 Lŭh hing heaou, yew, mŭh, yin, jin, seŭh, six virtues, filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship, compassion. 任 Jin, 任憑 Jin ping and 任從 Jin ts'ung, each expresses, trusting to other persons, letting them do as they please. 上任 Shang jin, 到任 Taou jin, to arrive at the place in which the duties of an official appointment are to be exercised. 我保任那件事 Wo paou jin na kĕen sze, I'll be security for, or engage to undertake that affair. 我任我輦 Wo jin wo lĕen, I carry the burden; I drag the carriage. Occurs in the sense of 妊 Jin, and 姙 Jin, conception, pregnancy. Also occurs, but erroneously, in the sense of 壬 Jin. 任重 Jin chung, an important trust. 任勞 Jin laou, to bear fatigue and toil in service. 任事 Jin sze, to undertake, or be charged with business. 任自意 Jin tsze e, to indulge one's self 任氣敢爲 Jin kh'e kan wei, to give scope to one's feelings and act in a dar-

ing manner—not paying much regard to consequences. 任怨 Jin yuen, to sustain resentments in the public service.

庍 Below; under; sustaining.

妊 姙 From *woman* and to *sustain.* Pregnant with young; to be with child.

恁 恁 恁 From *heart* and to *sustain.* That which the mind bears, contains, or is intent upon; or delights in. To consider; to reflect; to think. Read Ning, weak; delicate; to trust to Used by the Canton people in an indelicate sense for the pleasures of sexual intercourse; deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for *thus; so; how?* 既然恁的 Ke jen jin teĭh, since it is thus.

紝 紝 Jin or Nin, to work, weave, or embroider, with variegated silk.

荏 荏 A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible Name of a place. 荏苒 Jin jen, or 荏染 Jin jen, turning backwards and forwards; to advance or invade as in search of; gradual and certain progress, as of a plant growing, or of the reflected light of the sun.

飪 肚 胹 餁 䭾 恁 飧 Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated. 失飪 Shĭh jin, too much done. 羹飪 Kăng jin, soup well boiled,—used as a general expression for an entertainment. The last character is otherwise read Nëĕ, denoting a kind of cake.

衽 The front part of a garment hanging down before. The part of a garment which folds over and buttons, or fastens with loops at the side. A mat to sleep on. Certain fastening of a coffin.

訊 誑 To think; to consider.

賃 To pay for the loan of anything; to rent a house. 庸賃 Yung jin, to be hired to work; to work for hire.

釿 鉦 To moisten with water as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage. Read Nin. 鏘鉦 Chin nin, sound appearing not to increase.

刃 刃 A sharp-pointed weapon or knife; sharp, strong, durable edge or point of a weapon or instrument. 兵刃 Ping jin, military weapons.

仞 A measure of eight cubits length. To measure the depth. The name of a place. There are various opinions as to the length of this measure; some make it five cubits, others six, &c.

帣 幯 A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

忍 忍 A *knife* piercing the *heart*; *to bear it*. Fortitude; possessing ability; able to sustain or to bear. To bear; to forbear; to endure; patient; to suffer patiently. A surname. 堅忍 Këen jin, resolute, firm endurance either of suffering or seduction. 忍氣 Jin kh'e, to repress one's angry feelings. 忍心害理 Jin sin hae le, to allow one's self to violate what is reasonable. 忍耐 Jin nae, to endure long—some evil. 忍性 Jin sing, a patient disposition; patience. 忍心 Jin sin, to bear to do—either what is good or bad. 忍於色 Jin yü seh, to forbear shewing displeasure in the countenance. 忍不足 Jin pŭh tsŭh, to bear patiently with less than is quite sufficient. 忍於言 Jin yü ven, to forbear in words. 忍忍 Jin jin, to bear bearing; makes the sense of 不忍 Pŭh jin, not to bear to do anything harsh or cruel.

認 To know sufficiently so as to be able to discriminate; to recognise; to know one person or thing from another; to acknowledge that one knows or is concerned with. 錯認 Tsŏ jin, a certain kind of wine. 認眞 Jin chin, to recognise the truth, denotes acting agreeably to it in one's public duty or private concerns; in contradistinction from a fallacious semblance merely. 認識 Jin shih, or reversed, to know; to be acquainted with. 認錯 Jin tsŏ, to acknowledge an error. 認罪 Jin tsuy, to confess one's crime.

刌 Name of a wood; certain stocks or manacles.

物 怒 A good kind of sword. Filled; stuffed; crammed; overflown.

眐 眼 Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

芳 艾 The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

訒 To stumble and stammer in speech; difficulty of utterance; what is difficult to be expressed. Speaking little, on purpose, and from a proper caution. Originally meant — to discriminate; to recognize.

軔 A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop. 發軔 Fă jin, or 去軔 Kh'eu jin, to remove that which stops; to set in motion; to begin to move.

韌 肕 忍 From *leather* and *knife*. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

軔 An animal of the mouse species.

稔 *Grain* that requires *thought* and immediate attention; grain which is fully ripe; whatever has been accumulating for a long time, whether good or bad. 稔悉 Jin seĭh, or 稔熟 Jin shŭh, fully acquainted with; fully ripe. 稔歲 Jin suy, or 稔年 Jin nëen, an abundant harvest. 稔惡 Jin ngŏ, matured in the way of vice.

腍 A good flavor or taste; excellent. Maturely done; fully dressed,—applied to the victims offered in sacrifice.

蒸 Name of a herb and of a tree.

JING.

扔 To lead; to draw; to bring near; to keep in succession; to urge on; to press.

仍 According to; in consequence, and in imitation of; again; as before. The name of a country. A surname. 仍復 Jing fŭh, again; as before. 仍係 Jing he, still it is so. 仍仍 Jing jing, appearance

of disappointment. 仍然 Jing jen, still; yet; continuing the same; still as before. 仍舊 Jing kew, the same as of old; as formerly. 仍其舊 Jing kh'e kew, according to what was formerly the case. 仍孫 Jing sun, son of a great-grandson. 仍然是這麽樣 Jing jen she chay mo yang, still it is thus.

阝乃 The name of a place.

陾 The noise of beating, when rearing a mud wall. 陾陾 Jing jing, numerous; many.

迈 Going to; arriving at; reaching or extending to a certain point; referring to a given subject.

JŎ.

𦍒 𦍒 若 若 From the *right hand* and a *plant*. To pluck plants; to accord with or yield to. *So, as, if*, according to circumstances; perhaps. Used for thou or you. Name of a plant; a certain god of the sea. Applied to the year, and to a certain wood. The name of a river; a surname. Also read Jay, which see. 如若 Jco jŏ, if; supposing that; since; it seems; as. 顏色自若 Yen seh tsze jŏ, his countenance remained full of self-possession. 若者 Jŏ chay, if; perhaps; should it be. 若再錯悞 Jŏ tsae ts'o woo, if another error be committed; or, if the case be again mismanaged. 若既 Jŏ ke, if; then; since it is so. 若輩 Jŏ pei, of such, or of the same class.

楉 楉榴 Jŏ lew, a species of the pomegranate. A large tree possessing spiritual or divine efficacy; hence large umbrageous trees are worshipped, and the names of the supplicants written on paper are pasted on them.

愯 To take hold of with the mind. Read Nŏ, to assent or affirm with the mind. 綽愯 Chŏ jŏ, an unsettled appearance.

箬 箬 The name of a plant, said to be an evergreen; of the leaves men make baskets, or caps to keep off the sun, and women use them to fill up the soles of shoes; the leaves used to cover the leaden cannisters of the green teas; the skin of the bamboo.

閼 Jŏ or Nëŏ, to drag; to pull.

𣞤 Name of a certain tree, said to grow spontaneously towards the rising sun. According with what is right and reasonable; similarity amongst several in this respect; union of heart and virtuous sentiment, denoted by the form of the character, which is made up of three hands. 𣞤木東方自然之神木 Jŏ mŭh tung fang tsze jen che shin mŭh, Jŏ-mŭh a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the east.

蹊 The streaks or lines on the skin of the sole of the foot.

弱 弱 Weak; delicate; soft; pliable; slender, applied either to the mind, or body, or to inanimate objects; fragile; fading; ruined; dead or lost. 身體懦弱 Shin t'e juen jŏ, a weak delicate body. 柔弱 Jow jŏ, or 纖弱 Sëen jŏ, flexible and weak; a delicate female figure. 繁弱 Fan jŏ, a certain large bow. 志氣弱 Che kh'e jŏ, weakness of mind; without talent, firmness or resolution. 弱質 Jŏ chĭh, weak constitution. 弱柳迎風 Jŏ lew ying fung, the delicate willow meets the breeze. 弱冠 Jŏ kwan, weak and capped,—the age of twenty.

嫋 Jŏ or Neaou, waving in the breeze; tall and slender, applied to trees or to women; applied also to the vibrations of sound.

觚 A bow weak on one side.

溺 Read Jŏ, the name of a river. Read Neĭh or Nëŏ, to sink; to drown; drowned in passion; excessive attachment to. Read Neaou, to pass urine.

艩 Name of a particular kind of boat.

蒻 Name of a plant; by some used as an edible vegetable.

膈 The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

鶸 Name of a certain bird.

JOO.

忤 To measure; to conjecture.

汝 The name of a river in the north of China; name

of a Chow district, and of an ancient state. Occurs for 女 Neü, a woman; and is commonly used in books for *Thou, they, you*, and *your*. 汝家 Joo kēa, your house.

姻 Spoiled or rotten fish.

如 Name of an ancient state.

如 As; according to; like; seeming as if; manner. In this sense it sometimes follows two or more Adjectives; to go towards; the second lunar month. Used for 而 Urh, in 如今 Joo kin, now. Forms a part of several proper names. 事事如意 Sze sze joo e, everything according to one's wishes. 凉如 Lëang joo, the name of a Hëen district. 如意 Joo e, according to one's intentions. 如來佛 Joo lae fŭh, one of the names of Buddha; the second of the triad who now rules over the world. 如此 Joo ts'ze, as this; thus. 如願 Joo yuen, according to one's wishes. 如若 Joo jŏ, as if. 如小兒狀 Joo seaou urh chwang, or 恂恂如也 Seun seun joo yay, like little children.

洳 To equalize; to tranquillize.

洳 To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

蛆 Name of a insect.

茹 Name of a plant; plants whose roots run amongst each other, and become mutually entangled. To eat; to eat or drink voraciously; great eater; to covet; to act irregularly; soft; flexible; to measure or conjecture; forms a part of several proper names. 茹毛飲血 Joo maou yin heuĕ, to eat hair and drink blood,—as men are supposed to have done in a savage state.

挐 Commonly read Na, to take hold of. Also read Joo, to grasp; to seize hold of; and Neu, to gripe and prevent being opened.

妮 The name of a place.

鴽 The name of a bird.

需 Read Seu, that which is necessary; viz. rain. Stopped or impeded by rain; to wait in doubt or hesitation. Some say, the second character is the vul-

gar form of the first. Others read it E, and define it,—to tie and connect together. Read Joo, soft slippery skin or leather; soft in manner; delicate; weak. Read Juen and Nwan, in a similar sense.

嚅 囁嚅 Nëë joo, much talk; chattering. Another definition is,—to recall one's self when about to speak. 口將言而囁嚅 Kh'ow tsëang yen urh nëë joo, the mouth about to speak, and stopping itself.

儒 傷 仔 Joo or Yu, *a necessary man.* A scholar. A denomination of persons, who, in China, devote themselves to study. Originally their intention was, to improve themselves in morals and science; the object at present is to acquire a place in the government. The Literati. *Joo*, denotes soft, mild. A scholar teaches with softness and mildness 學者之稱 Hëŏ chay che ch'ing, the denomination of the learned. 大儒 Ta joo, a great scholar. 宿儒 Sŭh joo, a scholar, himself a constellation. 通儒 T'ung joo, a thorough scholar. 名儒 Ming joo, a famous scholar. 鄙儒 P'e joo, a mean scholar. 迂儒 Heu joo, a vague scholar. 腐儒 Foo joo, a rotten scholar; i. e. one whose pretensions are unreal. 豎儒 Shoo joo, a petty childish scholar. 寒儒 Han joo, a cold scholar; i. e. a poor scholar. 通天地人曰儒 T'ung t'ëen te jin, yuĕ joo, he who understands heaven, earth, and man, is called Joo. 侏儒 Choo joo, a man of low stature; a pillar. 儒者 Joo chay, one who is learned; a learned man. 儒區 Joo kh'eu, a scholar versed in ancient and modern literature. 儒教 Joo keaou, the sect of the learned. The Confucian philosophy with all that has been since appended to it, a kind of materialism and atheism. 儒釋道三教 Joo, Shĭh, Taou, san keaou, the Literati, the religion of Fŭh, and the religion of Taou, constitute three forms of doctrine or sects.

剬 Appearance of soft smooth skin or leather; soft; smooth. Synonymous with 需 Joo. Read Juen, to pierce or stab.

孺 孺 An infant at the breast; attached to, as a child to its parent; to be attached or pertain to. A surname. 孺子 Joo tsze,

a child. 孺人 Joo jin, title of officer's wives of the seventh degree of rank.

懦 Read Joo, Juen, Nwan, and No. Weak; timorous. 懦弱 Joo jŏ, 庸懦 Yung joo, feeble; weak, either in body or mind. Flexibility; weakness; incapacity. 偷懦 T'ow joo, to be afraid of; timorous.

擩 揉 揄 Jow, Juy, or Juen. To introduce or put forward something with the hand; to stain or dye. Read Noo, to hold fast with the hand; To rub the hands in a disrespectful manner before superiors. Read Now. 搆擩 Kow joo, to prevent an affair being opened up.

濡 Name of two different rivers. Thick and jelly-like, as dregs or fœces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moistened; new and glossy; of a mild and forbearing temper; patient and enduring. Tranquil, composed state. Read Jow and Juen, soft, and enduring; mild. Read Nwan, that which remains after washing: fœces. Read No, the appearance of water. Read E, the name of a river. 濡忍 Joo jin, mild, soft, forbearing 濡滯 Joo che, stopped, impeded, moving slowly; the flow obstructed.

醹 Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Noo, in the same sense.

襦 褥 Short garments, warm and surrounding the loins. 襦袴 Joo kwa, drawers or breeches. 汗襦 Han joo, 甲襦 Këä joo. 襂襦 Săn joo, a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. A kind of shirt.

蠕 Slight tremulous motion; the motion of insects; the name of an ancient state. 蠕動 Joo tung, motion of insects.

臑 The appearance of the bones of the arm; the arm from the shoulder. Used for the preceding. Read Naou, the joint of the arm.

襦 襦 A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

鱬 Name of a fish said to have a human face.

顬 顬顬 Jĕ joo, the motion of the ear.

乳 From Foo, *to hatch an egg*, and Yih, *a bird*. Milk; tender; soft. The breast. 嬰孩哺乳 Ying hae poo joo, an infant sucking the breast 羊羔跪乳 Yang kaou kwei joo, the lamb kneels to suck, is a phrase which is brought to illustrate filial piety. 牛乳 New joo the milk of a cow. 腐乳 Foo joo, a glutinous substance white as milk, made from pulse, in common use among the Chinese. 天乳 T'ëen joo, a certain star. 石鐘乳 Shih chung joo, seems to denote certain crystallizations (probably stalactites) in the province of Kwang-se. Also read Jow 乳汁 Joo chih, milk. 乳嫗 Joo ngow, a nurse. 乳香 Joo hëang, olibanum or gum resin; frankincense. 乳母 Joo moo, a wet-nurse. 乳奶 Joo nae, the breast; the milk of the breast. 乳哺 Joo poo, to give the breast to an infant.

JOW.

内 凡 } The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

肉 月 肉 } Jow or Jüh, flesh. See Jüh. 肉眼 Jow yen, *flesh eye*, dull-sighted; blind; used in the language of abuse: the eye of a common mortal; not the clear-sightedness of superior beings. 肉眼凡胎 Jow yen fan t'ae, *fleshly eyes and a common womb*, possessing all the weakness and imperfection of common humanity.

腼 A mild pleasing countenance.

柔 柔 } Wood that will bend and straighten; soft, flexible wood; anything soft, flexible, mild, yielding; submissive. To shew mildness and tenderness to. Plants newly budding forth; young plants. Name of a country. 柔輭語 Jow juen yü, soft speech; in opposition to 惡口 Ngŏ kh'ow, a mouth that utters vicious and harsh grating words. 柔順 Jow shun, soft, yielding 柔弱 Jow jŏ, soft and weak 柔剛 Jow kang, soft and hard; flexible, unbending. 柔遠人 Joo yüen jin, to shew kindness

to strangers or foreigners; to cause them to live in peace and quiet.

蝚 A woman's name. A soft fascinating woman.

揉 Jow, or New. To bend with the hand; to twist; to work. To bend a piece of wood to make a harrow; to bend or straighten wood by the application of fire. 揉開 Jow kh'ae, to twist open. 揉碎 Jow suy, to twist and break to pieces.

蓊 Name of a plant.

溱 Name of a river.

睩 Soft good land; the name of a place.

糅 Mixed grain or food; to eat. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers

鞣 Soft leather.

膝 Good flesh meat; fat; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

蓁 Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

蝚 The name of an animal. Read Naou, a voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蹂 To tread with the feet of animals; to form a kind of hair-cloth by treading with the feet; to soften, or moisten, applied to grain.

鍒 Soft, malleable iron.

輮 A certain appendage of a cart or carriage, to facilitate its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

騥 A horse with a soft handsome mane.

餧 Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

JUEN.

耎 From a *hair* and *large*. From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

耎 From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

剸 To pierce or stab.

需 Soft; flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo.

需 Soft; flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo.

遥 Slow, dilatory progress.

堧 Land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall; an open space for walking between two walls, inside the principal and external wall, but outside a low inner wall. Read No, sandy ground. Also read Nwan, the land adjacent to a bank or river. 廟堧垣 Meaou juen yuen, the space between the outer and inner walls of a temple.

愞 懦 恝 偄 Juen or Nwan, soft; weak. Read No, timorous; apprehensive. 畏愞 Wei no, fear; apprehension.

揞 Juen, Juy or Juĕ, to push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

橤 檽 檽 A species of peziza. A fungous excrescence that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Mŭh urh, *wood ears*. Also a kind of plum.

礥 A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

蝡 To move: to flutter, as insects. 蝡蛇 Juen shay, a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

堧 垸 壖 曏 Fields below the walls of a city; the foot of a wall; vacant and unoccupied lands outside a city wall. Also read No.

禝 To join the hem of a garment; to plait: to rumple; to braid. Read Nwan, short drawers or other garments.

腝 A disease of the feet; a joint of the arm. Read E, broken bones and meat preserved in brine. Read Nwan, weak; soft; flexible.

筦 Name of a bamboo.

輭 軟 輭 軟 Soft; flexible; yielding, applied to the wheel of a carriage which is hung so as to humour the motion of the carriage; applied to anything that is weak and yielding, whether physically or morally. The second character is in most frequent use. 軟弱 Juen jŏ, weak; delicate; soft; flexible. 軟脚 Juen kĕŏ, *a soft foot*; a soft fellow, easily imposed on.

賺 賺 Juen or Nwan, possessing a small property.

濡 溽 Joo, to bedew; to soften; to mollify. Read Juen or Nwan, watery residuum left after washing anything; fœces; thick sediment; to wash.

撋 搓 捼 To push or agitate anything with the hand. Read Jun, to wipe or dust. Read Juy, same as the second character, see under Joo.

鍞 Soft malleable silver.

JŬH.

辱 From *time* and a *rule;* he who lost the season of agriculture, was disgraced. To disgrace; to put to shame; to cause to descend to a lower place; to corrupt; defile; debauch. 凌辱 Ling jŭh, to disgrace; to insult. 羞辱 Sew jŭh, to make ashamed. 辱臨 Jŭh lin, to degrade another person by descending to one's low condition,—the affected language of courtesy. 辱罵 Jŭh ma, to rail at, abuse and insult. 辱身 Jŭh shin, to disgrace, or defile one's person.

嫟 From *woman* and *disgraceful.* Lazy; indolent.

嗕 Anciently read Nun. A tribe of the 匈奴 Heung noo, Tartars, mentioned in the time of the 前漢 Ts'ĕen-han, (former Han.) 嚈嗕 Chŏ jŭh, the appearance of commiseration or pity.

愵 褥 To cause shame and disgrace. A surname.

戮 A certain javelin or spear.

氍 Jŭh, or 氈氍 Chen jŭh, a couch or mattrass.

溽 Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food; name of a river.

耨 To dress a field; to remove weeds.

縟 Adorned; ornamented with various colours. 縟繁 Jŭh fan, gaily variegated and adorned. 縟聚 Jŭh tseu, to collect together in numbers.

耨 Jŭh, Nŭh, or Now, an instrument of husbandry

for hoeing or dressing a field; to hoe; to weed; to dress a field.

蓐 Shoots from apparently dead stocks; a rush of which mats are made; straw on which horses lie; thick; name of a country; a surname 竹蓐 Chŭh jŭh, a fungus that grows out of dead bamboos which remain in the ground.

褥 A mat; a mattrass; a couch. Read Nŭh, garments for a little child. 氈褥 Chen jŭh, a kind of hair mattrass. 褥子 Jŭh tsze, a mattrass made of any materials; a couch to sit on.

黷 Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

入 Jŭh or Jĭh, to enter; to go into; to put into; to enter into one's possession; to receive; to enter on an undertaking. 入學 Jŭh hëŏ, to go to school; to begin to learn. 入官 Jŭh kwan, to be confiscated to government. 入貢 Jŭh kung, to introduce tribute. 入定去了 Jŭh ting kh'eu leaou, went into a trance. 入理 Jŭh le, to enter into reason; to be reasonable. 入信 Jŭh sin, to induce people to believe what one says.

肉 月 Flesh; the flesh of animals; soft; fat. Forms part of several proper names. 飛肉 Fei jŭh, flying flesh-birds. 視肉 She jŭh, name of an animal. 土肉 T'oo jŭh, a certain sea animal. 牛肉 New jŭh, beef. 羊肉 Yang jŭh, mutton. 肉刑 Jŭh hing, punishment which consists in mangling the body. 肉食者無墨 Jŭh shĭh chay woo meh, those who eat flesh have no black spots on their face. 肉食者鄙 Jŭh shĭh chay p'e, a great flesh-eater will be vulgar and mean.

JUN.

盾 楯 戩 Jun, Chun or Shun. From *eye* and 支 a *branch*, or something to ward off with. A species of shield; to raise the eye and direct it; the name of an office; of a star; name of an ancient state. Read Tun, a man's name. 矛盾 Maou jun, a spear and a helmet; to oppose and defend; to contradict one's self. Some read this *Maou-tun*. 中盾 Chun jun, a certain office about court. 銅盾 T'ung

jun, brazen shields. 鈎盾 Kow jun, certain railing around the Imperial gardens; a eunuch who presides over them.

楯 Jun, or Shun, certain transverse railing placed round an orchard or fruit garden; a shield; to rouse; to excite. Used also to denote—a kind of hearse. See 輴 Chun, a table. Read Chun, the name of a wood.

揗 To rub with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to soothe and tranquillize; to lay the hand upon as upon the heart, implying a defence of it; hence, to soothe and quiet.

吮 To suck as an infant.

蜈 蝣 蠕 Jun or Juen, to move as insects. See Juen.

鵕 Jun or Juen, the name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

閏 Jun, or 閏月 Jun yuĕ, an intercalary month. From *king* and *gate*, because ancient kings spent a part of the intercalary month in the gate of the palace; they make seven in nineteen years, and place them sometimes after one month, sometimes after another.

潤 To enrich with rain or moisture; to instil into; to benefit; to fatten; to enrich; riches. The names of some rivers, and of a district. 分潤 Fun jun, to share money or other good things obtained. 肥潤 Fei jun, to fatten; to enrich; a wealthy person or house. 潤澤 Jun tseh or 滋潤 Tsze jun, to moisten with rain; to mollify; to do good to; to enrich; fat and glossy; sleek; pleasing soft style.

嶈 The name of a place.

椷 The name of a wood.

JUNG.

宂 宂 宂 From *man* below a *cover* or house; officers who have been occupied in the field, dispersed and returned to their houses; scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation, wandering about in troublesome times. 宂吏 Jung le, 散吏 San le, or 宂官 Jung kwan, officers off duty. Jung is applied also to soldiers, and

to their alowances when off duty.

坑 Jung, or Yung. The name of a place.

牤 Jung or Chin, a buffalo.

飢 To eat.

戎 戟 A military weapon; a certain military carriage, a small one of the kind; large; great; thou or you; a surname Mutually connected; to pluck or snatch out. 五戎 Woo jung, five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on. 戎衣 Jung e, military dresses. 戎兵 Jung ping, military weapons; military men. 戎廳 Jung t'ing, an assistant officer in a Hëen district; otherwise called 左堂 Tso-t'ang. 戎翟 Jung t'eih, name of a place in ancient history. 戎伍 Jung woo, or 戎行 Jung hang, the ranks; the army.

拔 扔 To assist; to ward off; to push or thrust from. Read Jing, in the sense of the second character, to continue; to urge or press on; to lead; to draw.

栽 Name of a wood.

毧 Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

狨 Fierce; violent, as a wild beast. By some used for 絨 Jung, fine cloth. The name of a beast, the hair of whose skin is fine and soft.

筇 A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

羢 The wool of sheep.

絨 Fine cloth; woollen cloth. European woollens are are commonly called 哆囉呢 To-lo-ne. 大呢 Ta-ne, common woollens. 小呢 Seaou ne, Worleys, or broadcloth. 小絨 Seaou jung, flannel.

茙 A certain plant. 茙茙 Jung jung, close; thick; abundant. A surname.

襾 禮 Thick garments; the second character is also read Nung.

碸 A stone; stony.

駥 A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

偁 Many; a multitude; luxuriant.

茸 Plants shooting up or growing thick; the name

of a wood. 蒙茸 Mung jung, or 尨茸 Mang jung, thick, confused enunciation; indistinct speech. 鹿茸 Lŭh jung, name of a medicine. 五茸 Woo-jung, the name of a place. 龍茸 Lung jung, collected or crowded together. 闒茸 T'ă jung, low; base; degenerated.

嫞 丰嫞 Fung jung, handsome; beautiful.

搈 To push; to beat; to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff; to fill. Read Neang, in the same sense.

氉 韎氉 Sŭh jung, a net made of hair; certain ornamental feathers; ornaments made of hair or feathers.

韎

氉

楫 The name of a wood.

猷 猷猷 Fung jung, a certain kind of javelin or spear.

緝 Ornaments of silk, as fringes, and so on; ornaments of soft hair; a thread; a net.

蝟 The appearance of insects walking.

蹐 The appearance of walking or going.

醹 Read Jung, and Ne, wine; generous wine.

醧

鬆 The hair of the head in disorder; dishevelled hair.

鬆

氄 Fine hair, fur or down; warm and soft; hairy. 氄毛 Jung maou, or 子氄 Tsze jung, fine soft hair.

氄

毳 Soft, fine hair or down.

嫞 Chung, or Jung. A woman's name.

慵 Indolent; lazy.

簏 瓦簏 Wa jung, a vessel injured or spoiled in some way.

氈 氈氈 T'ă jung, mixed; confused; base; degenerated.

JUY.

坳 Juy or Kwae. Deep; profound; still; silent. Also read Nëĕ.

枘 The pointed end of a piece of wood, to enter the iron socket of a chisel or carving tool; the haft or handle fitted for the socket. Read Nwan, the appearance of plants beginning to grow. 枘鑿 Juy tsŏ, a haft and a chisel, understood being apart, which renders them both useless;—applied to useless persons.

蚋 蚋 A local word for mosquito; a poisonous snake or serpent. 蚊蚋 Wăn juy, a certain white bird.

芮 Plants growing, as on rocks; *short* and *small* are expressed by Juy juy. A shore or bank; name of an ancient state; certain threads or fastenings on the hinder part of a shield; soft, flexible. A surname.

鋭 Sharp-pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

閧 To enter within.

痿 Juy or Wei, a disease arising from damp, inducing lameness of the feet; weakness; inability to resist female domination, is expressed by 陰痿 Yin juy 痿症 Juy ching, or 痺痿 Pe juy, weakness and inability to move the extremities, arising from damp.

蕊 蕊 蕊 蕊 蕊 蕊 The pistils or pointals of a flower; the general appearance of the central part of an inflorescence. Read So or Tsuy, a suspicious mind,—implied by the character being composed of *three hearts*. The name of a sacrifice. 華蕊 Hwa juy, the central part of a flower.

蕊 Juy or Nuy, the young bamboo sprouting out; the leaves of the bamboo drooping and hanging down.

緌 緌 The ornamental fringe of a Chinese cap;—sometimes made of silk, sometimes of the hair of a cow's tail dyed red.

蔣 蔣 薑蔣 Këang juy, a species of ginger.

豵 From *a pig* and *to bear;* swine bringing forth numerously. Luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers. 豵 Juy is commonly used.

銳 A pointed weapon, as a spear or lance; acuminated; peaked; sharp; small; slender; keen; piercing. Also read Tuy. 口銳 Kh'ow juy,

sharp-mouthed; talkative; loquacious. 銳志 Juy che. keen, fierce, forward temper. 銳利 Juy le, sharp; keen edge. 銳師 Juy sze, an experienced general

睿 濬 容 叡 𥈭 The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtile and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day. From 卣 Ŏ or Ngŏ, the *hollow* of a bone, in allusion to its *aperture;* from the *eye*, in allusion to its *clearness;* and from 谷 Kŭh, a *valley*, in allusion to its sound or echo. 睿智 Juy che, intuitive knowledge. 睿莫大乎自慮 Juy mŏ ta hoo tsze leu, of knowledge, there is none greater than the knowledge of one's self.

𦈡 The appearance of the flowers of trees and shrubs hanging pendant; the ornamental fringe of a cap or bonnet; soft; flexible; delicate; to continue or connect together. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A certain banner.

KAE.

丰 Grass or herbage growing in confusion According to Lŭh-shoo, Kae denotes a deed or bond, in ancient times engraven on bamboo.

侅 Kae, or Hae. Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇侅 Kh'e-hae, and 侅事 Kae sze.

垓 晐 陔 A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Keae, the name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same. 兼垓八極地也 Keen-kae pă keĭh te yay, Keen-kae, denotes the eight points of the compass stretched to the extremity of the earth; the whole earth; the world. 十億曰兆十兆曰京十京曰垓 Shĭh yĭh yuĕ chaou, shĭh chaou yuĕ king, shĭh king yuĕ kae, ten Yĭh, (or 100,000) are called Chaou; ten Chaou are called King; ten King are called Kae. 太乙壇三垓 T'ae-yĭh t'an san kae, at the T'ae-yĭh altar were three steps.

姟 Ten 兆 Chaou i. e. ten millions are called 經 King, ten of these, or a hun-

dred millions, are called 垓 Kae. (K'ang-he.)

晐 The light of the sun overshadowing, or extending its beams to all, and including everything. All; everything; full; fully prepared.

姇 姇 攲 Kae kae, or 剛 卯 Kang maou, a piece of stone or precious metal made in the form of a seal, and appended to the girdle on a certain day in the first moon; afterwards worn as a kind of charm.

晐 Large, wide-opened eyes. A man's name. 晐 囑 Kae chŭh, to stare at each other.

荄 The roots of plants.

蛔 Name of an insect.

該 Some bond, agreement, or appointment in an army; to connect together; all connected; prepared, or arranged for; to contain in. A man's name. Whatever is right or proper to be, or to be done; ought; should; to belong to as a duty or right; the person place or thing referred to; the side; the above-mentioned, or referred to. 該 賬 Kae chang, a debt owing. 該 夷 Kae e, the said foreigners; those foreigners; the foreigners alluded to. 該 管 Kae kwan, that which belongs to one's control; under one's government. 該 死 Kae sze, or 該 死 的 奴 才 Kae sze teĭh noo ts'ae, to deserve death; a slave who deserves to die,—are terms of abuse. 該 定 Kae ting, should be fixed; or fixed as it should be. 該 員 Kae yuen, the said officers; or the officer whose duty it is.

敳 **侅** Unusual; strange; odd; extraordinary.

賅 The great toe of the foot; the hair on the top of the toe; to prepare, or be prepared for; the side of the face where the whisker grows. An agreement or appointment, to do something in an army.

陔 A series of steps; a bank; a succession of one after another, as in steps. Used also for one of the nine regions of the universe. 南 陔 Nan kae, name of an ode. 陔 夏 Kae hëa, a certain medicine.

閡 Read Kae, Ngae and Hae, an outer gate shut; to shut a gate; to stop; to impede. See Ngae.

餩 A certain kind of soup; to rift or belch after eating.

盍 盍 Kae or Hŏ, to cover over; why not? See Hŏ.

瘧 A disease of lameness; a shortness of breath; a disease of the throat.

磕 The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kŏ, the sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact.

蓋 蓋 沓 A certain shrub or reed used as a covering, or thatch for a hut; to cover; to screen; a covering for a carriage; to overtop. Used also for covering or screening, in a moral sense. Used as a particle, answering nearly to *For*, when introducing a new clause in proof of the preceding. Also read Hŏ, which see. 蓋被 Kae p'e, a coverlet. 蓋世 Kae she, to overtop the age; to exceed all other persons.

轄 A carriage, or the sound of a carriage.

顙 顙 The appearance of the bones of the head. Read Kŏ, a bar in the front part of a cart, called the chin of the cart.

嘅 To sigh; to lament. 嘅其嘆矣 Kae kh'e t'an e, to lament and sigh; or sighed out his lamentation.

慨 Kae, or 忼慨 Kh'ang kae, elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling; high-toned sentiment; the grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind; a mind that contemns wealth in comparison of justice and honour. 慷慨人 Kh'ang kae jin, a person of enlarged and generous principles. 慨然 Kae jen, having a noble ardour and elevation of mind.

概 概 To brush, dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse. The following is also used in this sense.

溉 Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river. 沆溉 Kh'ang kae, to flow gradually to.

槩 概 A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called 斗刮 Tow kwä; to level; to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. 大槩 Ta kae, or 太

率 Ta seŭh, a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care; generally speaking. 一槩 Yih kae, *one levelling*; altogether; without any exception. 退槩 T'uy kae, profound; deep; sombre.

改 攺 To change; to alter; whether applied to the place or the form, whether physically or morally; to reform one's errors. A surname. 更改 Kăng kae, to change; to alter. 改嫁 Kae këa, to marry a second time after the death of a husband. 改過遷善 Kae kwo ts'ëen shen, to reform errors, and practice what is morally good. 改悔福隨 Kae hwuy fŭh suy, blessings follow repentance. 改日 Kae jih, another day.

丐 To beg; to take; to give; 乞丐 Kh'eih kae, to beg. Also read Ko. 丐子 Kae tsze, or 丐食之人 Kae shih che jin, a beggar; one who begs for food to eat.

扢 To rub; to grind. Read Kwei, to take.

KH'AE.

咳 Kae or Kh'eh, to cough. See Hae.

核 Commonly read Heh, denoting—the kernel of nuts; the nucleus. Read Kae, a kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eaves of a house; the roots of plants.

欬 A rising from the stomach; to belch; used also for coughing; to call out in a loud voice; to call out as if alarmed, or to alarm others, as a person driving a cart. Read Kh'e, in the same sense. Read E, to belch. 謦欬 Kh'ing kh'ae, to talk and laugh. 欬頃 Kh'ae kh'ing, the time of a cough,—but a moment.

豈 Commonly read Kh'e, how!—implying the opposite. Also read Kh'ae, in the sense of the following.

凱 愷 Good; excellent; victory; peace and joy. 八元八凱 Pă yuen pă kh'ae, sixteen excellent statesmen, in the time of 舜 Shun. 奏凱 Tsow kh'ae, to report a victory to his Imperial Majesty. 凱風 Kh'ae fung, a gentle southern breeze. 凱歌 Kh'ae ko, songs of triumph; joy of a returning and victorious army. 凱旋 Kh'ae seuen, to return in triumph as a victorious army. 凱澤 Kh'ae tseh, joy; pleasure.

凱 Kh'ae, Keae or Yae, a large sickle or hook; to rub, or sharpen a knife or other instrument with diligent care; assiduously. 凱切 Kh'ae ts'ëë, assiduous attention to the point of chief importance; full to the point.

塏 High and dry land. 請更諸爽塏者 Ts'ing kăng choo shwang kh'ae chay, I request you to move (your dwelling) to a more elevated and cheerful situation. 處甘泉之爽塏 Ch'oo kan ts'euen che shwang kh'ae, to reside in a cheerful elevated place with a sweet spring of water.

鎧 Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Buddha priests. 甲鎧 Këă kh'ae, or reversed, armour. 首鎧 Show kh'ae, armour for the head; a helmet. 臂鎧 Pe kh'ae, armour for the arms. 頸鎧 King kh'ae, armour for the neck.

闓 To open; to spread out; to stretch out,—refers to a piece of bone or ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. To desire. Used for 凱 Kh'ae. See above. A man's name.

颽 The south wind which is called also 颽風 Kh'ae fung.

開 開 開 開 To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey, or a voyage. Name of a star, and of a district. A man's name. 離開 Le kh'ae, to separate from. 走開 Tsow kh'ae, to walk or step apart. 開拆 Kh'ae cheh, to break open, as a letter. 開拆舊賬 Kh'ae cheh kew chang, to liquidate old debts by paying a part, either one tenth, or two tenths, and so on. 開船 Kh'ae ch'üen, or 開行 Kh'ae hing, to get under weigh; to begin to sail. 開封 Kh'ae fung, the capital prefecture in the province of Ho-nan. 開國 Kh'ae kwŏ, laying the foundation of a dynasty. 開科 Kh'ae ko, to commence or appoint examinations of the literati for the purpose of conferring rewards upon them. 開館 Kh'ae kwan, to open school at the beginning of the year. 開光 Kh'ae kwang, *to dot with blood*, the eye of an idol, when it is dedicated. 開鋪 Kh'ae poo, to open a shop. 開示 Kh'ae she, to open up the sense of, and deliver instructions. Used by the bonzes. 開闢天地

Kh'ae peïh t'ëen te, spread forth the heaven and earth; *created them.* 開清 Kh'ae ts'ing, period in spring when the Chinese visit the tombs.

KAN.

干 A shield, to fend off an arrow or the stroke of a sword; to be opposed to; to offend against; to seek to obtain from; to endeavour to procure; a stream running between opposing banks; the bank of a river; the boundary of a state; offence, crime, or guilt, or their consequences. Enters into many proper names. 干礙 Kan ngae, an impediment or obstacle to the doing of a thing. 干係 Kan he, serious consequences. 干戈並起 Kan ko ping kh'e, the spears and lances simultaneously arose,—to revenge the misrule of the Yuen dynasty. 闌干 Lan kan, an oblique distorted appearance. 干連 Kan lëen, involving in the consequences of. 不相干 Pŭh sëang kan, having no serious importance. 干上帝之怒 Kan shang te che noo, provoked the anger of God,—by writing lewd books. 若干 Jŏ kan, or 幾許 Ke heu, how many? In this phrase *Kan* has the sense of 箇 Ko. 天干 T'ëen kan, or 十干 Shĭh kan, ten horary and astronomical characters 地支 Te che, or 十二支 Shĭh urh che, are twelve characters joined with the preceding.

刊 刊 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell. 隨山刊木 Suy shan kan mŭh, to go from hill to hill cutting timber. 不刊 Pŭh kan, sometimes expresses 不可削除刊 Pŭh kh'o sëŏ ch'oo kan, that it should not be pared off, cast away, or obliterated. In the sense of to carve, it is also pronounced Kan. The second character is pronounced *Ts'ëen*, and used erroneously for the preceding. 刊刻文字 Kan kh'eh wăn tsze, to cut or engrave characters or letters,—on wooden blocks, in the Chinese manner. 刻 Kh'eh is strictly to carve the letter, and 刊 Kan, is to cut away the surrounding wood, so as to leave the letter standing out. 刊槎其木 Kan ch'a kh'e

mŭh, to cut down the wood or trees.

奸 Read Kan, or Këen, a violation of decorum and moral propriety; to introduce confusion and anarchy into the moral or civil relations of life, —applied both to the adulterer and to the corrupt statesman; clandestine; fraudulent. 作奸 Tsŏ kan, to act the villain. 漢奸 Han kan, a traitorous Chinese; one disaffected to the ruling Tartar dynasty. 奸臣 Këen ch'in, a corrupt and traitorous statesman. 奸犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 奸險 Kan hëen. corrupt, fraudulent, dangerous person. 奸猾 Kan hwă, artful; crafty. —applied to children. 奸細 Kan se, a secret villain.

忏 Daring; troublesome; causing disturbance; an extreme degree. Some say, good; well.

扦 A cloth bag.

杆 To endeavour to procure; to advance. Also read Han.

旰 The evening; the motion of the sun. Reiterated, Kan kan, an appearance of abundance; or a flourishing state of.

㴱 Read Kan, or Han, dry; dried. Read Han-han, water flowing away rapidly.

晠 Half dried.

杆 桿 Name of a wood; a valuable sort of wood; a club or stick to shield or fend off; a post or staff for a flag. 欄杆 Lan kan, railing; a balustrade. 旗杆 Kh'e kan, a flag-staff. 圍杆 Wei kan, a flag-staff used at the doors of temples, and by literary graduates.

犴 豻 狝 Kan, Han, and Ngan, a species of wild dog in the north of China. A man's name.

牿 To stop a cow; or a stick with which it is stopped.

衎 Joy and rejoicing; feasting and merry-making at the reception of a guest; enjoying ease and composure; fixed, settled, sincere speech.

玕 琅玕 Lang-kan, a certain valuable stone; the name of a tree.

盂 A large tub or platter.

秆 The stalk or stem of grain; a handle to anything; to take hold of.

竿 桿 A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place. 釣竿 Teaou kan, a fishing rod. 竿牘 Kan tŭh, bamboo pared thin for writing on, as was done to form ancient books.

紆 衍 To rub or stretch out garments.

虷 Insects corroding or working their way into things. Read Kan, certain insects in wells.

芊 蔻芊 Kwae kan, the name of a plant. One says, pearl barley.

肝 The liver of an animal body, which the Chinese call the wood viscera. 肝氣痛 Kan kh'e t'ung, pain in the liver; a liver complaint. 肝胆 Kan tan, the liver and the gall. 肝腦塗地 Kan naou t'oo te, liver and brains smeared the earth. 肝藏魂 Kan ts'ang hwăn, the liver contains the soul.

赶 A horse raising its tail and going onward; the gait of a horse.

迂 To advance; to go forward.

骭 The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

軌 韐 韖 The sun beginning to shed forth its light; a red colour, such as is made in the clouds by the rising sun; dry; dried.

榦 A beater with which to frame mud walls; the trunk of a tree; a handle; a railing at the top of a well.

韓 To look; to see.

幹 The stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree; the original matter or substance of; capacity for business; business; to transact business; to do. A surname. Read Kan, the wall round the inside of a well. Forms part of various proper names. 事幹 Sze kan, business; affair. 能幹的人 Năng kan teĭh jin, a man of talent for business. 十幹 Shĭh kan, ten horary characters. See 干 Kan. 公幹 Kung kan, public business 幹父之蠱 Kan foo che koo, to do for a father what he

is unable to do for himself; to make amends for his defects; 幹事 Kan sze, to transact or perform business.

幹 Small bamboo. 箭幹 Tsëen-kan, arrows. 幹珠 Kan choo, pearl barley.

攼 To stretch out anything with the hands.

戟 Kan, or Han. The substantial part of a thing.

榦 蘇 蘇 Herbs; plants; the stems of grain.

稈 秆 The stems of grain; stubble.

趕 赶 To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after. 趕早 Kan tsaou, to strive to be early. 追趕 Chuy kan, to pursue after. 趕上 Kan shang, to pursue after and overtake. 趕不上 Kan pŭh shang, unable to overtake.

鶾 K'an, or Han. Name of a variegated bird of the fowl species; it crows both at night and in the day.

甘 甘 Sweet; what is excellent; pleasant; agreeable; to deem sweet or agreeable; voluntary; words that please the ear; specious, artful flattery; pleasurable. A surname. The name of a place; name of a hill; of a river; of a district; and of a wood. 甘者 Kan chay, specious, corrupted flatterer. 甘蔗 Kan chay, the sugar-cane. 甘苦 Kan kh'oo, sweet and bitter; pleasure and pain; prosperity and adversity. 甘結 Kan këë, a kind of bond, often required by the Chinese government from the people; who by this *sweet knot* are supposed willingly to bind themselves to a certain line of conduct. 甘心 Kan sin, sweet heart;—denotes one's doing or suffering willingly; cheerful submission or resignation. 甘肅 Kan sŭh, province on the north-west corner of China. 甘草 Kan ts'aou, liquorice root; some write 柑 Kan.

坩 An earthen utensil or vessel Name of a certain stone. 坩鰒受五升器 Kan woo show woo shing kh'e, Kan-woo is a vessel that contains five (of the measure called) Shing.

姏 A woman with sweet words; an epithet by which an old woman designates herself. 姏婆 Kan p'o, an old woman.

岩 Name of a hill.

甘 甘蔗 Kan chay, the sugar cane. See 甘 Kan, the more usual mode of writing it.

甘 The *heart sweetly* acquiescing; cheerful submission.

泔 澉 粔 The thick water in which rice has been washed; a thick decoction of. Read Kan, full; filled with.

柑 Kan, or 柑子 Kan-tsze, the mandarin orange. Occurs used for a bit or a bridle put into the mouth. 柑皮 Kan p'e, the skin of the orange; otherwise called 陳皮 Ch'in p'e.

甘 A certain earthen vessel.

疳 A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores. 疳瘡 Kan ch'wang, a venereal ulcer about the parts of generation. 疳積 Kan tseïh, a disease of children, said to occasion a sallow colour, and a swelling of the abdomen.

甘 To stop the mouth; to check confused talking.

紺 A kind of purple-coloured silk; a purple colour.

甘 甘草 Kan ts'aou, the liquorice plant. It is known by various other names, and is differently written; much used in medicine. There are said to be seventy-two preparations.

餡 A bait.

磨 Harmony; concord; agreement.

敢 敢 From 受 Peaou, reaching from below and receiving from above. To advance forward and take; to be daring; bold; intrepid; to bear with fortitude; rash. Used much in the language of courtesy, denoting an inferior presuming to do, through rashness or ignorance, what annoys, or gives offence to a superior. 膽敢 Tan kan, bold; daring; intrepid. 不敢 Pŭh kan, or 不敢當 Pŭh kan tang, dare not; presume not,—to assume the ho-

nor you do me, and so on. 豈敢 Kh'e kan, how dare I! Used in the sense of the two preceding phrases. 不敢再犯法 Pŭh kan tsae fan fă, I dare not again offend the laws.

厰 Kan, Tan or Ngan, precipitous; a dangerous bank or side of a hill; rocky appearance.

瞰 The appearance of the sun rising.

橄 Name of a wood which comes from Cochin-china.

澉 Little or no taste; insipid; tasteless. Name of a branch of a river. 澹澉 Tan kan, to wash; to cleanse.

磨 Forms part of a foreign word, denoting a kind of Chief cup-bearer.

瞰 Clear; bright.

闞 To peep through a door; to look towards with desire or expectation; to look; to view; to descend to. The name of a pavilion. A surname.

瞰 闞 To spy; to peep; to try to find out; to watch. 闞亡而往 Kan wang urh wang, watched till he was from home and then went.

鹼 鹻 鹹 鹹 Kan, or Kĕen. A bitter taste; an excessively salt taste; a lye for washing with. 石鹹 Shĭh kan, a preparation made in Shan-tung province for washing clothes with; the country people collect the seeds, steep them, dry and burn them to ashes, which they steep again in the water before used, add meal or flour, and wait till the whole hardens; the 石 Shĭh, or stone forms a part of the name. 鹹水 Kan (or Kĕen) shwuy, a lye to wash with. 番鹹 Fan kan, foreign soap. The three first characters are sanctioned by the dictionaries, the fourth one is in vulgar use.

乾 幹 Read Kĕen, according to the Shwŏ-wăn, issuing forth upwards from *Yĭh*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname; the name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. 馬飾曰連乾 Ma shĕ yuĕ lĕen kĕen, ornaments of a horse, are called Lĕen kĕen. 君子終日乾乾 Keun tsze chung jĭh kĕen kĕen, the

virtuous man is firm and diligent to the last of his days. 男子秉乾之剛 Nan tsze ping këen che kang, man partakes of the strength and firmness of Këen. The first of of the famous eight 卦 Kwa, or diagrams. 乾侯 Kan how, the name of a place. 桑乾 Sang kan, the name of a river. 乾坤 Këen kh'wăn, heaven and earth. 乾隆 Këen lung, name of the late Emperor of China. 乾沒 Kan mŭh, to take unfair and underhand profit. 乾濕 Kan shĭh, dry and moist. 乾淨 Kan tsing, clean; entirely.

匵櫝 A kind of chest or box; a cover for the head; a lid or cover; a small cup.

灨淦 Name of a river in Këang-se province. Name of a district.

感 To move; to excite; to affect; to influence; as, speaking of a bird, it is said, 以音感而孕 E yin kan urh ying, it conceives by the influence (or subtile excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as 感恩 Kan ngăn, to be moved by favors; to be grateful. 感化 Kan hwa, to affect or influence, as by a good example. 感應之理 Kan ying che le, the principle of rewards and punishments in this life, in one's own person or in posterity. 感應篇 Kan ying p'ëen, a well-known religious essay on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments. 感動 Kan tung, to move; to excite, chiefly referring to what is subtile and intellectual, or which affects the passions. 感於物 Kan yu wŭh, to be affected by external objects; to influence Heaven to reward or punish. 感激無既 Kan keĭh woo ke, or 感激靡涯 Kan keĭh me yae, infinite thanks.

KH'AN.

凵 A wide open mouth; a receptacle.

扣 To take with the hand.

嵌欿坎 A deep pit or hollow at the side of a hill; a valley; to cause to sink or fall down into the midst of a bank or precipice. 嵌然 Kh'an jen, mountainous; precipitous.

勘 To investigate strictly, in order to arrive at

absolute certainty; to judge: to try a criminal; to be able for, or adequate to. 磨勘 Mo kh'an, to rub or grind and investigate; i. e. to employ strenuous effort to ascertain the fact. 本府出都查勘事件 Pun foo ch'ŭh too, ch'a kh'an sze këen, I the *Che-foo*, am going out of town, to examine into an affair. 勘明 Kh'an ming, to examine clearly. 勘斷 Kh'an twan, to examine fully and decide.

磡 碕 A precipitous bank; beneath, or at the bottom of a precipice.

堪 To sustain; to bear; to be able for, or adequate to; to be worthy of; tolerable; a hill exhibiting a romantic odd appearance. A surname. A protuberance or jutting out of the earth, extending over a cavity below. Read Tsin, earth; earthy. One says, not clear or pure. 堪當 Kh'an tang, worthy or able to sustain. 堪賴 Kh'an lae, worthy to be depended on. 堪輿 Kh'an yu, a professor of the Fung-shwuy art. 堪用 Kh'an yung, fit or worthy to be used. 堪取 Kh'an tseu, fit to be adopted or taken. 堪爲梁棟之材 Kh'an wei lëang tung che ts'ae, materials fit to be beams and pillars;—said of men in a moral sense.

嵁 碪 A rocky, hilly, irregular appearance. 嵁巖 Kh'an yen, irregular; uneven; precipitous. 嵁嶧 Kh'an ngŏ, a mountainous appearance.

戡 戎 To pierce; to stab; to overcome; to kill.

歿 Not satiated with food; dissatisfied.

恰 Mournful and languid.

欿 Kh'an, Han, and Tan. To desire to obtain; dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

鮨 Coagulated sheep's blood.

坎 A pit; a dangerous place; to fall into a pit, snare or some danger. Name of one of the Kwa. To dig a pit; to dig a hole in order to sacrifice; the noise of striking a thing; of using effort; the name of a star; the name of a place. A surname. A dangerous precipice; a small earthen vessel. To rhyme, read Këen. 其坎深不至于泉 Kh'e kh'an

shin pŭh che yu ts'euen, the pit (or grave was deep) but not so as to bring water. 坎坎伐檀兮 Kh'an kh'an fă t'an he, with a chopping noise fell the tree of which carriages are made. 坎其擊鼓 Kh'an kh'e keĭh koo, the drum struck, emits the sound Kh'an. 坎坷 Kh'an kh'o, uneven; walking or getting along the road with difficulty; used also in a moral sense.

砍 To cut off; or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell. 砍鷄頭 Kh'an ke t'ow, to cut off a cock's head, when taking a solemn oath.

龕 A dragon-like appearance; to receive; to contain; to take; to overcome; sound; noise; a temple or pagoda of Buddha; a room at the foot of a pagoda; the square niche in the walls of Chinese houses, where they place the idols and incense, or the tablets of deceased parents. 神龕 Shin kh'an, the niche for the divinity; or a temple for a god. 香龕 Hëang kh'an, a niche for placing incense in.

看 To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname. 獨看 Tŭh kh'an, the place where the Emperor views alone every variety of amusement. 看得出 Kh'an teh ch'ŭh, to discover on looking. 看茶 Kh'an ch'a, to examine tea 看戲 Kh'an he, to look at a play. 看進去 Kh'an tsin kh'eu, to look in. 看不見 Kh'an pŭh këen, to look but not perceive. 看見 Kh'an këen, to look and see. 看輕了 Kh'an kh'ing leaou, to view or esteem lightly; to make light of. 看樓 Kh'an low, a kind of stage for seeing at a distance. 看破了 Kh'an p'o leaou, to see through an affair; to discover the trick, artifice, or vanity of. 看過不利市 Kh'an kwo pŭh le she, to have seen it is unlucky; a bar to prosperity;—this is said in reference to witnessing an oath taken with the cutting off a cock's head. 看透 Kh'an t'ow, to see thoroughly into. 看不上眼 Kh'an pŭh shang yen, to look at with supercilious contempt.

輥 轗軻 Kh'an ko, to pass through trials and difficulties.

侃 From Sin, *Truth*, and Ch'uen, *A stream* flowing always in the same channel. Faithful, plain, unceremonious language, said to have been the

language of Confucius when at court. 侃侃而談 Kh'an kh'an urh t'an, plain, homely, sincere conversation.

KĂN.

艮 昌 艮 From *eye*, and to *compare*. Looking at each other with determined opposition; not shewing submission by letting fall the eye; perverse; firm; obstinate; difficult. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting—a limit. To limit; to bound, or a boundary. A surname.

根 From *wood* and *firm*. The root of a tree; that which is radical or fundamental; the source or origin of. Occurs in several proper names,—of a carriage,—of a cup,—of a hill,—and of a star. 根本 Kăn pun, radical; fundamental. 根末 Kăn mŏ, the root and topmost bough; the beginning and the end. 根底 Kăn te, the bottom. 病根 Ping kăn, the root of disease, either morally or physically. 亂根 Lwan kăn, the source of confusion. 無根 Woo kăn, without any foundation.

茛 Name of a poisonous plant.

跟 跟 The heel of the foot:—they call it the root of the foot. 跟查 Kăn ch'a, to pursue a close enquiry. 跟班 Kăn pan, *a heel attendant*,—a footman; a personal servant. 跟隨 Kăn suy, to attend on foot; to follow as a footman, to go along with, as an inferior.

諉 諿 Kăn or Han, to wrangle; to speak with difficulty; wrangling speech.

KH'ĂN.

墾 To use effort in making or doing anything, as is required in first ploughing or turning up hitherto uncultivated land; to wound, injure, or damage a thing, as the plough breaks the ground. To rhyme, read Kh'euen. 開墾土地 Kh'ae kh'ăn t'oo te, to break up fallow ground; to commence cultivation. 墾力治也 Kh'ăn leĭh ch'e yay, Kh'ăn denotes strength exerted in mak-

ing or putting right. 墾地稅 Kh'ăn te shwuy, duties levied on newly-cultivated land.

懇 懇 貌 頎 恳 Sincerely; earnestly; importunately; with the utmost sincerity and truth; to beg or seek earnestly. 懇恩 Kh'ăn ngăn, to supplicate favor or kindness. 懇求 K'ăn kh'ew, to crave earnestly. 懇給 Kh'ăn keĭh, to beg another person to give. 懇祈 Kh'ăn kh'e, to pray or beg with sincerity. 懇稟 Kh'ăn pin, to state importunately to a superior.

貌 貌 Kh'ăn or Kwăn, to gnaw; to bite; to lessen.

韌 To bind; to tie up.

齦 To gnaw; to gnash the teeth; the noise made in eating; to crunch; the gums.

KANG.

扛 To bear; to carry as on poles of a sedan chair; the poles of the chair. 入轎扛中間 Jŭh kh'eaou kang chung këen, entered inside the poles of the chair. 扛抬 Kang t'ae, to carry on one's shoulders.

杠 A cross bar attached to a bed; a flag-staff; a small sedan chair; to carry.

缸 An earthenware vessel. 缸甕 Kang ung, a large earthenware vessel.

疘 Kung, or Kang, diseased in the lower extremities, or inferior parts of the body.

肛 Large; as 膨肛 P'ăng kang, swelling of the abdomen. 大肛 Ta kang, the large intestine. 脫肛 T'ŏ kang, the protrusion of the intestine. 肛門 Kang mun, the entrance of the large intestine; the anus.

衾 Kang or Këang, tape or ribband for fastening clothes.

釭 An iron hoop or ring pertaining to the wheel of a carriage; the iron point of an arrow.

罡 Name of a star. 天罡 T'ëen kang, the Ursa-Major; — much used by the Buddhists in writing charms.

堈 An earthen vessel to contain water. The name of a place.

𨱗 鋼 𨱗 𨱗 A jar, or other earthenware vessel.

崗 岡 罔 岡 The ridge of a hill or mountain; the top of a high hill.

剛 剛 剛 剛 Firm; hard; stiff; unyielding; strength; fortitude; intrepidity; violence. An adverb of time denoting—recently; just now. 金剛石 King kang shih, the adamant, or diamond. 剛 Kang, 剛剛 Kang kang, 剛纔 Kang ts'ae, and 纔剛 Ts'ae kang, all express a circumstance occurring very recently before; the two first refer the event nearer to the given time than the two last. 他纔剛到 T'a ts'ae kang taou, he arrived but just now. 剛至 Kang che, that very moment arrived. 剛志 Kang che, 剛正 Kang ching, and 剛大 Kang ta, all express an upright and proper firmness of character; intrepidity; fortitude. 剛惡 Kang ngŏ, 剛狠 Kang lang, and 剛暴 Kang paou, express courage and obstinacy that are vicious and inhuman. 柔日 Jow jih, the even days of the month. 剛方 Kang fang, strong. 剛日 Kang jih, the odd days of the month. 剛毅 Kang e, firm; intrepid; valiant. 剛柔 Kang jow, hard and soft; sometimes denotes *male* and *female*, or what corresponds to these in inanimate substances. 剛健 Kang këen, strong; robust. 剛勇 Kang yung, strong and daring; brave.

掆 抗 扛 To raise; to lift.

棡 Lofty timber; a certain strong beam in a wall.

棡 A knife or sword; a stiff sharp edge; to harden, as steel is done by passing through the fire; to temper steel.

犅 A bullock; a brown cow.

綱 The large cord or rope of a net; hence that which regulates or controls; that which draws all together. A prince, a father, and a husband are called 三綱 San kang, *Three Kang.* 綱鑑 Kang kĕen, a general view of history. 綱領 Kang ling, the heads or principal points of a discourse or book; the leading subjects discussed; the sum of the whole. 綱目 Kang mŭh, a general outline, as of plants.

茵 Name of a plant.

鋼 Worked or refined iron; iron; steel. 鋼鐵 Kang t'ĕĕ, steel.

岡 A mountain; the top or ridge of a mountain.

KH'ANG.

亢 The human neck; the throat. Read Kh'áng, the name of a star. Strong; to shelter; to screen; unbending; to oppose; to attack as an enemy; to carry to the extreme degree; excess. A surname. 亢池 Kh'ang ch'e, name of a star. 亢陽 Kh'ang yang, drought; want of rain.

伉 伉儷 K'ang le, to pair; to match, either as friends or foes; husband and wife; a pair, who are equal; to oppose; to be inimical to; to store up. A surname. Read Kh'áng, straight-forward, honest, blunt manner. 不能庇其伉儷 Pŭh năng p'e kh'e kh'ang le, could not preserve his union with his wife, but suffered her to be taken away by another person. 伉直的人 Kh'ang chĭh teĭh jin, a straight-forward man, —a person without art or address. Occurs in the sense of 抗 Kh'ang, to withstand.

炕 A large wooden couch, which answers for a seat or a bed. In the north, during the cold, they are warmed by fire underneath. These couches were introduced by the Tartars. 炕牀坐牀也 Kh'ang chwang tso chwang yay, K'ang-chwang denotes a sitting couch. 炕棹子 Kh'ang chŏ tsze, a couch table,—is a small table placed in the middle of the couch, to receive tea, and so on, whilst two persons sit one on each side of it.

囥 A place in which to store up, or put away.

忼 Kh'ang or 忼慨 Kh'ang kh'ae, elevated; high-toned; aspiring feeling; magnanimous; disinterested; the grief

which such a mind feels from disappointment; roused; excited; a state of excitation; to sigh; the utmost degree of certainty. 忼爽 Kh'ang shwang, high-spirited; cheerful. 忼然嘆息 Kh'ang jen t'an seïh, highly excited and sighed.

抗 To raise with the hand; to shake; to shield or cover; to resist; to oppose; to withstand. Name of a Hëen district. 抗旨 Kh'ang che, to oppose the imperial will. 抗官 Kh'ang kwan, to oppose the magistrate. 抗拒 Kh'ang kh'eu, to resist; to stand in opposition to. 抗糧 Kh'ang lëang, to resist paying the taxes. 抗性 Kh'ang sing, an obstinate, perverse disposition. 抗斷 Kh'ang twan, to oppose some decision already made.

沆 Kh'ang, or Hang. See Hang, to follow.

炕 To dry; dry; hot; to spread out or hang over a fire for the purpose of drying. 炕火 Kh'ang ho, fire with which anything is dried or roasted. 炕床 Kh'ang chwang, a couch with fire placed underneath, on which in Peking, people sit and sleep.

犺 The name of a wild beast; a strong fierce dog; perverse; obstinate.

畹 A limit; a boundary, or division, as between two fields.

硫 硫磕 Kh'ang kŏ, the noise of thunder. 硫硠 Kh'ang lang, the sound or clashing of stones.

肮 The name of a star. The name of a district. Also read Hang.

跈 Kh'ang, or Hang. To stretch out the feet or legs; to strike.

軌 Certain ornament of a hearse; the rut of a cart-wheel; a cart used in the fields.

酗 / 鹹 A salt marsh or lake; a place from which salt is procured.

邟 The name of a district.

閌 閌閬 Kh'ang lang, a lofty door or gate; the appearance of a high gateway.

黃 A yellow colour.

康 Rest; repose; joy; felicity; delightful; excellent; blessed. A surname. A road; a way; joyful assembly; delight in goodness. 康温 Kh'ang wăn, soft; pleasing; fascinating. 康莊 Kh'ang chwang, a

large level road. 康健 Kh'ang kh'ëen, health and strength,—particularly in old age. 康强 Kh'ang kh'ëang, strong; robust; hale. 康寧 Kh'ang ning, tranquillity; ease and health,—one of the five blessings. 康節 Kh'ang tsëë, a famous mathematician, who wrote a book called 皇極 Hwang-keïh, in which the system of Nature is deduced from numbers, to the exclusion of a Supreme Intelligent Cause.

嘡 嘡咳 Kh'ang kh'eh, sound; noise.

嫝 A woman's name. Rest; repose.

嵻 Name of a hill.

康 Kh'ang or 寖宸 Kh'ang lang, an empty house.

慷 慷慨 Kh'ang kh'ae, a firm, elevated, energetic tone of mind.

糠 糠粱 Kh'ang lëang, empty void; a hollow beam.

漮 Name of a river; destitute of water.

瞵 Appearance of the eyes;—in which sense it is connected with several other letters.

礦 The noise of stones.

穅 糠 糠 粇 The husk of grain; chaff; fond of pleasure and remiss in government. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill. 米糠 Me kh'ang, the chaff of rice. 糟糠 Tsaou kh'ang, dregs and chaff,—the food of the poor. 粃糠 P'e kh'ang, troublesome; minute; petty.

螗 螗蜢 Kh'ang e, the name of an insect,—known by the name of 蜻蛉 Ts'ing ling, the dragon-fly.

鏮 脏鏮 Lang kh'ang, tall in person.

鄉 Name of a place.

KĂNG.

更 耍 To change; to alter; alteration; change; a watch of the night; of which there are five. Name of an office. 更改 Kăng kae, to change; to alter; change; alteration. 更樓 Kăng low, a watchman's box on the top of a house. 更鼓 Kăng koo, a drum; or rather a block of

wood, on which Chinese watchmen beat the hours. 更練 Kăng lëen, a watchman at night.

哽 An impediment or interruption to speaking, arising from the tongue; stoppage of the throat, affecting both the speech and deglutition. 祝哽 Chŭh kăng, to bless, or perform some other service to old people, who find a difficulty in swallowing their food;—to perform which service, it is said, two persons were in former times, always placed near them. 哽咽 Kăng yin, or 哽噎 Kăng yĭh, a stoppage of the voice from grief; sobbing.

埂 A pit, or hole in the ground.

峺 An impediment; a hindrance; stiff; unbending.

梗 To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

挭 掇 To stir or work up and make trouble.

哽 The light of the sun; the sun high in the heavens.

梗 Name of a wood; straight; erect; to ward off, or expel noxious influences; to prick, as a thorn; fierce. 梗概 Kăng kh'ae, 梗槩 Kăng kh'ae, or 梗略 Kăng lëŏ, generally speaking; near-abouts; things or persons taken generally.

浭 The name of a river.

獲 Name of an animal; a dog.

瘿 Disease; sickness.

粳 A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.

綆 統 The rope of a well; a rope for drawing water with.

莖 The stalk or stem of plants.

蛵 Name of an insect.

鄭 Name of a place.

霙 A cloudy appearance.

骾 鯁 A bone sticking in the throat; fish bones. 骨骾 Kŭh kăng, stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper; resisting the corruptions of the world or the court;—applied to statesmen.

庚 A horary character. To alter; to change; the age of a person; a way; a path; to confer or bestow upon. A sur-

name. 長庚 Ch'ang kăng. name of a star. 貴庚 Kwei kăng, pray what is your age? 六庚 Lŭh kăng, name of a celestial animal. 倉庚 Ts'ang kăng, name of a bird. 盜庚 T'aou kăng, name of a plant. 庚庚 Kăng kăng, crosswise; transverse appearance.

狜 狜狜 P'e kăng, name of a dog.

黃 Name of a plant.

賡 Again; encore; to respond to; to continue in succession.

鵳 鶬鵳 Ts'ang kăng, the name of a bird.

亙 亘 The first. or last quarter of the moon; a limit; the extreme point; to fill, or extend to every place. 亙古一人 Kăng koo yĭh jin, the man who fills antiquity; or, who stands alone without an equal. In a literary point of view, Confucius is the man; and as a soldier, it is said of Kwan foo-tsze, a person now deified.

宕 癿宕 Măng kăng, foolish; doltish; stupid.

晅 The fierce rays of the sun; fierce. Read Hwan, to dry in the sun.

絙 桓 洹 At last; final; finally.

洹 桓 洹 To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow-string.

絙 絙 To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow; at last; finally. 絙橋 Kăng kh'eaou, a bridge formed of suspended ropes.

鮟 Name of a fish.

耿 Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune. 耿介 Kăng keae, high-minded; firm; resolute; above what is deemed mean or vulgar; unsettled; something disquieting the mind; light; luminous. Name of a place. A surname.

聰 Mournful; sorry.

瞠 瞠瞢 Kăng mang, to stare; to continue to look.

蕨 Stem of a certain plant.

耕 畊 井 Tsing represents the manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground; to em-

ploy diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name Name of a bird. 力耕 Leĭh kăng, to use diligent effort in cultivating the field. 舌耕 Shĕ kăng, to plough with the tongue; to teach children. 筆耕 Peĭh kăng, to plough with the pencil; to write laboriously. 目耕 Mŭh kăng, to plough with the eye; to read much. 耕合 Kăng hŏ, or 耕土卷 Kăng t'oo keuen, the curling clod turned over by the plough. 耕田 Kăng tëen, to plough the field.

羹 羮 𩰲 𩱧 𩱵 Soup; broth made from meat, vegetables and seasoning. 羹獻 Kăng hëen, a dog, anciently offered in temples. 羹匙 Kăng she, a soup spoon.

摼 挳 To beat the head; to bounce or rush against. Read Këen, to lean forward.

䁡 䁝 䁡矒 Kăng mang, to see indistinctly.

誙 Matter of fact; true sayings. Kăng-kăng, hasting; urging; pressing forward; crowding.

鏗 A ringing noise or sound; to strike against; a man's name. 鏗鏗然 Kăng kăng jen, the sound made by sonorous metals, as of a bell. 鏗鏘 Kăng tsëang, the noise made by metals and stones jingling against each other.

KH'ĂNG.

肯 肻 冐 肎 The fleshy substance between bones; the flesh attached to bones; to assent; to be willing. 不肯 Pŭh kh'ăng, to be unwilling; to refuse. 他不肯應允 T'a pŭh kh'ăng ying yun, he will not assent. 你肯不肯 Ne kh'ăng pŭh kh'ăng, will you or will you not?

掯 掯勒 Kh'ăng leh, to extort from by opposing or resisting. Not sanctioned by Kang-he. 掯阻 Kh'ăng tsoo, to hinder; to impede.

坑 An empty plain; a pit; a cave; a den; to put into a pit or cave. 跳火坑 T'eaou ho kh'ăng, to leap over a pit of fire;—expresses a dar-

ing resolution either good or bad. 焚書坑儒 Fun shoo kh'ăng joo, burned the books and thrust the literati into a pit. 山坑峒窟 Shan kh'ăng t'ung kŭh, caves and dens of the mountains. Rustic country people, are (by the self-conceited citizens of Canton) said to come from thence; they are otherwise called 山蠻 Shan-man, barbarous mountaineers To rhyme, read Kh'ăng. 坑坎 Kh'ăng kh'an, a den, a pit, a valley or ditch. A surname.

妹 A beautiful woman. Read Hang, a woman's name. A perverse disposition.

崆 Kh'ăng, or Hăng. A ravine; a rocky valley.

牼 The bone or shank below the knee of a cow. A man's name.

硜 The noise of stones dashing against each other. 硜硜 Kh'ăng kh'ăng, the appearance of a mean man.

KAOU.

告 From *Cow* and *mouth*. To accuse; to lay open before; to announce; to declare; to tell; to order; to ask; to entreat. A surname. Read Kŏ, in the same sense. 上告 Shang kaou, or 控告 Kh'ung kaou, to lay before a higher tribunal. 原告 Yuen kaou, the accuser, or plaintiff. 被告 Pe kaou, the accused; defendant. 禀告 Pin kaou, to state to a superior. 禱告 Taou kaou, to pray to. 告狀 Kaou chwang, to impeach, or petition against to government. 告發 Kaou fă, to complain of; to send complaints or accusations. 告解 Kaou keae, to confess; to make confession. 告厥成功 Kaou kh'euĕ ch'ing kung, announced his having finished the work. 告假 Kaou këa, to request leave to retire from one's duties for a time, on account of sickness or any necessary cause. 告示 Kaou she, a proclamation from magistrates to the people. 告身 Kaou shĭn, a seal conferring office. 告訴人知 Kaou soo jin che, to inform or tell a person of. 告訟 Kaou sung, to impeach; to accuse. 告祖 Kaou tsoo, to inform one's ancestors by prayer. 告辭 Kaou ts'ze, the words of a petition; also used by inferiors,

or by equals through courtesy. when about to quit a room and leave the company of another person, and denotes, *I shall now take my leave.* 告於神明 Kaou yu shin ming, to declare before the gods.

皓 Commonly read Haou. Read Kaou, and repeated, Pure; white; unspotted; refulgence; grey hairs. 皓首窮經 Kaou show kh'eung king, to investigate the classics till grey hairs crown the head.

皜皜 Bright and variegated.

皓鼠 Name of an insect.

皓覷 Appearing to look for a long time.

誥 To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writing; to subject. 告 Kaou is to state to superiors, and 誥 Kaou to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration; different dynasties have employed different words to express this. 誥封 Kaou fung, or 誥贈 Kaou tsăng, to confer by Imperial order some honors on parents. Commonly obtained by purchase. 誥命 Kaou ming, to order or enjoin upon.

郜 Name of an ancient place. A surname.

高 高 Represents a high raised terrrace or gallery; high; lofty; eminent; elevated; a high degree of, generally in a good sense. 登高 Tăng kaou, a Chinese holiday, on the 9th of the 9th moon. 高麗國 Kaou-le kwŏ, Corea. 高見 Kaou këen, elevated ideas; extensive views. 高登金榜 Kaou tăng kin pang, to be promoted to the golden list,—of literati. Expressed as a wish at the new year. 高姓 Kaou sing, what is your eminent surname? 高大 Kaou ta, lofty and great. 高祖 Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. 高登 Kaou tăng, to ascend high; to be promoted.

嵩嵩 嵩嶢 Kaou ngaou, the lofty appearance of hills or mountains.

皜皓 Kaou or Haou, pure white; applied to grey hairs. 皓然白首 Kaou jen peh show, a hoary white head.

槁 胔槁 Koo kaou, scorched or withered with the

fierce rays of the sun.

槁 槁 Rotten wood; dried fish. Name of a medicine; used also for a particular sort of bamboo. 枯槁 Koo-kaou, rotten,—applied chiefly to wood.

槁 稿 The stem of grain; straw. Name of a place. A rough sketch of any document; the original copy. 腹稿 Fŭh kaou, to compose in the mind. 稿公 Kaou kung, a head clerk in the higher offices of government; supposed to be acquainted with all the affairs of the office.

熇 To heat with fire; hot; burning. Kaou-kaou, very hot; a high degree of heat. Also read Heaou, and Hŭh. Used for slandering and vilifying.

犒 To confer rewards on the army. 犒軍 Kaou keun, or 犒師 Kaou sze, to reward the army; to confer upon them honors and entertainments. 犒工 Kaou kung, extraordinary rewards conferred on workmen hwen building houses 犒牛 Kaou new, bullocks given as a reward.

犒 犒痿 Kaou laou, a cutaneous disease; a kind of leprous itch.

皜 Kaou, or Haou, a white luminous appearance. Compare with Haou.

禱 祷 To pray; to offer prayers with sacrifice.

篙 答 Kaou, or 竹篙 Chŭh-kaou, a pole or bamboo for the purpose of propelling boats, or for sticking into the shore.

膏 膏 Fat; lard; greasy; glossy; rich food; sweet or genial. 恩膏 Ngăn kaou, rich favours conferred. 膏露 Kaou loo, fattening dews. 膏粱 Kaou lëang, rich food. 膏沐 Kaou mŭh, cosmetics; rouge. 膏粱子弟 Kaou lëang tsze te, the sons of rich men. 膏澤 Kaou tseh, fat; sleek; smooth; glossy. 膏藥 Kaou yŏ, a plaster. 塗膏 Too kaou, to smear or daub with grease or lard.

縞 Plain white silk. 縞衣 Kaou e, men's garments of a plain white.

臑 Fragrant effluvia. Used to denote conferring rewards on the army.

臯 The bones of the legs.

藁 Rotten wood; straw or thatch of which the poor make huts; the tablets on which the orders of government are written. 藁卷 Kaou keuen, the sections of a history.

杲 昊 Kaou or Haou, the rising sun shining over the tops of trees; the rising sun; clear; bright; ascending; eminent. A surname.

槁 Rotted straw; stubble.

羔 The young of a sheep; a lamb; sheep's skin.

糕 A kind of pudding or dumpling; a sort of cake; a bait.

餻 餻 A sort of cake; pastry; a bait.

臯 皋 皋 臯 Standing upon the top of a house and proclaiming or announcing to; to sing; to protract the tone or sound; a long drawling sound; high; elevated; a bank of a lake or edge of a marsh; a marshy place. 臯臯 Kaou kaou, ill-regulated; stupid. Name of the moon. A certain divinity; an animal. A surname. 臯比 Kaou pe, the skin of a tiger; a marshy place.

槔 槔 Name of a wood; a machine for drawing water.

滜 睾 Kaou, or Cheh, a marshy place; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting to call to.

稈 A name of grain.

蕘 A certain plant.

轇 轇 A long distant appearance; a confused mixed appearance. 轇轕 Kaou kŏ, the appearance of spears or lances blended and crossed.

韜 櫜 A cover or bag, in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows,—sometimes made of leather.

顥 A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

鷮 Name of a bird.

尻 尻 尻 尻 The lower end of the spine; the os coxendicis.

尻 塙 訛 Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Read Naou and Kew, in the same sense.

鼛 A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length; to beat a drum; to drum.

KH'AOU.

靠 To lean against mutually; to be connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support. 靠人 Kh'aou jin, to rely on a person. 靠着 Kh'aou chŏ, 倚靠 E kh'aou, or 依靠 E kh'aou, trust to; reliance upon; a state of dependance, as on a relation for the necessaries of life; to throw one's-self upon for support.

丐 Air, vapour, or the breath struggling to vent itself, is represent by 乃. Its being stopped, is represent by — at the top. The ancient form of 巧 Kh'eaou. An effort of genius; ingenious.

考 攷 Aged; a deceased father, — in which connexion it denotes, finished; terminated; to interrogate; to question; to examine; to strike. 考成 Kh'aou ch'ing, to finish or complete any work. 考正 Kh'aou ching, to examine and adjust. 考量 Kh'aou lëang, to examine by measuring or weighing in order to select. 考卜 Kh'aou pŭh, to examine by divination. 考試 Kh'aou she, to examine and try; the official examinations of the literati previously to their being chosen. 考驗 Kh'aou yen, a kind of examination of the officers of government, when actually officiating.

涝 Water dried up.

拷 To examine with the hand; to beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession. 拷訊 Kh'aou sin, to examine with torture. 拷打 Kh'aou ta, to beat before a magistrate; to cudgel; to drub; to flap.

栲 槬 A certain wood resembling the varnish tree. 栲栳 Kh'aou laou, a utensil made of willows.

筹 筹筌 Kh'aou laou, crooked bamboos of which a certain utensil is made.

KE.

几 A bench or stool to lean against or rest uopn; a stand; a table. Repeated 几几 Ke ke, steady; tranquil. 赤舄几几 Ch'ih seĭh ke ke, the purple steps were composed and tranquil, unaltered by the approach of danger. *Seĭh* denotes the soles of the shoes. In ancient times they were of different colours; the Imperial were *purple*. 隱几 Yin ke, leaned on the table. 文几 Wăn ke, a desk or writing table; the table at which a scholar pursues his studies. 茶几 Ch'a ke, a small stand or table on which to place tea. Also written 机 Ke.

帆 伊帆 E ke, 耆帆 E ke, or 祁帆 E ke, an epithet of an ancient Emperor. Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

机 The name of a wood, which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

犰 Name of an animal said to resemble a rabbit.

虮 飢 密飢 Meĭh ke, name of an insect. The second form is used for hungry.

肌 骪 An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Used also for the preceding. 肌膚 Ke foo, the body; the external appearance of the skin. 肌巴 Ke pa, the male organ of generation.

邶 Name of a place.

閧 A door; a gate.

飢 Dearth; famine; hunger. Failure of one crop is called 歉 Kh'ëen. A failure of both crops is called Ke. Name of an ancient state. A surname. 打飢荒 Ta ke hwang, to act the famine; to make pretences of distress; to induce people to bestow charity. 肚飢 Too ke, a hungry belly. 飢餓 Ke ngo, hunger; hungry. 飢寒 Ke han, hungry and cold. 飢民 Ke min, famished people. 飢渴 Ke kh'ŏ, hungry and thirsty.

麂 麂 麛 A stag-like animal with feet resembling a dog. It has a long tusk on each side of its mouth, and is fond of fighting. 麂目 Ke-mŭh, name of a fruit.

己 One's own person; one's self; self; private, selfish; to record. An astronomical character. A surname. 己 Ke, should be distinguished from the two following characters 已 E, and 巳 Sze. 自己 Tsze ke, *self*, united with *my*, *him*, or *her*. 正己化人 Ching ke hwa jin, to correct one's self and reform others. 己所不欲勿施於人 Ke so pŭh yŏ wŭh she yu jin, whatever you dislike yourself, don't do to other people. 彼己 Pe ke, or 人己 Jin ke, that or another person, or thing, and one's self. 克己復禮 Kh'eh ke fŭh le, to conquer self (selfish and vicious propensities) and return to propriety. 舍己從人 Shay ke ts'ung jin, to give up one's own opinions or wishes, and accord with those of other people.

忌 To dislike; to envy, shown in the countenance it is called 妒 Too, in the actions. Ke. To fear; to stand in awe of; dread or dislike of; to shun with horror, as the anniversary of a friend's death; to hate or dislike, as Heaven does pride; to shun as what is injurious to any pursuit, such as trifling chat and petty affairs are to study. 妒忌之心 Too ke che sin, an envious disposition. 忌辰 Ke shin, or 忌日 Ke jĭh, the dreaded hour or day on which a parent or some relation died. 忌憚 Ke t'an, to fear or dread.

唲 To eat.

嫉 From *woman* and *envy*. To be angry with, or enraged against.

悈 From *heart* and *dread*. Respect; awe; reverence.

棋 A wooden pin on which to suspend something.

綺 A certain cord attached to a balance. A surname. 銖綺 Shŭh ke, a needle; a large needle.

跽 To kneel for a long time; to be in awe or dread of; discomposed. 擎跽 Kh'ing ke, the ceremony by which statesmen are made to stoop.

誡 Sincere; sincerity; to state or announce to; to warn; to admonish. A man's name. Also read Kaou. 誡誡 Keae ke, to warn; to teach morally.

記 From *self*, or *one individual* and *to mention*—*one* is easily remembered. To re-

member; to recollect; to know; to record. The name of an office. 你記得不記得 Ne ke teh pŭh ke teh, do you remember or not? 記 Ke, and 志 Che, both express a written record, as well as a recollection of; to know about. 記念 Ke nëen, to remember and think of. 記不清楚 Ke pŭh ts'ing tsoo, unable to recollect distinctly. 記性日拙 Ke sing jĭh chuĕ, the memory daily becoming worse.

紀 To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years. Name of an ancient state. 登紀 Tăng ke, to enter on an account. 綱紀 Kang ke, to arrange and put in order; to rule; to govern. 五紀 Woo ke, the year, the sun, the moon, the stars, and astronomical numbers; these *five* are called heaven's 經紀 King ke, instruments or means of the ruling universe. 紀功 Ke kung, to record a person's merits. 紀過 Ke kwo, to make a record of a person's faults. 紀錄 Ke lŭh, to record a person's name. 紀事 Ke sze, to make a memorandum of. 年紀 Nëen ke, the record of a person's age; the number of years that he has lived.

基 That on which something rests or depends; the commencement of a wall; a foundation; that on which a family or nation depends; a possession; a patrimony; the throne; to begin; to commence; to found; side apartments or piazzas. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a hill. Forms part of the name of an instrument of husbandry. 舊基址 Kew ke che, an old foundation. 祖宗基業 T'soo tsung ke nëĕ, a patrimony, or possession handed down from ancestors. Ke nëĕ, denotes also a possession handed down to posterity. 始基 Che ke, the origin; the foundation of. 登基 Tăng ke, to ascend the throne. 開基 K'ae ke, and 肇基 Shaou ke, express,—to commence; to lay the foundation of. 基址 Ke che, a foundation.

箕 冀 Name of a constellation; a sieve or winnowing machine, that with which the chaff is separated from the grain. The ancient forms of this character are very numerous. 篩箕 She

ke, a sieve. 簸箕 P'o ke, a sieve for winnowing grain. 續箕裘世業 Sŭh ke kh'ew she nëĕ, to continue the profession of one's father. 箕子 Ke tsze, a relation of the ancient king Chow, B. C. 1112.

箕 Name of a bamboo.

綦 Ornamented with a variety of colours; certain caps or garments ornamented; strings to bind the shoes; strict; the utmost degree of. A surname. 綦重 Ke chung, very important; or, heavy, in a literal sense. 綦嚴 Ke yen, extemely strict or rigorous.

吱 Read Che, as 吱吱 Che che, sound; noise. Read Ke, panting.

庋 Ke or Kwei, a stand or case for provisions; to place or lay by. 庋格 Ke keh, a frame or case, on which to lay by things. 庋閣 Ke kŏ, to lay up; to lay by. 庋食物 Ke shih wŭh, to lay by provisions in a case or press. 庋物 Ke wŭh, to put a thing in a safe place.

芰 Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

蚑 The name of an insect. Ke ke, insects walking; the progressive motion of any animal.

跂 骵 A foot with numerous toes; reptiles walking; the progressive motion of every creature that has feet; to sit with the feet hanging down; to stand on tip toe and look with expectation. 跂踉 Ke lëang, to stand on tiptoe on both feet, and look to with desire. 跂望 Ke wang, to rise on the toes and look forward.

趌 趫 The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree. 趌趌 Ke ke, the motion of a stag; walking; going.

軝 軶 The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

迲 To shun; to evade.

郄 Name of an ancient city.

倚 Commonly read E. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

剞 剞劂 Ke keuĕ, a crooked graving tool, used in cutting characters. Some say that the Ke is a crooked chisel, and Keuĕ, a crooked punch,

struck with the hammer.

掎 To drag to one side; to pull by one foot; to cause to issue; to educe; to bring forth.

寄 To throw one's-self into a temporary habitation; to give in charge to another person; to send by a person,—under his care or charge; the east side. 請寄 Ts'ing ke, to give in charge to. 寄意 Ke e, to give one's wishes in charge to a person. 寄居 Ke keu, a small sort of crab. 寄生 Ke sǎng, a parasitic plant;—also one who attaches himself by mean flattery to the rich or powerful. 寄書信 Ke shoo sin, or 寄信 Ke sin, to send a letter by a person. 寄寓 Ke yü, an inn, or temporary abode for travellers.

檥 To take up anything with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

犄 A particular kind of cow; otherwise read E, fierce; violent. Used for a tone of aspiration.

綺 Variegated; striped with different colours.

蟢 Name of an insect.

詭 To jest and ridicule each other; wild; irregular speech. A man's name.

畸 Bits of irregular waste land, incapable of cultivation; odds and ends; any small surplus. 左畸 Tso ke, title of a military office.

騎 One person alone; single or unassociated with.

幾 **幾** From 幺 Yew, *Minute, small;* and 戍 Shoo, *A soldier*, guarding against the first approaches The incipient tendencies to motion; the springs of action; a prognostic; dangerous; having fixed periods; times and seasons; several; to examine. A qualifying expression, as—rather; nearly; thereabouts. Applied to lackering and ornamenting vessels. 萬幾 Wan ke, all the springs of action or of government in a country; or in nature. 月幾望 Yuĕ ke wang, the moon nearly full. 凡事見幾而作 Fan sze këen ke urh tsŏ, in every affair observe the proper moment (or incipient movement) and then act. 知幾其神 Che ke k'e shin, he who knows the first springs of action is divine. 前幾天 Ts'ëen ke t'ëen, a few days ago. 來日無幾 Lae jih woo ke, coming days, not many—now old and not hav-

ing long to live. 無幾 Woo ke, not many or much—applied to days or time, or to things. 幾乎 Ke hoo, 幾於 Ke yu, or 庶幾 Shoo ke, nearly; thereabout; not far from. 幾多 Ke to, or 幾何 Ke ho, times or things many; i. e. How many? 幾微萌兆 Ke wei ming chaou, subtile incipient motion or action. 幾許 Ke heu, several; some; a good many. 幾明白的人 Ke ming peh teïh jin, a rather intelligent man. 幾幾 Ke ke, many. 幾萬 Ke wan, several times ten thousand. 幾微 Ke wei, small; subtile; minute. 幾日 Ke jïh, or 幾天 Ke t'ëen, a few days. 幾兆 Ke chaou, an omen or prognostic.

𠯑 To chew or eat; to sigh; to moan; an ugly-looking mouth.

𡍮 圻 A limit or boundary; a thousand le around the royal abode. 天子之地一𡍮 T'ëen tsze che te yïh ke, the land of the son of heaven, one thousand le. 無𡍮 Woo ke, illimitable; having no boundary. 𡍮父 Ke foo, the father of the Ke, a military officer who had the command of the troops on the Royal or Imperial domain. Syn. with 垠 Yin. 𡍮垠 Ke yin, a limit; a shore; a boundary.

攡 To take; to pluck.

機 机 That from which motion issues; the spring that originates motion; changes or permutations; the subtile matter in nature. Name of a star. Name of a tree. 天機 T'ëen ke, celestial truth. 心機 Sin ke, the devices of the mind. 軍機大臣 Keun ke ta ch'in, great officers who direct the motion of the army; a kind of privy council. 幾關 Ke kwan, springs or other moving principles in machinery. 機械 Ke heae, an ingenious device or contrivance. 機變百出 Ke pëen peh ch'ūh, stratagems issue from a hundred sources; fertile in stratagems. 機房 Ke fang, a weaver's shop. 機會 Ke hwuy, an opportunity. 機檻 Ke lan, a trap or snare for catching animals. 機謀 Ke mow, an artifice; a stratagem. 機密 Ke meïh, secret. 機變 Ke pëen, crafty and ever changing. 機杼 Ke shoo, a weaver's

loom and shuttle. 機務 Ke woo, the affairs of a state council, or ministry.

璣 Name of a speculum. Name of a star. 璿璣玉衡 Seuen ke yŭh hăng, an astronomical instrument; a kind of circle or quadrant.

畿 The residence of the Emperor and court, to the extent of a thousand le; all around; a limit or boundary; inside a door. 皇畿 Hwang ke, the Imperial domain. 畿內之地 Ke nuy che te, the ground included in the Imperial residence; within the Imperial domain.

磯 A stone or rock in a stream of water, which impedes, and excites, and produces a ripple; an impediment; a stumbling block; to rub or excite.

禨 Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic; a kind of wine drunk after bathing.

𥳑 A name of a bamboo.

糊 A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

𩓐 The flesh on the sides of the face; the jaws.

蟣 Ke, or 蟣蝨 Ke seh, a kind of louse; lice. 蛭蟣 Che ke, a leech.

𢿱 / 𢿱 To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.

譏 To speak against; to slander; to ridicule; to satirize; to reprehend. Name of an office, the duty of which is to examine and report. 刺譏 Tsze ke, to insinuate something against persons in order to make them ridiculous. 譏察 Ke chă, to examine into. 譏諷 Ke fung, to satirize; to make ridiculous in a covert manner. 譏評 Ke p'ing, to discuss and find fault with. 譏誚 Ke seaou, to ridicule and speak against. 譏笑 Ke seaou, to ridicule and laugh at.

鐖 The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle. 連鐖 Lëen ke, connected contrivances, made by an artificer. 無鐖之鉤 Woo ke che kow, a hook without a barb—will not catch any fish.

羈 A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

饑 / 飢 Dearth; famine; want; hunger. See the second form of the character.

魕 鬾 Demons; devils. The people of the south of China were so called in ancient times.

齮 The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

齮 The pleasure of having finished some work, or terminated some affair.

卦 To divine; to resolve doubts by an application to spiritual beings. The western nations use sheep in divination. The priest, they call 厮卦 Sze ke.

卟 From *mouth* and *divination*. To enquire by divination. 卟疑 Ke e, to ask by divination the solution of doubts. In this sense 卦 Ke, is also used.

姬 姬 A famous surname of antiquity. Read E, an epithet of handsome women; a king's wife; a general term for concubines. The second form is common, but not correct 姬姓之國 Ke sing che kwŏ, nations possessed by the family Ke. There were forty brothers, (B. C. 1110.)

笓 笓 笓笓 Pe ke, a comb; a small-toothed comb.

稽 To examine into; to compare; to unite; to arrange; to deliberate; to discuss; to detain; to stop; to reach or extend to. Name of a district. The name of a hill. A surname. 滑稽 Hwă ke, artful; insidious; crafty. 稽查 Ke ch'a, to examine; to investigate; to enquire into. 稽攷 Ke kh'aou, to examine into; to investigate a literary subject. 稽首 Ke show, or 稽顙 Ke sang, to bow the head down to the ground; to knock it against the earth, in doing homage to a superior, or to deceased parents.

枅 枅 枅 A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

笄 A particular kind of bamboo.

羈 An inn for the reception of travellers. 羈旅 Ke leu, a stranger or sojourner, or the inn where he sojourns.

羈 羈 羈 A bridle or halter for a horse; to restrain; to restrict; to hold in; to economize; the hair of the head rolled into a bunch on the top of the head; a single tuft.

鷄 雞 鳿 The bird which knows the *house* and *times*. A fowl; the fowl species. The name of a place. A surname. 一隻鷄 Yih chih ke, a fowl. 鷄姦 Ke këen, the unnatural crime of Sodom. 鷄人 Ke jin, a certain officer. 鷄鳴 Ke ming, the crowing of the cock. 鷄頸洋 Ke king yang, Cabreta point, at Macao. 鷄眼 Ke yen, *fowl's eyes*, corns on the feet.

鸂 The name of a bird.

兀 兒 From 反 Fan, to return, and 氣 K'e, the breath. An incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes on after eating or drinking.

既 旣 Already done or finished; terminated; ended; since it is done; to fail; to lose. 既月 Ke yuĕ, the close of the moon. 既然如此 Kejen joo ts'ze, since it is thus. 日有食之既 Jih yew shih che ke, a total eclipse.

塈 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect; to rest; to depend upon.

穊 To plough deep and sow. The name of a place, and of a plant. Also read Kew.

暨 The sun slightly seen. A connective Particle. With; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Keih. 靡暨 Me ke, interminable; without end or limit; never ending. 暨暨 Ke ke, staunch; firm; brave appearance.

鱀 魢 Name of a fish.

季 A designation of youth; whatever is young or delicate; small; slender; the last of a series. 孟仲季 Mäng chung ke, first, second, and third—months of each quarter of the four seasons of the year. At any of the four seasons of the year, when preceding the words for spring, summer, autumn, or winter, Ke expresses the last month of the quarter. 四季 Sze ke, the four seasons. 季指 Ke che, the little finger. 季父 Ke foo, an uncle.

悸 Agitation or perturbation of mind; the pendant end of a sash tied round the body.

痵 The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear

caused by sickness.

冀 A certain district in the north, where the Emperor 堯 Yaou, at the time of the Deluge, is said to have held his court. 冀幸 Ke hing, to wish well to a person; to hope he will be fortunate; an ancient state situated in the region of the modern province of Chih-le.

驥 An excellent horse; a horse possessing strength and every other good quality. Name of a district. 白驥 Peh ke, name of a fish. 驥尾附 Ke wei foo, to follow at a noble horse's tail; to imitate a good example.

計 From *words* and *ten*. A complete number; the whole assembled, and deliberation or calculation made of the merits or demerits of the assembled officers; to reckon; to calculate; to plan; to devise. Name of an office; of a divinity; and of a district. 大計 Ta ke, a triennial assemblage; examination of the officers of the empire,—when promotions or degradations take place. 填大計 T'ëen ta ke, recorded or noted at the triennial examination; or holding the examination;—whether the notice is favorable or unfavorable, is not contained in the expression. 夥計 Ho ke, a partner or comrade. 暗計 Ngan ke, a dark plot. 生計 Săng ke, a plan to get a livelihood. 百計 Peh ke, numerous schemes. 計算 Ke swan, or Swan ke, to calculate sums, or probable circumstances. 計謀 Ke mow, to contrive; to plot. 計簿 Ke p'oo, or 計帳 Ke chang, a book of accounts; certain national estimates. 計多 Ke to, or To ke, full of schemes.

洎 The water in which meat has been boiled; thick soup-like substance, used in sacrifices; joined together,—as many officers going to court. The name of a river.

薊 A certain plant growing in plains. The name of a place. A surname. Compare with 朮 Shŭh.

猘 狾 Ke or Che, a mad dog.

繫 Ke or He, to bind; to tie; to fasten to; to impede.

彑 彐 The head of a swine,—thought to resemble its snout.

偈 Ke or Këĕ. Repeated, 偈偈 Ke ke, the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste; a martial appearance; a bamboo rod; to cease; to stop. 講佛偈 Këang fŭh ke, to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh. 偈句 Ke keu, certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the sect Fŭh.

髻 The hair braided up in a tuft on the top of the head, in the manner of Chinese women. 婦人梳起頭髻 Foo jin soo kh'e t'ow ke, a woman combs the hair of her head up into a tuft.

亟 Ke and Keĭh, haste; speed; promptly; hurry. 亟速 Keĭh sŭh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently.

繼 繼 A line of succession; coming one after another in course; successively; that which contains or preserves a succession of; continuing the same pursuits as ancestors. 過繼 Kwo ke, to pass one's son over to a brother, in order to continue the succession. 繼母 Ke moo, a mother-in-law. 繼襲 Ke seĭh, hereditary. 繼承不絕 Ke ch'ing pŭh tseuĕ, an uninterrupted line of succession.

KH'E.

芑 Name of a white species of grain. Name of a wood, and of a vegetable.

跂 To step over; to travel by land or amongst thick vegetation.

起 To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement. A surname. 從何說起 Ts'ung ho shwŏ kh'e, from what place begin to discourse on, or speak about? 怒起來 Noo kh'e lae, became angry; anger arose. 大笑起來 Ta seaou kh'e lae, burst into a loud laugh. 興起 Hing kh'e, to rise up; or to rouse up the mind; to have joy, or any other passion exist in the mind. 起火 Kh'e ho, to take fire; the breaking out of a conflagration; morally applied to anger. 起居 Kh'e keu, rising or dwelling; in motion or at rest; under all circumstances. 起見 Kh'e këen, the view arising in the mind; the perception of circumstances which moves the will, or inclines it to choose; the motive. 起來 Kh'e lae, *up come*, to get up; to arise; is applied to many verbs, denoting the commencement of the action, as 講起來 Këang kh'e lae, began

to speak. 起念 Kh'e nëen, or 起意 Kh'e e, the first thought or idea of. 起身 Kh'e shin, to rise from a chair; or to rise from bed; to begin a journey. 起端 Kh'e twan, the first moving cause; the point of origination. 起頭 Kh'e t'ow, or 起初 Kh'e ch'oo, the commencement; the beginning. 起房子 Kh'e fang tsze, to rear or build a house.

其 A relative pronoun referring to antecedent persons or things; he; she; it; they. Also indefinite, as—its; his; any one; whoever; the subject affirmed of. Sometimes may be rendered, the; that. At the end of a sentence, occurs read Kh'e, as an expletive. A surname. The name of a place. The name of a hill. 其中 Kh'e chung, in the midst of it. 其然 Kh'e jen, it is certain, or it is certainly so. 其如 Kh'e joo, it is as if. 其斯 Kh'e sze, this. 其次 Kh'e ts'ze, the next. 其二子 Kh'e urh tsze, his two sons.

倛 A square ugly face.

㑊 Thrown to one side; thrown down; whatever is unable to adjust itself. 㑊㑊 Kh'e kh'e, the pranks of a person intoxicated.

㠯 To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

甚忌惎懁 To poison; poisonous; injurious; to teach; to instruct. 人甚之謀 Jin kh'e che mow, stratagems taught by men.

淇 Name of a river, and of a district. 淇墨 Kh'e ngaou, *Ke-ow* point; a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

諆諆 To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

踑 A footing; a foundation.

掑棊 Strong; bold; valorous.

旗旂 A flag or banner with a certain device depicted on it; a standard; a tribe that adheres to one standard. 花旗 Hwa kh'e, *the flower flag*, the American flag. 黃旗 Hwang kh'e, *the*

yellow flag, i. e. the Danish flag 旗號 Kh'e haou, a signal made with a colour. 旗下 Kh'e hëa, under the standard or banner,—phraseology of the Tartars. 旗下人 Kh'e hëa jin, or 旗人 Kh'e jin, a Manchow Tartar, or a Chinese who joined them at the conquest, which was expressed by 投旗 Tow kh'e, or 入旗 Jŭh kh'e, throwing themselves under the standards, or entering. 插旗 Ch'ă kh'e, to hoist a flag.

期 碁 The various seasons of the revolving year; a year; a day; a fixed period; an appointed time; that which ought or must be; a time agreed on; to expect. 昌期 Ch'ang kh'e, flourishing times. 崇期 Tsung kh'e passages in every direction. 不期而遇 Pŭh kh'e urh yu, to meet unexpectedly. 期頤 Kh'e e, the age of a hundred years. 期服 Kh'e fŭh, one year's mourning. 期會 Kh'e hwuy, an appointment to meet or assemble. 期許 Kh'e heu, that which is highly probable or certain; that which one may venture to promise. 屆期 Keae kh'e, the arrival of the appointed time. 期年 Kh'e nëen, the period of a year. 期約 Kh'e yŏ, an appointment or previous arrangement. 期望 Kh'e wang, to hope; to expect.

棋 碁 碁 櫟 The game of chess; a root or foundation. 根棋 Kăn kh'e, a root or foundation of. 下棋 Hëa kh'e, to play at chess. 棋子 Kh'e tsze, a chess man. 棋局 Kh'e keŭh, a chess board. 圍棋 Wei kh'e, a species of chess, said to have been invented, B. C. 2200.

欺 To deceive by what is false and unreal; to impose upon; to insult; to blind one's own mind; to deceive one's self. 欺負 Kh'e foo, to insult. 欺人 Kh'e jin, to impose upon; to cheat. 欺君 Kh'e keun, to impose upon the sovereign;—a high crime said of statesmen. 詆欺法 Te kh'e fă, laws against slander and insult,—existed in the time of Han. 欺騙 Kh'e p'ëen, to cheat; to defraud. 欺猥 Kh'e se, a large head. 自欺 Tsze kh'e, or 欺心 Kh'e sin, to deceive one's own heart.

猋 A young dog; a whelp.

琪 瑧 A certain valuable stone. 玗琪 Yu kh'e, name of a tree. 琪林 Kh'e lin, a certain temple of the sect Taou.

祺 祈 Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district. 近祺不一 Kin kh'e pŭh yĭh, of late happy in all respects. 陞祺 Shing kh'e, the happiness of promotion.

稘 The revolving periods of the year; a complete year. Used also for a fixed period. The stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

糕 麒 A particular kind of cake.

艤 艤 舾 麒鯉 Kh'e le, a certain kind of boat.

其 The stem of peas or other pulse. 其草 Kh'e ts'aou, a certain plant.

基 蜞 Kh'e, or 鼜蜞 P'ăng kh'e, a shell-fish somewhat like a crab, but not eatable; some eat them it is said. 雷蜞 Luy kh'e, name of an insect. 馬蜞 Ma kh'e, one name of the leech.

蹊 The print of a horse's foot; a footstep. 蹊踞 Kh'e keu, to sit cross-legged.

顤 魌 Ugly. 魌頭 Kh'e t'ow, a certain figure of a person, assumed in ancient times for the purpose of expelling noxious influences.

騏 A fine-looking horse. Name of a district. 白騏 Peh kh'e, is a name applied to a certain fish.

鯕 A small species of goose.

麒 A certain fabulous animal, otherwise called 麒麟 Kh'e lin; it is said to appear as a sign of great sages being born into the world. The male is called Kh'e, the female Lin.

齮 齕 To gnaw; to bite.

伎 Talent; ability. 無他伎能 Woo t'a k'e năng, no other ability; not fit for anything else. 伎倆 Kh'e lëang, or 伎巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, clever; artful; ingenious. 伎勇 Kh'e yung, military art, and prowess. Read Ke, easy; leisurely.

妓 Women of pleasure; singing girls; players on musical instruments; whores; prostitutes. Professed prostitutes were first introduced in the armies of the Han dynasty. 千心妓 Ts'ëen sin kh'e, name of a plant. 娼妓 Ch'ang kh'e, a whore. 歌妓 Ko kh'e, singing prostitutes. 妓女 Kh'e neu, a female prostitute; — the name of a plant, said to cause an oblivion of sorrow.

岐 Lofty; luxuriant. Name of a hill famous in history, so named from diverging into two branches; to diverge or branch off; to branch off at the side of the road. A surname. 兩岐 Lëang kh'e, two branches or paths that lead different ways; two opposite courses of action. 岐路 Kh'e loo, 岐途 Kh'e t'oo, or 岐考 Kh'e kh'aou, a road that parts off and leads in different directions.

技 A skilful hand; clever; ingenious; producing what excites the admiration of every one; a contrivance; talent; ability. 技藝 Kh'e e, an ingenious contrivance in reference to any work. 技異之人 Kh'e e che jin, an ingenious man. 技巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, ingenious; ingenuity. 技能 Kh'e nǎng, ability; cleverness; dexterity in archery, and so on.

歧 A foot with more toes than usual; forked; diverging; a road parting off in two directions. 歧歧 Kh'e kh'e, the appearance of flying.

奇 奇 Different from the common state of things; unusual; extraordinary; strange; wonderful; surprising; mysterious. When applied to numbers it denotes single; *odd*, as 三十有奇 San shih yew kh'e, thirty and odd. Name of a divinity. 出奇 Ch'ŭh kh'e, surprising. 三奇 San kh'e, the *three kh'e*, are 精氣神 Tsing kh'e shin, animal semen, animal life, and the soul. 臭腐 Ch'ow foo, corruption; and 神奇 Shin kh'e, spiritual life, or a state of animation, are said to perform a perpetual mutation; or produce each other in a continual circle. 奇異 Kh'e e, strange and extraordinary. 奇神異狀 Kh'e shin e chwang, a singularly good countenance and extraordinary expression. 奇怪 Kh'e kwae, strange; odd; monstrous; out of the way. 奇窮 Kh'e kh'eung, an ex-

traordinary state of poverty. 奇相 Kh'e sëang, name of a river goddess. 奇特 Kh'e t'eh, singular; unique.

埼 The head of a winding bank or shore. Otherwise written these several ways, 碕, 崎, 隑, all of which are pronounced Kh'e.

敧 崎 嶇 Mountainous path; dangerous precipice; dangerous. 崎嶇 Kh'e kh'eu, hilly; irregular uneven path; dangerous and difficult to travel on.

徛 徛 To raise the foot in order to step over; to stand erect; stones placed in the water to enable a person to ford a brook; slippery stones, or to step over the stones.

惸 慽惸 Këen kh'e, sparing; parsimonious; dissatisfied.

敧 To take up a thing with sticks, operating as nippers. 𢿱敧 Kin kh'e, an irregular uneven appearance.

琦 A certain precious stone; fond of play; a large appearance. 琦瑋 Kh'e wei, valuable; precious.

𢿱 To reject; to cast off, or send away. 大𢿱 Ta kh'e, death; to die.

𤞷 A tiger's tooth distorted.

𥈭 One-eyed.

𦖞 To apply the ear to one side; to apply the ear to listen.

碕 A shore; a bank; a long coast; a stony appearance.

觭 A cow with one horn elevated, and the other depressed. To obtain; single. 觭夢 Kh'e mung, certain forms or parts of divination.

跨 𨇤 Having only one foot; anything incomplete; single; not in pairs. 跨嶇 Kh'e kh'eu, to tumble over on one side. 跨閭 Kh'e leu, one person inside the door, and the other outside.

騎 Each foot placed apart; to stride; to ride on the back of any animal, with one foot on each side. 三萬騎 San wan kh'e, 30,000 cavalry. 善騎 Shen kh'e, a good rider. 驃騎 P'eaou kh'e, name of an office. 旄頭騎 Maou t'ow kh'e, a kind of precursor with a flag flying. 飛騎 Fei kh'e, certain fleet archers in ancient times. 騎兵 Kh'e ping, ca-

valry. 騎牛 Kh'e new, to ride upon a cow or buffalo. 騎馬 Ke or Kh'e ma, to ride on horse-back; those who do so; cavalry. 騎虎之勢 Kh'e hoo che she, the state of a person who rides on a tiger,—if he dismounts he will be devoured; hence it is said, 騎虎之勢難下 Kh'e hoo che she, nan hëa, it is impossible for him who rides on a tiger to dismount; i. e. he who has engaged in a quarrel with a malicious man must fight it out; —submission will be certain ruin.

錡 A certain iron boiler having feet to stand on.

魕 魕服 Kh'e fŭh, garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. 射魕 Shay kh'e, certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

魌

祈 To supplicate happiness; to pray for blessings; to pray; to invoke; to call upon; to state to; to beg, in the language of courtesy. 祈禱 Kh'e taou, to pray; to beseech the gods. 祈望 Kh'e wang, to beg and hope; to wish well to persons. 祈求雨澤 Kh'e kh'ew yu tseh, to supplicate rain, —a label written on yellow paper and placed in a censer by the head of every family in times of drought; the government prohibits killing animals for food; professes to fast and goes in procession on foot, in plain raiment to temples to pray. After rain falls, the labels are burnt.

祇 示 The god spirit or soul which animates earth; the earth itself; rest; repose; large; great.

祇 祇袂 Kh'e-che, or 袈裟 Këa sha, a coarse kind of hair-cloth garment, worn by Chinese nuns of the Buddha sect.

岐 Rocks on the side of a hill.

祁 Affluent; abundant; numerous; great; enlarged; at ease. A surname. The name of a district.

鰭 鰣 A certain kind of preserved fish with the liquid. Also read Che.

頎 A long or tall appearance; elegant. A man's name. Read K'ăn, great sincerity. 頎典 Kh'ăn tëon, endurance; fortitude; small; few.

忯 Respect; regard to; affection for. Read She, or Che, cheerful.

芪 Name of a medicinal plant.

靳 A medicinal plant employed for the cure of ulcers; a bridle or bit. Name of a place. A surname.

旂 A standard with a kind of jingling bells attached to it, and certain devices of a dragon.

气 吃 The curling ascent of vapour; vapour; air; subtile fluid; invisible operating influence; effluvia. Same as 氣 Kh'e. This is the original form of 乞 Kh'eĭh, to beg; or entreat;—because prayers or entreaties ascend. 有气沒處出 Yew kh'e mŭh ch'oo chŭh, feeling anger which one does not know how to vent.

刉 Kh'e or Kh'é, to cut and wound; to cut to pieces; to stab; to pierce. Hairy animals used in sacrifice. Read Kwei, or Kwae, to sharpen a knife or weapon.

氣 气 From *rice* and *vapour*. Vapour or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture. Fume; vapourous exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; etherial; the primary matter; original substance of animate and inanimate creatures; the breath; spirit, in a low sense, as the *anima*, or animal soul of brutes and of human beings; an apparition; the animal life; vegetable life; any subtile fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits; influence of the planets; attraction; magnetism; subtile qualities or medicinal *powers*; the spirit or temper; the feelings; sentiments; principles or movements of mind, particularly anger; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; elevation; vehemence; courage; vigour of mind. The *two Kh'e*, are the imaginary principles Yin and Yang. The *five Kh'e*. are the different airs or climates in the four quarters and centre of the world. The *six Kh'e*, are the Yin and Yang, wind and rain, obscurity and splendour. The *twenty-four Kh'e*, are twenty-four terms into which the year is divided. The sect *Taou* speaks of eating Kh'e, i. e. stifling the breath for a length of time; and various other tricks. There is a class of Magicians who divine from observing the *halo* or *Kh'e* around the sun. 抖氣 Tow kh'e, to catch breath, as when rising out of the water. 舒氣 Shoo kh'e, or 出氣 Ch'ŭh kh'e, to relax or ease

one's feelings. 我未有地方舒氣 Wo we yew te fang shoo kh'e, I have no place to ease my mind,—said after being scolded by a superior. 氣積爲質 Kh'e tseĭh wei chĭh, an aggregation of Kh'e, or subtile primary matter, constitutes bodies. 氣質 Kh'e chĭh, the more *subtile*, and the *grosser* parts of organized bodies; the constituent parts of a human being. 氣海 Kh'e hae, the lower part of the kidneys. 氣高 Kh'e kaou, elevated, lightsome feelings. 氣力 Kh'e leĭh, stout and valorous; strength; valour. 氣質之稟 Kh'e chĭh che pin, the constituent parts of a human being, received from heaven; what man is as formed by nature. 氣節 Kh'e tsëĕ, a term of fifteen days; high-toned honorable feeling.

1. 氣 Kh'e, as distinguished from 理 Le, is that in which *figure* and the other accidents of bodies exist. The basis or substratum of material bodies; the *primary matter*. 理 Le, and 道 Taou, are *immaterial* and *incorporeal* principles. 氣 Kh'e, and 心 Sin, answer to *matter* and *mind*. 氣有限 Kh'e yew hëen, *matter* has limits; it is finite. 心無限量無遠近 Sin woo hëen leang woo yuen kin, *mind* has no limits; respecting it there is no such thing as near and distant. 氣 Kh'e, and 形 Hing, the *primary matter*, and *form*.

2. 氣 Kh'e, denotes the *anima*, or human spirit; hence in the language of Choo-foo-tsze, 氣盡 Kh'e tsin, seems to denote *annihilation*. Speaking of death, he says, 氣盡則知覺亦盡 Kh'e tsin tsĭh che keŏ yĭh tsin, when the *anima* is completely exhausted or terminated, perception or consciousness also is terminated.

溪 Water running in a valley; a stream from a mountain.

蹊 徯 嵇 A foot-path; a bye path; a narrow road; to tread or walk upon a path. Read He, to wait.

谿 Water issuing from hills and running in a valley; a valley which has a stream of water running through it. The name of a bow; of an animal; and of a place; also applied to the name of an insect. A surname.

耆 From *old* and *to speak*. The age of sixty, when

it becomes the duty not to act one's self, but to direct others. Aged; old; to direct; to adjust. The name of an office. The name of a state. Read Che, to relish; to feel desire. 矜耆 Kin che, gentry and old people.

豈 岂 Music resounding with a victorious returning army; to desire: to advance; to ascend. Used as a particle denoting a denial of the proposition. How? implying the opposite. 豈敢 Kh'e kan, how dare I? how shall I presume? 豈有此理 Kh'e yew ts'ze le, how can these principles exist?—there is no such principle. 豈不相同 Kh'e pŭh sëang t'ung, how not the same? they are the same. 豈在乎多少 Kh'e tsae hoo to shaou, how consist in the number or quantity?—it does not depend on the number or quantity.

覬 To look for good; to hope for; to covet; to desire; fortunate; lucky. 覬覦 Kh'e yu, to hope; to expect; to wish; to obtain; to covet; to desire inordinately; used in a bad sense.

啟 From *door* and *mouth*. To open bright. The morning star seen in the east, is called 啟明 Kh'e ming; the evening star in the west, is called 太白 T'ae peh.

啓 From 啟 Kh'e, to open, and 攴 Pŭh, to strike; q. d. to strike open. To open; to open up; to explain; to state; to make declaration of; to inform: to instruct; to separate; to distinguish; to engrave on; the left wing of an army; the front of an army; spring and summer; clearing up of the heavens; to kneel. A horse with the right forefoot white is called Kh'e. A surname. The name of a state. The morning star. 天啟人 T'ëen kh'e jin, revelation made to man by Heaven; to inspire. 書啟 Shoo kh'e, to inform by letter. Letters commonly begin with 敬 King, *respectfully*, or some other word of courtesy may precede the word Kh'e. 啟齒 Kh'e ch'e, to open the teeth; to speak about. 啟者 Kh'e chay, I would state or mention. 啟發志意 Kh'e fă che e, a declaration of one's will and intention. 啟口 Kh'e kh'ow, to open the mouth. 啟迪後人 Kh'e teĭh how jin, to hand down instructions and information to posterity. 啟鑾

Kh'e lwan, to commence a journey—an expression applicable only to the Emperor. 啟蒙 Kh'e mung, to teach or instruct the young or ignorant. 啟閉 Kh'e pe, to open and to shut. 啟事 Kh'e sze, to state affairs, or the person who does state them. 啟奏 Kh'e tsow, to state, to memorialize, or to report to the Sovereign. 啟迪開導 Kh'e teïh kh'ae taou, to exhort and to persuade. 啟爺知道 Kh'e yay che taou, to tell or give information to the master of a house, in the higher ranks of life.

晴 Clear sky after rain; clear night after rain. A surname.

棨 A kind of spear carried by a fore-runner; an ensign of authority. 棨戟 Kh'e keïh, or 油戟 Yew keïh, an ornamented lance carried in state by the precursors of kings and nobles.

旂 旗 An ornamented banner or ensign carried as a sign of authority; a covering for a lance or other weapon. Read King, the side; under the arm.

愒 To desist; to breathe; to stop; to rest.

𤮊 A cracked earthen vessel.

棄 弃 弆 迲 To break off; to forget; to reject; to put away; to give up; to refuse. 棄常 Kh'e chang, to reject what is usual and common. 厭棄 Yen kh'e, or 嫌棄 Hëen kh'e, to reject with dislike or disdain. 棄世 Kh'e she, to reject the world,—means to die.

企 To stand erect. 企望 Kh'e wang, or 企仰 Kh'e yang, to stand on tip-toe looking with expectation. 企慕 Kh'e moo, to look to, or think upon with affection.

契 𡘇 A written agreement or bond, which in ancient times succeeded knotted cords; a bond; a deed; to unite; to join; mournful; distressed; fear; an instrument for scorching tortoise shells. A surname. Read Këë, wide; open; to carve. 書契 Shoo kh'e, a written bond consisting of two parts. 賢契 Hëen kh'e, worthy friend. 田契 Tëen kh'e, documents conveying landed property. 拜契 P'ae kh'e, to devote one's self to a person by an act of worship or reverence. 契紙 Kh'e che, a deed of a house; paper on which to write a bond. 契父

Kh'e foo, a person to whom one has devoted himself as to a father. 契合 Kh'e hŏ, united in bonds of friendship; union of opinion and sentiment. 契契 Kh'e kh'e, in a mournful manner. 契神 Kh'e shin, to devote one's self to some god. 契子 Kh'e tsze, a lad so devoted. 契丹國 Kh'e tan kwŏ, a nation which occupied the northern part of China, in the 13th century.

鍥 Kh'e or Kh'ëĕ, a hook or sickle; to cut; to carve; to cut asunder.

憇 憩 憩 To desist; to rest; to take repose.

挈 Kh'e and Kh'ëĕ, to record on boards in the manner of ancient times; to contract or bind. Read Kh'ëĕ, to grasp or take hold of; to support; to put in order; to adjust and avoid confusion; alone.

器 器 Formed from the *mouths* of several vessels, and *a dog* guarding them. A vessel of crockery ware, or any other material; any instrument, or any utensil; a thing formed by moulding or cutting; talent; ability. A surname. 成器 Ch'ing kh'e, or 成器皿 Ch'ing kh'e ming, being made into a vessel or utensil, fit for some useful purpose; in which sense it is metaphorically applied to men. 大器 Ta kh'e, a person of great talent or ability. 小器 Seaou kh'e, a person of little ability; weak; narrow-minded; irritable; impatient. 不成器的東西 Pŭh ch'ing kh'e teĭh tung se, a good-for-nothing thing;—said of a person contemptuously, from his want of ability, or his incorrect immoral conduct. 利器 Le kh'e, a sharp weapon. 銀器 Yin kh'e, articles manufactured from silver. 器械 Kh'e keae, or 兵器 Ping kh'e, military weapons; arms. 氣 Kh'e is the *primary matter*, 形之器 Hing che kh'e, the *substratum* or *basis* of *form*, and 生物之具 Săng wŭh che keu, the *support* of the *qualities* of animated creatures. 器 Kh'e and 具 Keu, are used for the *support*, the *basis* or *substratum*, of the *qualities* or *accidents* of material bodies.

乞 Read Kh'e, to give to. Read Kh'eĭh, to beg; to crave.

KËA.

加 From *strength* and *mouth*. To add to; to superadd; to increase; to confer upon; to inflict; to charge; to do to. To rhyme, read Ko and Ke. 增加 Tsăng këa, to increase. 每月加利息 Mei yuĕ këa le seĭh, to charge interest per month. 加刑 Këa hing, to inflict punishment. 加一抽 Këa yĭh ch'ow, to take one tenth. 加恩 Këa ngăn, to confer favour; to exercise kindness to. 加減 Këa këen, are opposites, to add to, and to diminish from. 加冠 Këa kwan, the ceremony of putting the cap on lads when they are deemed men or to be married. At the marriage of a son, the ceremony of capping is observed. In ancient times a bonnet made of cloth was first placed on his head; next, one made of leather, and lastly, a nobleman's cap. The chief parts of the ceremony are yet continued. 加紗布 Këa sha poo, muslins.

咖 This character is in vulgar use. 咖啡 Këa fei, coffee. 咖喇吧 Këa la pa, vulgar name given to *Java*.

伽 伽藍 Këa lan, a certain god of the sect 佛 Fŭh. This character occurs chiefly in the books of Fŭh. In the dialect of 梵 Fan, 那伽 No këa, denotes a dragon; also a certain flower. 僧伽 Săng këa, an epithet of the priests of Fŭh. 僧伽藍 Săng këa lan, the garden of the priests. 伽倍 Këa pei, name of a country. Used in common with 茄 Keay, a certain vegetable.

枷 From *stick* and *to add*. One stick added to the end of another. A flail for threshing grain. The wooden collar, consisting of a square form worn round the neck, by criminals in China. They are of various weights according to the heinousness of the crime. A press for containing provisions. 枷死方休 Këa sze fang hew, wear the collar till death and then desist. 枷號一個月 Këa haou yĭh ko yuĕ, to cause to wear the collar one month.

架 **椵** A stand or frame on which to lay or hang a thing; a case, as for books; frame of a picture; a fold of a screen; to place on a stand; to lay up. 衣架 E këa, a clothes stand. 書架

Shoo këa, a book-case. 屋架 Ŭh këa, frame-work supported by pillars in the interior of temples, and stately mansions. 金鐘架 Kin chung këa, stand on which to hang a bell; a name also applied to a kind of interior pavilion supported on pillars. 十二架屏 Shĭh urh këa p'ing, a screen with twelve folds. 打架 Ta këa, to fight with sticks; to wrangle and fight.

廊 A house; to build or rear a house.

迦 迦 Mutually inserted; as serrated teeth, so as to prevent motion, or progress.

毫 袈 裟 A kind of hair-cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. 袈裟 Këa sha, or 袈裟 Këa sha, a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddha priests.

狮 Këa or Ko, the name of an animal.

痂 A scab that grows on a wound.

碧 A certain stone.

枷 Grain.

耞 Këa or 連耞 Lëen këa, a flail.

笳 笳 A wind instrument of music.

痂 An aggregation of matter on a wound; a scab.

茄 Këa or Këay, name of a vegetable and medicinal plant. Name of an ancient state. A double surname. Name of a place. Used also in the sense of 苛 Ho, the water lily.

蚧 An insect that grows amongst rice.

跏 To sit cross-legged.

訶 *Words added* to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

迦 釋迦 Shĭh këa, a name of Buddha.

駕 駕 A horse under the yoke, or attached to a carriage; to manage or drive a horse; to ride in a carriage, or any other vehicle; to sit in a boat or other vessel; an Imperial carriage with the horses adapted to it. A man's name. To ascend; to mount; to embrace an opportunity. A term of respect applied to persons, like *Sir*. 騰駕 T'ăng këa, to mount; to ascend. 陵駕 Ling këa, to rush against; to offend; to

mount. 駕上 Këa shang, 尊駕 Tsun këa, or 貴駕 Kwei këa, you, honored Sir.

咖 咖譟 Këa ts'aou, filthy impure language.

鴐 鵳 A species of wild goose.

麚 麛 A stag; the male of the deer.

嘉 From 壴 Choo, a band of music standing up, and 加 Këa, to add or to increase. Good; excellent; to commend; to praise; to be pleased; to make happy. The name of a 縣州 Hëen district, and also of a Chow. A surname. 褒嘉 Paou këa, to commend; to praise. 可嘉 Kh'o këa, worthy of praise. 予懋乃德嘉乃丕績 Yu mow nae teh, këa nae pei tseïh, what I encourage is virtue; what I praise is great merit. 以嘉禮親萬民 E këa le ts'in wan min, by the excellent ceremony (viz. marriage) to unite in bonds of relationship all the people. 嘉禮 Këa le, the excellent ceremony, viz. the marriage ceremony. 嘉意 Këa e, an excellent thought; a praiseworthy intention. 嘉慶 Këa-kh'ing, the Imperial title, or Kwŏ-haou of the reigning Emperor of China, A. D. 1817. 嘉平 Këa p'ing, is the name given to an annual sacrifice offered to all the gods, after the winter solstice. 嘉魚 Këa yu, a certain kind of fish, said to be of excellent quality. 嘉峪關 Këa yu kwan, the pass through the great wall on the N. W. extremity.

蕜 Name of a plant.

叚 叚 To borrow; to make an allusion to. A surname.

假 False; fictitious; to borrow; to suppose; great. Read Këá, excellent; beautiful. Read Këà, leave of absence. Read Kïh, to come to. The name of a place. 其言未知眞假 Kh'e yen we che chin këa, do not know whether the words be true or false. 稟假 Pin këa, or 告假 Kaou këa, to request, or announce leave of absence from official duties. 假使惡報有終 Këa sze ngŏ paou yew chung, supposing that the retributive punishments of the wicked end. 假做痴呆 Këa tso ch'e

ngae, to affect stupor. 假如 Këa joo, if; suppose that it be. 假手於人 Këa show yu jin, to borrow the hand of a person; i. e. to commit to his care. 假公濟私 Këa kung tse sze, to pretend public duty in order to promote one's private ends; or of what is just, to serve some sinister purpose. 假使 Këa sze, supposing what is not admitted; if, supposing that. 假借 Këa tsëay, to transfer nominally; to borrow or lend; to use metaphorically.

假 To reach or extend to; to arrive at.

槚 Name of a wood.

椵 A wood adapted for making beds; it possesses some smell. A lever or other power by which things are raised; an instrument for confining criminals.

嘏 A surname.

犌 A strong cow or buffalo.

猳 貑 A boar; boarish.

瘕 A chronic disease of the abdomen; according to some, arising from worms. Read Hëa, a disease of women. 蟯瘕 Jaou këa, the disease referred to, arising from worms in the abdomen.

笕 A species of reed which grows by the side of rivers.

腶 A disease of the abdomen or bowels, which emaciates the person.

葭 A reed before it has blossomed, which forms a musical pipe; or a reed which is sounded by blowing into it. Name of a river. Also read Hëa.

嘏 From *Ancient*, and the *sound këa*. Great; great and remote; firm; stable; happy; blessed or propitious. 凡物壯大謂之嘏 Fan wŭh chwang ta, wei che këa, everything of a large figure is called Këa. 工祝 Kung chŭh, are the prayers, or incantations offered up before the 尸 She, (effigy of a departed ancestor) or an idol, and the lord or master of the house receiving blessings is called *Këa*. 祝嘏 Chŭh këa, to supplicate blessings. 祝嘏之忱 Chŭh këa che shin, the sincere desire or wish to supplicate blessings.

貑 A species of wild boar; according to some, a mon-

key-like animal.

髋髂膐蹐 The bone of the loins; the haunch or hip-bone.

麚 A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

家宗宖 From *three persons* under a *shelter;* in course of time corrupted to the present form. A *pig* under a *shelter.* Inside a door; a house; a family; to dwell; a wife calls her husband *Këa.* A scholar of celebrity; a publisher of books; a sect, as 儒家 Joo këa, the sect of the learned. A part or particular region of the human body; as, 脾胃兩家 Pe wei lëang këa, the two coats of the stomach; domestic, or domesticated animals. 回家 Hwuy këa, to return home. 天家 T'ëen këa, the Emperor. 人家 Jin këa, a man; a person. 出家 Ch'ŭh këa, to be devoted to the priesthood. 家臣 Këa ch'in, great officers of the court. 家長 Këa ch'ang, the head of a family. 家政 Këa ching, the rules or government of a family. 家人 Këa jin, a domestic; also name of one of the diagrams. 家乘 Këa shing, the genealogy of a family, or account of its rise. 家世 Këa she, the life of a person; a written biography. 家道 Këa taou, the ways or circumstances of a family. 家公子 Këa kung tsze, our young master. 家產盡絕 Këa ch'an tsin tseuĕ, to give up the whole of one's property to creditors, or to government; furniture, slaves, and everything is included.

傢 A common word for domestic utensils, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 傢伙 Këa ho, household utensils.

嫁 From *woman* and *house*, or *home.* To go from home to the house of a husband. To marry, or to be married, applied to the woman; to send a bride to the house of her husband; to take a wife is expressed by 娶 Tseu. 嫁妝 Këa chwang, a marriage portion—given with a daughter, of whatever it may consist, a toilet, furniture, money, houses or lands; it is not the usage to bargain for it. 嫁奩 Këa lëen, portion given with the wife. 嫁娶 Këa

tseu, giving and receiving in marriage; marriage generally.

幏 Cloth of barbarous tribes, probably once given in tribute; corresponds to the words tax, duty, or tribute, in Chinese.

幏 Disquietude of mind.

稼 From *grain* and *to house*. To sow. They say sowing grain is like giving a woman in marriage. *Këa*, to sow or to plant. 穡 Seh, to reap, or to gather. The ear is called *Këa*, the stem is called 禾 Ho. Some say, that grain growing *wild* is expressed by Këa.

賈 Read Këa, the price or value of a thing. Read Koo, to sell.

價 The value of an article; the price. 不飾價 Pŭh shĭh këa, or 不裝價 Pŭh chwang këa, not a (falsely) coloured price; i. e. the real value. 田價 T'ëen këa, the price of a field. 屋價 Ŭh këa, the price of a house. 時價 She këa, the present price; the price of the time; the price that is current at the time. 市價 She këa, the market price. 此物價銀若干 Ts'ze wŭh këa yin jŏ kan, what is the price of this article? 貨眞價實 Ho chin këa shĭh, a genuine commodity, and the true price. 起價 Kh'e këa, to raise the price. 減價 Këen këa, to abate the price. 落價 Lŏ këa, or 跌價 Tëĕ këa, the price falling. 價值 Këa chĭh, or 價銀 Këa yin, and 價錢 Këa ts'ëen, all answer to the word *Price*. 價值幾何 Këa chĭh ke ho, what price? 價錢平 Këa ts'ëen p'ing, an even price; i. e. neither dear nor cheap. 價錢低 Këa ts'ëen *te*, or 賤 *Ts'ëen*, a low price; cheap. 價錢貴 Këa ts'ëen *kwei*, or 重 *Chung*, or 高 *Kaou*, or 昂 *Ngang*, all express a *High price*.

槓 A small shrub; the leaf of which makes a bitter infusion or tea.

佳 Good; excellent; beautiful. 才子佳人 Ts'ae tsze këa jin, a genius and a beauty. 頗佳 P'o këa, rather good. 不見佳 Pŭh këen këa, see no excellence. 佳章 Këa chang, a piece of fine writing. 佳人 Këa jin, a beautiful woman. 佳景 Këa king, a fine landscape. 佳筆 Këa peĭh, good hand-writing. 佳作 Këa tsŏ, fine style of writing. 佳音 Këa yin, *good*

news by letter.

愘 Numerous covert schemes.

齷 齷齪 Këa-ya, the appearance of the teeth sticking out.

譤 譤詬 Këa kow, artful insidious speech.

斝 斝 斝 A cup or vase made of some precious stone; a wine cup.

KËĂ.

甲 命 The first buds of plants; the first budding forth of anything; to begin; the first of the ten astronomical characters used in forming the cycle; armour; clothing; the scales of fish, and sometimes a prickly or serrated cover, different from the common scale; the elytra of insects; the nails of the fingers. The name of an office. Occurs in several proper names. 科甲 Kh'o këă, K'o denotes the first of the Keu-jin; Këă, the first of the Tsin-sze; Kh'o këă, the literati. 爪甲 Chaou këă, the nails of the fingers; claws. 保甲 Paou këă, the first or head man of a tithing. 卵甲 Lwan këă, an egg shell. 甲蟲 Këă ch'ung, insects of the beetle tribe. 甲帳 Këă chang, a certain pavilion or palace. 甲庫 Këă kh'oo, an armoury. 甲令 Këă ling, or Ling këă, military laws; articles of war. 甲襦 Këă joo, a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. 甲卒 Këă tsŭh, able-bodied and fleet soldiers.

匣 Large; great.

岬 碑 The side of a hill; a declivity; a space between two hills. 岬嵑 Këă kŏ, connected and forming a continued line; continued succession.

匣 Këă, or Yă. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

裨 A short garment; a garment to absorb the perspiration.

胛 The fore part of the breast; the chest. Some say, the space between the shoulders.

迎 A man's name.

餌 餃 A kind of cake.

魄 An insidious, injurious demon; an evil spirit.

刎 To pierce; to stab.

帢 帜 帽 帠 A kind of cap worn in ancient times; a soldier's garments.

恰 To employ the *heart* or *mind* about. Këă këă, the chirping of a bird. Këă expresses what falls out opportunely; fortunately; luckily; in the very moment of time that it is wanted; seasonably; exactly; right. 恰可 Këă kh'o, that which is exceedingly suitable. 恰切 Këă ts'ëë, very opportunely or fitly; as 說得恰切 Shwŏ teh këă ts'ëë, said very much to the purpose; very fitly and pointedly spoken. 恰好 Këă haou, seasonably; fortunately; quite opportunely. 恰周得本數 Këă chow teh pun soo, performs a circle (in a given time) and comes exactly to the number where the motion commenced.

斛 To enter.

蛤 Këă or Kŏ, a frog. This character enters into the composition of the names of various animals.

韐 韘 A covering for the knees, made of leather. 韎韐 Mei këă, a pad or cover for the knees; also a kind of leather belt, or sash worn by soldiers in ancient times; also a plant used to dye with.

頷 Read Këă, or Hŏ, the mouth and the parts which form it; the jaw-bones. Read Han, a yellow or sallow countenance.

夾 Read Këă, to take under each arm; double, or laid one on another; to carry secretly; to hold fast as with nippers or pincers; near to; connected or joined. Read Këë, by the side; to grasp. A certain kind of sword. 單夾 Tan këă, single and double. 梵夾 Fan këă, certain religious MSS. written and read by an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty. 鉗夾 Kh'ëen këă, to grasp with nippers; a specious artful statement, which leaves no room for

suspicion or escape. 夾帶 Këă tae, to carry secretly about one's person; to smuggle. 夾竹桃 Këă chŭh t'aou, nerium oleander. 夾板 Këă pan, double boards of a chest or box.

俠 Këă or Hëĕ, generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. 豪俠 Haou hëĕ, wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. 任俠 Jin hëĕ, a generous confidence and disinterested undaunted friendship.

坶 The bank or the land by the side of water.

庢 A wall.

挾 Read Hëĕ, Këĕ and Këă, to take under the arm; to take with one in a concealed manner; to harbour in the mind. 挾詐 Këă cha, to harbour deceitful principles of conduct. 挾嫌 Këă hëen, to harbour or cherish resentment; the reason on account of which resentment is cherished, often comes in between Këă and Hëen; as, 挾醉罵之嫌 Këă tsuy ma che hëen, felt resentment for having been the object of drunken abuse.

秧 Këă or Këĕ, two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

脇 Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides.

陜 Name of a place; a surname. 陜室 Këă shĭh, an apartment built on one side of the principal one.

瘞 A sore on a sheep or other animal's foot.

瘈 瘈 Këă or Këĕ, the breathing of a sick person; interrupted or short breath.

刦 Këă or Kă, to peel the skin from the face. To mark or brand the face is called 剠 King.

劫 Këă or Keĭh, endeavour; effort; firm; determined. 汝劫毖殷獻臣 Joo këă pe yin hëen ch'in, you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication.

痞 Debility induced by over exertion.

硈 Stony; hard and firm as a stone. One says, abruptly.

頡 Read Këă, the jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. Read Këĕ, to fly straight up. A surname.

稭 秸 Këă or Keae, straw divested of the external skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

戛 A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart; usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or ceremony. 戛戛 Këă këă, difficulty of utterance; stammering. 戛禮 Këă le, ordinary forms or ceremony.

嘎 Këă or Këĕ, 嘎嘎 Këă këă, the voice of a bird, or of birds.

蔓 The name of a plant.

恝 Këă or Keae, rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

KEAE.

介 To assist; to attend upon; an attendant; a person to announce or attend upon; a person to announce or receive visitors; border; limit; to act or represent. Used as a numeral. Great; firm; immoveable. The name of a country. Alone; single. A surname. 求介於大國 Kh'ew keae yu ta kwŏ, seek assistance from a great state. 令介 Ling keae, your servant boy. 小介 Seaou keae, my servant boy. 他介在善惡之間 T'a keae tsae shen ngŏ che këen, he remains on the confines of virtue and vice;—denotes, he is a person of undecided character; neither very bad nor very good. 我一介武夫 Wo yĭh keae woo foo, I am a soldier. 一介寒儒 Yĭh keae han joo, a poor scholar. 保介 Paou keae, an assistant to an agricultural officer. 纖介 Sëen keae, small; unimportant. 木介 Mŭh keae, or 樹介 Shoo keae, ice formed on trees. 介於兩可 Keae yu lëang kh'o, to border on either will do; either mode of proceeding may be adopted. 介 Keae or 鱗介 Ling keae, scales of shell-fish; armour.

价 Great; good; one who serves. Used in the sense of the preceding. 价人 Keae jin, a great and virtuous man.

召价 Chaou keae, messengers who precede a personal interview of great officers of state.

吤 Keae or Ko. A sound; the voice; a noise.

帢 幘 A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

岈 The name of a hill.

宭 Alone; single; to wait.

疥 棋 A kind of press placed in cook-houses for storing up provisions.

尬 搛尬 Keen keae, walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress.

烴 烺 熾 A clear bright fire.

癩 疥 To scratch; a scratch or trifling sore. 疥癩之疾 Keae la che tseïh, or 痒疥之疾 Yang keae che tseïh, a complaint that consists in a mere itching spot; or a mere scratch; a matter of little or no importance. 疥瘡 Keae chwang, a slight sore. 疥癬 Keae sëen, a large red sore on the skin.

痎 An intermittent fever; fever and ague. 痎瘧 Keae nëŏ, a fever that intermits two days.

芥 Keae, or 芥菜 Keae ts'ae, the mustard plant. 草芥 Ts'aou keae, grass; straw. 纖芥 Sëen keae, minute; small; something that is trifling. 芥末 Keae mŏ, mustard.

蚧 蝍 蛤蚧 Kŏ keae, an insect with a froglike head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

駃 A horse's tail tied up.

鮚 A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; commonly called 比目魚 Pe-mŭh-yu.

皆 All; the preceding circumstances, things or persons; all taken collectively. 皆是也 Keae she yay, all are right; or 皆爲非是 Keae wei fei she, all are wrong. 皆同 Keae t'ung, all the same. 皆不及 Keae pŭh keïh, all not come up to; none equal to; none attained the same point.

偕 Keae or Kae, together with; uniting with others.

in strenous effort. 偕偕 Keae keae, strong vigorous appearance. 偕游 Keae yew, together rove.

喈 Keae or Heae, the voice or song of a bird; the song or whistling of the north wind passing rapidly. 鳥鳴喈喈 Neaou ming keae keae, the birds sing melodiously. One says, the responsive song of the birds 鳳 Fung and 凰 Hwang. 喈喈 Keae keae, harmonious voices of many birds, as in a wood; harmonious sounds heard at a distance.

徘 徘徊 Pae keae, a bad gait in walking.

楷 A tree that grows on the grave of Confucius, remarkable for being straight and comely; a pattern; an example; a mould; a rule; characters written with a straight neat stroke. 强楷 Kh'ëang keae, firm straight-forward character, —the extreme of which is obstinacy. 楷書 Keae shoo, the plain written form of the character; esteemed the best and most elegant form.

揩 敔 To rub with the hand; to dust. Used also to denote a kind of drum. 揩排 Keae pae, to snatch from by force.

揩 Same as 階 Keae, a step; steps; stairs.

湝 Many streams flowing together; cold; incessant wind and rain.

糒 Another name for rice.

階 Steps up to a hall; a step; a degree; a degree of rank in the government service. The name of a district. Name of a star. 堂階 T'ang keae, the steps up to the hall. 升階 Shing keae, to ascend the steps. 階級 Keae keïh, degrees of rank. 階梯 Keae t'e, a step ladder.

緪 Coarse silk.

鞴 The name of a drum.

戒 烖 戎 To warn; to give precepts or orders to; to announce or state to. Used also for a boundary or limit. Inhibitions; precepts; to guard against the indulgence of the passions; to observe a regimen; to be ware of; to be careful against; to watch, as at nights; to be prepared for. 戒之戒之 Keae che keae che, guard against it! guard against it! 戒指 Keae che, a ring for the finger. 戒同儕勿入 Keae t'ung chae wŭh jŭh,

warn you comrades not to enter —into a quarrel. 戒口 Keae kh'ow, to observe a proper regimen. 戒色 Keae sih, to guard against lewdness. 戒酒 Keae tsew, to guard against excess of wine or liquor. 戒言語 Keae yen yu, to be careful not to speak too much when one is ill.

慽 To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Keih, to be urged or pressed. Read Kih, to be excited, to diligence and attention, or from alarm.

溉 Keae or Heae. Name of a river.

㮇 A kind of cupboard or press.

誡 諶 誡 Commands; precepts; orders; injunctions; to command; to tell or direct authoritatively, or with the mention of some penalty. Name of a sword. 禁誡 Kin keae, to inhibit; to forbid. 教誡 Keaou keae, to teach and warn; moral instruction.

界 畀 畔 A dike or ridge between two fields; a limit; a boundary or frontier; a region. Used by the Buddhists for a division or set of precepts; a state of existence; to draw a line of separation; to limit. The name of a place. 界址 Keae che, the foundation of a partition; a boundary. 界限 Keae hëen, a limit; a limited place or time; to limit or restrict, as extravagance by decorum. 境界 King keae, a boundary or frontier, as of a province, or other division of territory. 世界 She keae, the world. 界石 Keae shih, a boundary stone.

瑕 玠 A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times.

諶 A man's name. Used also for 誡 Keae, a precept.

解 鮮 鮮 From *knife*, *cow*, and *horn;* cutting to pieces a cow's horn. To cut up; to lay all the parts by themselves; joints or parts of a thing; to extricate; to open; to unloose; to put off; to liberate; to explain; to define; to illustrate; to be permeable; to cease or desist; a trace; a footstep; to convey officially to a place, as a criminal. Used in a variety of proper names, and employed for several of its own compounds. 尸解 She keae, certain magic arts of the Taou sect. 解豸 Keae chae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Chae. 解玉

帶賜之 Keae yŭh tae tsze che, took off his gem-girdle and bestowed it on him. 解除 Keae ch'oo, to expel noxious influences, and deliver a patient by prayers, and so on. 解到官府 Keae taou kwan foo, to bring before a magistrate. 解額 Keae ngĭh, to present a statement of the fixed number. 解開 Keae k'ae, to open up a case; to illustrate. 解到京 Keae taou king, to convey to Peking. 解構 Keae kow, troublesome; annoying interference in debating the rights of any proceeding. 解解 Keae keae, the appearance of a cluster of spears. 解不開 Keae pŭh kh'ae, unable to explain away or open up. 解救 Keae kew, to rescue; to deliver from. 解餉進京 Keae hëang tsin king, to convey duties from the provinces to Peking. 解講 Keae këang, or 解說 Keae shwŏ, explanation. 解悶 Keae mun, to dissipate grief. 解手 Keae show, or 小解 Seaou keae, to pass urine; to ease nature. 解醒 Keae sing, to rouse; to awaken; to recover from a fit of intoxication,—the property of tea. 解散 Keae san, to explain away what causes discord. 解同 Keae t'ung, the explanation the same in two or more cases. 解脫 Keae t'ŏ, to put off, as one's clothes; to extricate; to let go. 解圍 Keae wei, to raise a siege. 解元 Keae yuen, title of the first person of the degree called *Keu-jin*.

僻 解僑 Keae tae, bold; violent; assuming.

懈 The heart loose and inattentive. 不容少懈 Pŭh yung shaou keae, not allow the least remissness. 懈惰 Keae tŏ, lazy; idle; remiss.

鰨 鬬鰨 Pae keae, weariness; weakness; inability.

廨 公廨 Kung keae, a kind of public hall or court.

檞 Name of a tree, said to possess some fragrance, and which will unite with the areca nut tree.

癬 **疥** To scratch; a scratch or slight sore.

繲 Old garments; garments put off to be washed.

薢 Name of a medicinal plant.

佳 Commonly read Keae, good; excellent of its kind.

Compare with Këa.

街 A street which affords a passage in every direction; a path; any street; a place where people crowd together, as in a market. Applied to the places where the pulse is felt. Name of a pavilion; of a territory; of a valley; and of a street. 出街 Ch'ŭh keae, to go out to the street; to leave home for awhile. 直街 Chĭh keae, a straight street. 氣街 Kh'e keae, the path of the invisible fluids; the place on each side of the groin, where the pulse is felt. 街談巷語 Keae t'an këang yu, the talk of the street, and the conversation in lanes. 街上 Keae shang, on the street; in the streets. 街道 Keae taou, the path along the street.

葮 To cut plants. Name of a wood. 蕙葮 Tae keae, stiff prickly thorns.

居 屆 屆 From a *corpse* and *clod*; q. d. the body returned to a clod of earth; or, to sit down on a clod; arrived at the extreme limit; a fixed point of time; the utmost limit; to arrive at the limit, or tend towards it. 屆期 Keae kh'e, to come to the fixed or appointed time. 無遠弗屆 Woo yuen fŭh keae, no distant place which has not been gone to. 不知所屆 Pŭh che so keae, know not whither it is going.

荄 Keae or Kae, the roots of plants.

該 Keae or Kae, an intermittent fever.

犗 A bull; a bullock; to geld; any strong robust fierce animal. 犗刑 Keae hing, the punishment of castration.

KËANG.

江 A large river. Name of a district; and of a star. A surname. Këang, in Chinese history, commonly refers by way of eminence to the great river called the Yang-tsze-këang. 江珠 Këang choo, a species of amber. 江猪 Këang choo, a porpoise,—found in the Yang-tsze-këang. 江河 Këang ho, the Yang-tsze-këang and the Yellow River, the two principal rivers in China. 江湖 Këang hoo, the lakes on the Yang-tsze-këang. 江南 Këang nan, a province on the east coast of China. 江寧 Këang ning, the capital city of Këang-nan

province. 江西 Këang se, a province north of Canton. 江源 Këang yuen, the source of the Yang-tsze-këang; it is placed beyond the northern frontier of Sze-ch'uen. 江右 Këang yew, the right-hand side of the këang, i. e. the south side. 江左 Këang tso, the left side of the Yang-tsze-këang, when looking towards the sea; the north side.

茳 茳蘺 Këang le, fragrant herbs.

矼 Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial; stepping stones; a ford; a stream. 石矼 Shĭh këang, stepping stones; a stone bridge.

紅 A string or tape for connecting garments.

軠 釭 An iron ring or ferrule in the nave or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp; a kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall. 金釭 Kin këang, or 蘭釭 Lan këang, the cup or containing part of a lamp.

恪 To hate; to detest; to feel indignation against.

降 洚 Water going out of its channel; flowing in an irregular course, or in an opposite direction. Name of a river. Also read Kung.

絳 Grain hanging pendant down.

絳 A deep red; crimson. The name of a place. The name of a river.

降 夅 Hëang or Këang, to descend; to cause to descend; to oblige to yield or submit; to come down, or to send down. According to Kh'ang-he, read Hëang, which see. 降其卒二萬 Këang kh'e tsŭh urh wan, subjected (caused to submit) twenty thousand of his men.

姜 Name of a river at which the ancient Shin-nung lived, and from which *Këang* became his surname. 不姜 Pŭh këang, the name of a river. 姜后 Këang how, the Queen of Wăn-wang. 姜太公 Këang t'ae kung, a famous general of antiquity, who was 80 years of age, before he was in office.

唶 The incessant weeping of a child. 唶唶小兒啼也 Këang lëang seaou urh t'e yay, Këang-lëang denotes the weeping of a little child.

犗 犅 A cow with a long back; a white-backed cow; a white cow.

羌 羌 羌 猘 Western shepherds; barbarous shepherd tribes on the N. W. of China. In local use as an auxiliary particle. Contrariwise; gay and elegant; strong and violent. A surname. 羌量 Këang lëang, wearied, languid appearance. *Ginger*. 糖羌 T'ang këang, preserved ginger. 羌 is the vulgar form. 薑 Këang is the correct form.

姺 A confused disordered appearance.

洸 洸 A stream or river.

礒 Name of a stone.

蟻 蜣蜋 Këang lëang, insects found in excrementitious matter.

睆 睆 眼 A disease of the eyes. The last character is read Lëang. One says, clear bright eyes.

鷹 Name of a bird.

虡 A sort of tiger.

吉 Këang or Këŏ, the representation of a tent; the ornaments on the top of a tent.

倡 倡彷 Këang mang, not pleasing; not flattering. Also read Hëang.

講 講 *Speech* blended like the *beams* of a *house*. Cordial intercourse; to speak; to talk; to discourse; discourse; to investigate; to explain; explanation; to practise; to plan; to devise. The name of an office. Name of a hill. Read Kow, to accord or consort with. 不好講 Pŭh haou këang, better not speak about it. 講話 Këang hwa, to talk. 講出來 Këang ch'ŭh lae, to speak out. 講究 Këang kew, reasoning, by which a sentiment or course of action is justified, accounted for. 講古 Këang koo, to speak or discourse of old times; which is done in the streets and market places in China by an inferior class of street orators called 講古先生 *Këang-koo* Sëen-sang. 講妥了 Këang t'o leaou, to have agreed upon, or made a final arrangement. 講明白了 Këang ming peh leaou, fully explained; clearly stated. 講說 Këang shwŏ, to speak or converse about. 講

政事 Këang ching sze, to speak or discourse of politics. 講聖諭 Këang shing yu, to preach the Sacred Commands. See Shing.

耩 To plough; to cultivate the soil.

顜 Clear; harmonious; straightforward.

畺 From *two fields* and *three lines*. A line of partition; a boundary; a limit; to remain without corrupting after death.

僵 僸 To lie down; stretched out; prostrate.

壃 The same as 疆 Këang, a limit or boundary.

彊 A strong bow; strong; firm, physically or morally; robust; intrepid; powerful; affluent; violent; boisterous; to compel; to force together. Forms a part of proper names. Used in much the same sense as 强 Këang. 彊暴 Këang paou, strong and boisterous. 彊弱 Këang jŏ, strong and weak. 高彊 Kaou këang, a crafty violent manner. 彊搶 Këang ts'ëang, to take by force; to rob and plunder.

橿 Name of a wood. A bar or beam; the handle of a hoe; a certain bar by the side of a carriage. Name of a hill. 橿橿 Këang këang, strong; abundant.

摿 Appearance of holding up or supporting.

殭 Remaining uncorrupted after death. 殭蠶 Këang tsan, or 蠶殭白 Tsan këang peh, the white remains of the silk worm after its death.

疆 A boundary or limit, such as divides fields.

繮 韁 From to *limit* and *silk*, or *leather*. A bridle; the silk cord or leather strap with which a horse is restrained or bridled. 馬韁 Ma këang, a horse's bridle.

礓 Small stones.

薑 薑 Ginger. 糖薑 T'ang këang, preserved ginger. 生薑 Sǎng këang, ginger.

疆 畺 壃 A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary. Name of an office. 疆之 Këang che, bound or limit it. 疆界 Këang keae, or 疆域 Këang yïh, the boundary as of a district or country. 无疆

Woo këang, or 無疆 Woo këang, illimitable; infinite, either in reference to space or time.

港 From *water* and *lane*. Water diverging into streams like streets or lanes; a passage for ships; streams running into, or from the sea; arms of the sea. Read Hung, lakes passing into each other. 港口 Këang k'ow, the mouth of a passage; a port. 港脚 Këang këŏ, the foot of a stream or passage of water; a port or harbour; the ports of India are so called at Canton; and India itself. 港脚船 Këang këŏ ch'uen, English ships from India, are so called at Canton; country ships.

KH'ËANG.

強 强 A small black destructive insect found in rice; strong; violent; powerful; firm; obstinate; overbearing; to strengthen. Among mathematicians, *Kh'ëang* denotes an overplus or excess. A designation of the year under certain circumstances. A surname. 勉强 Mëen kh'ëang, an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others. 强刼 Kh'ëang këĕ, to rob openly by an act of violence. 强姦 Kh'ëang këen, to commit a rape; to ravish. 强盜 Kh'ëang t'aou, a robber; a highwayman. 强志 Kh'ëang che, to strengthen the will or the mind generally.

彊 Strenuous effort; to urge; to press upon; pursue after; to withstand, or oppose by force.

掱 櫱 彊 A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

漾 The name of a river.

蘠 The name of a plant.

繦 襁 A cloth with strings at its corners, with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs. The first character also denotes a string upon which Chinese coin is strung. 襁褓 Kh'ëang paou, or 襁絡 Kh'ëang lŏ, a cloth for binding a child to the nurse's back.

讆 强 讆 Strong, unsubmissive language.

膙 Strength of sinew.

鏹 Kh'ëang or 白鏹 Peh kh'ëang, Chinese coin or money. Some say, to string the coin; a string of Chinese coin, which has a hole in the middle by which it is strung.

彊 Name of a demon.

塈 The appearance of an empty valley.

控 Read Kh'ëang, to beat; to strike. Read Kh'ung, to grasp; to pull; to draw; to lead.

腔 狂 羌 韲 Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up; swelled with wind air only; vain; empty; ostentatious. Tunes for songs are vulgarly called Kh'ëang. Sounding like an empty vessel. The last character denotes also disease of sheep; the ribs of a sheep. 裝腔 Chwang kh'ëang, or 腔調 Kh'ëang t'eaou, vain ostentatious display; to assume an unreal appearance of learning, or virtue, or dignity. 腐儒腔調 Foo-joo kh'ëang t'eaou, hollow ostentatious pedantry. 北腔 Peh kh'ëang, the northern tone or tune. 改過腔來 Kae kwo kh'ëang lae, to change one's tune—to speak or act differently.

椌 A hollow block of wood with a wooden clapper inside, used in Chinese music; hollow; empty.

瘈 A disease of the throat.

駐 The appearance of a horse walking.

骯 髒骯 Chwang kh'ung, the os coxendicis.

KEAOU.

叫 嘂 嗷 呌 A sound or voice coming from a distance. To call to; to call upon; to invoke; to call; to name; to cause; a certain large kind of bell. 大語呌呌 Ta yu keaou keaou, the distant sound of loud conversation. 這人叫做甚麼名字 Chay jin keaou tso shin mo ming tsze, what is this man's name? 他名叫四茂 T'a ming keaou Sze-mow, his name is Sze-mow. 一呌一到 Yih keaou yih taou, to come as soon as called. 色呌 Seh keaou, called after the colour; only nominal; merely; the fact and the name not agreeing. Read Kew, in the same

sense. 叫㝵 Keaou ngaou, the appearance of elevation, of being raised high. 叫我聽了不安 Keaou wo t'ing leaou pŭh ngan, cause or make me uncomfortable when I hear it. 叫喊 Keaou han, to cry out aloud, from any violent feeling, either anger or distress. 叫呼無應 Keaou hoo woo ying, to call to, or to invoke, but receive no answer. 叫個人來 Keaou ko jin lae, call a man here. 叫他來 Keaou t'a lae, tell him to come here. 叫喚甚麼 Keaou hwan shin mo, what is he calling about? 叫做甚麼 Keaou tso shin mo, what is he, or it called?

𢓊 The appearance of walking or progressing.

疴 疴 疴 疴 From *disease* and *contortion*. A kind of cholic; a writhing of the bowels. Read Kew, a swelling or rising of the flesh. Read Chow, a slight pain.

芅 芅 芅 芅 芅 The name of a medicine.

窌 Profound; deep retirement; still; quiet.

訹 To call out aloud; to roar out; to call upon, or call to; to talk incoherently; the roar or cry of an animal.

鼻 鼻 鼻 A contorted turned-up nose; a crooked broken-like nose. The second character is pronounced Yaou, and the third Ngaou.

交 Said to be derived from 大 Ta, in the sense of *man*, and to represent the legs *crossed*. To blend; to unite; to connect; to deliver over to; to exchange; the intercourse of persons in society, and of friends; trade; commerce. The name of a place. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck; the part which folds over at the breast. 相交 Sëang keaou, mutually blended or connected, —said of persons or things. 結交 Këĕ keaou, to form friendships; become intimate with. 絕交 Tseuĕ keaou, to dissolve a friendship; break off an intimacy. 濫交 Lan keaou, to be intimate with every person one meets. 與酒交水 Yu tsew keaou shwuy, to mix wine and water. 交戰 Keaou chen, to join in battle. 交質 Keaou

chĭh, to exchange hostages. 交出 Keaou ch'ŭh, to deliver up a person or thing. 交付 Keaou foo, to deliver to; to transfer; to pass over to. 交互 Keaou hoo, mutually connected, or blended together. 交遊 Keaou yew, a constant companion. 交游 Keaou yew, acquaintances. 交寄 Keaou Kh'e, to transmit to. 交界 Keaou keae, or 交疆 Keaou këang, adjoining boundaries, or limits. 交交 Keaou keaou, the appearance of birds flying. 交價 Keaou këa, to pay the price of a commodity. 交感 Keaou kan, excitements of venereal appetite. 交友 Keaou yew, the intercourse of friends; a friend. 交替 Keaou t'e, to deliver over to the management of another. 交雜 Keaou tsă, to mix. 交該督 Keaou kae tŭh, deliver over to the said Viceroy (such and such persons). 交盤 Keaou p'wan, to deliver over the platter; to deliver over the whole of a concern, commercial or official, to another person. 交合 Keaou hŏ, 交接 Keaou tsëë, or 交媾 Keaou kow, sexual intercourse; incorrect and medical phraseology.

佼 Read Heaou or Keaou, good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. See Heaou.

咬 咬咬 Keaou keaou, the voice of birds. Read Yaou, moaning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. 哇咬 Wa yaou, lascivious sounds; lewd songs. 咬一啖 Yaou yĭh t'an, to bite a mouthful, or as much as may be swallowed at once. 咬文嚼字 Yaou wăn tsëŏ tsze, to gnaw letters and chew characters; to ruminate or study the meaning of words. Read Heae, the sound of wind.

姣 姿 Beautiful; handsome; pretty; clever; crafty; intriguing. Read Heaou, lewd; lascivious.

挍 From *hand* and to *lay across*. To place in opposition to; to compare; to select; to examine; to discuss the rights of; impetuous, irritated feeling; disorder; to revenge; to oppose or question the commands of a sovereign or a father; to argue or dispute with a person who has offended one.

接 To receive anything with the hand. One says, perverse.

校 From *transverse* and *wood.* Bars crossed, to confine a criminal; a cage for wild beasts; kind of stocks for the feet; to oppose as with sticks or bludgeons; to compare strength; to fight; to examine and compare; to collate books or manuscripts. Read Heaou, a school. A fence to keep in horses. Compare with Heaou. 考校 Kh'aou heaou, to examine and compare; to adjust. 計校 Ke keaou, to compare plans; plans to be compared. 校正 Keaou ching, to correct and compare a book for the press. 校量 Keaou lëang, to compare matters; to measure and adjust.

狡 A crafty little black cur, with a large mouth, found amongst the Tartars; an animal resembling a dog; artful; crafty; maddened; wild; perverse; disorderly. 奸狡 Këen keaou, villainously, traitorously, crafty. 狡詐 Keaou cha, or 詭狡 K'wei keaou, artful, crafty, deceitful; lyiug; cunning; fraudulent; cheating. 狡獪 Keaou hwuy, or 狡滑 Keaou hwă, crafty; tricky; fraudulent. 狡戾 Keaou le, maddened; ungovernable—as an enraged horse. 狡賴 Keaou lae, to remove a charge from one's self and lay it on some other person in an artful crafty manner. 狡童 Keaou t'ung, a specious artful boy; a good-looking fraudulent youth.

皎 A *comparison* of *whiteness* or *lutre.* The lustre of the moon; the shining whiteness of the sun; white colour. A surname. 皎皎 Keaou keaou, 皎潔 Keaou keïh, or 皎白 Keaou peh, pure white; white and shining; lustre; effulgence.

眊 聊 To look asquint. The second character is read Maou.

硗 硗磽 Keaou ngaou, name of an ancient city.

絞 From a *silk string* and to *writhe* or twist. To wrap round and twist; to strangle. Read Heaou, a yellowish colour; a string or sash with which clothes are fastened. 纏絞 Ch'en keaou, to entwine or wrap round. 絞頭布 Keaou t'ow poo, a cloth to wrap round the head. 絞縊 Keaou e, to strangle to death, often means to hang one's self. 絞纜 Keaou lan, to twist a rope. 絞犯 Keaou fan, to strangle a criminal;—in China the sufferer

has his arms extended on a cross; a cord is first twisted round the ankles, next round the waist, and then round the neck, and finally round the wrist. Bribes are given to have the cord first twisted round the neck.

蛟 A kind of crocodile found in the Yang-tsze-këang, said to weigh two thousand catties, to have four feet, and to resemble a snake; otherwise called 蛟龍 Keaou lung.

茭 鞍 Grass or hay. Name of a plant used as a vegetable. Read Keaou, the root of a plant. 茭笋 Keaou sun, a vegetable sprout.

袅 袅衍 Keaou leaou, small drawers or trowsers.

跤 The bones of the leg. 跤趾 Keaou che, ancient name of Cochin-china or Tong-king.

較 A certain crooked piece of iron or copper by the side of a carriage, compared to horns or ears. A basket or trunk attached to a cart; to push as with a horn; to compare strength; to compare; a general view or statement of. In the sense of wrangling, read Këŏ. 大較 Ta keaou, generally; taken by the lump; an average; an estimate. 較量 Keaou lëang, or 比較 Pe keaou, to compare and measure; to argue or dispute with. 較重 Keaou chung, heavier. 較之 Keaou che, compared with it. 較早 Keaou tsaou, sooner.

郊 Waste land or common, outside a city or a state. The name of a sacrifice. Name of a particular place. 郊野 Keaou yay, or 郊原 Keaou yuen, land outside a city; a common; a waste; a wilderness.

鉸 The pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament. 鉸刀 Keaou taou, or 鉸剪 Keaou tsëen, a cutting instrument that moves on a hinge; scissors, called also 翦刀 Tsëen taou. 釘鉸 Ting keaou, the pin of a hinge.

鞍 A kind of leather purse or bag.

頍 頍薄 Keaou pŏ, unhandsome; inelegant. 頍顒 Keaou ngaou, large head and sunken eyes.

餃 餃餌 Keaou urh, pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

骹 The bones of the leg near the ankle. One says, the joints of the several bones.

鮫 A species of squalus or dog fish, from which the Chinese obtain shagreen; the tail is three or four cubits long, with a string at the end; a kind of shark or sea-fox. Name of an office. 鮫人 Keaou jin, a sea-monster, whose tears become pearls.

鴞 Forms part of the name of several birds.

皦 Keaou or Yŏ. From *white* and *to let loose*. A gliding flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keĭh, respect.

傲 To do; to act. Read Keaò, 傲倖 Keaou hing, to obtain by a lucky occurrence what one has no right to.

嗷 From *mouth* and *let loose*. To roar or call out; loud vociferating noise. Used as a numeral of horses. Read Keĭh, to call. 馬二千嗷 Ma urh ts'ëen keaou, two thousand horses. 嗷嘑 Keaou hoo, to call out. 嗷然而哭 Keaou jen urh kh'ŭh, cried and wept. 嗷嗷 Keaou keaou, deep hollow sound. 嗷應 Keaou ying, to answer in a loud abrupt manner.

墽 Poor land.

徼 To go round; either to ward off, or to circumvent, or to seek to obtain; to assume; a kind of fence consisting of spikes in the water, to keep off barbarians; a small road. Read Yaou, to screen or ward off. 行險徼幸 Hing hëen keaou hing, to do what is dangerous from an improper desire to obtain good fortune. 徼福 Keaou fŭh, to seek for happiness, or temporal good. 徼倖 Keaou hing, some fortunate coincidence by which one succeeds, not by right or merit; to seek some good at all risks, and to succeed. 徼妙 Keaou meaou, profound and mysterious.

憿 僥 Lucky; fortunate. Same as the preceding. Read Keĭh, haste; hasty, precipitate disposition. 憿憭 Keaou leaou, to state to in a sincere and faithful manner.

撽 掣 Keaou or Keĭh, to beat; to flog, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

幭 Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen

the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

皦 Clear; bright; white and luminous. 皦日 Keaou jih, a clear day.

皦 The white lustre of some precious stones. White; luminous; refulgent.

獟 Keaou or Keih, a young wolf.

磽 Uneven stones; rocky and uneven. Read Heh, to engrave or cut deeply; real; solid.

皦 瞟 The eyes fixed; motionless; clear; bright.

繳 繫 繳 Read Chŏ, tied or attached to; hankering after. Read Keaou, to writhe about; a wrapper for the leg; to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Hih, the tape which strengthens the hem of a garment. 完繳 Wan keaou, to pay or deliver up the whole; to clear the account. 繳繞 Keaou jaou, to wind round. 繳卷 Keaou kh'euen, to give up one's papers at an examination of the literati. 繳上 Keaou shang, or 呈繳 Ch'ing keaou, to present or deliver up to.

鐈 Any metal handle or knob by which to lift any vessel or utensil; the Chinese call such handles *An ear*.

嬌 Delicate; tender; to bring up delicately, as the children of the rich; elegant form and manner; a woman's name famous in history; a certain kind of wine. 妖嬌 Yaou keaou, fairies; sprites. 嬌客 Keaou kh'eh, term of respect to a daughter's husband. 嬌柔女子 Keaou jow neu tsze, a delicate female. 嬌姿 Keaou tsze, delicate and handsome. 嬌養 Keaou yang, to nurse tenderly,—said also morally of abetting a person's vices.

憍 A low-minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle; loose; dissipated; self-indulgent; assuming and insolent.

撟 To raise or lift the hand; false; deceitful; to straighten; to grasp firmly; firm; unbending; unyielding; to take; to select; to crook or straighten by the application of fire.

矯 An arrow issuing forth. To straighten what was before crooked; to make crooked what was previously straight, is expressed by 揉 Jow; to straighten the perverse or vici-

ous dispositions of people; to rectify in a moral sense. Used in the sense of 撟 Keaou, false; deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; obstinate. A surname. 矯矯 Keaou keaou, strong; valorous; brave; to raise on high. 矯情 Keaou ts'ing, a fraudulent disposition.

穚 The blossoms of grasses and of grain, adorned with flowers, and high luxuriant growth.

譑 A specious loquacity; to instigate to crime. 糾譑 Kew keaou, to excite to sedition or conspiracy by specious declaration; one who causes others to offend; a sower of sedition.

轎 Originally denoted a wheeled vehicle; a carriage; now applied to a vehicle carried on men's shoulders. A sedan chair. 坐四人轎 Tso sze jin keaou, to go in a chair with four bearers,—the people are allowed two only. 八轎 Pă keaou, a chair carried by eight bearers. 轎夫 Keaou foo, chair bearers. 轎已去遠 Keaou e k'eu yuen, the chair had already gone off a long way. 轎槓 Keaou këang, the pole of a sedan chair. 轎幔遮了 Keaou man chay leaou, screened by the chair blinds. 轎子 Keaou tsze, or 一乘轎子 Yih shing keaou tsze, a sedan chair. 轎櫃底 Keaou kh'wei te, the bottom part of a chair in which the Chinese place luggage. 轎担 Keaou tan, the short pole for carrying a chair which lies on the men's shoulders when there are four bearers.

驕 A horse six cubits high; a wild horse; strong; ungovernable; self-confident; self-indulgence; pride; haughty air; to be proud. Read Heaou, a short-nosed dog. 賁驕 Fun keaou, impetuous; uncontrolable. 驕奢 Keaou chay, proud and extravagant. 驕志 Keaou che, a proud, haughty mind. 驕驁 Keaou ngaou, the haughty prancing air; the proud gait of a horse; pride and self-indulgence. 驕傲 Keaou ngaou, to be proud and haughty; overbearing. 驕矜 Keaou king, proud and assuming. 驕奢淫淡 Keaou chay yin t'an, pride, extravagance, and obscene prate.

僥 Read Yaou, 僬僥 Teaou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners, situated on the south-west. They are said to be but

three cubits high. 僥倖 Keaou hing, to obtain, or succeed by some lucky coincidence; in this sense, same as 徼 Keaou.

墝 Irregular, uneven, poor ground.

澆 To sprinkle; to cast a small quantity of water on, as in watering plants. Read Leaou, water whirling round. Read Ngaou, a man's name. 澆花 Keaou hwa, to water flowers. 澆漓 Keaou le, or 澆薄 Keaou pŏ, destitute of feeling; ungrateful.

磽 Keaou, or Yaou, stony stiff barren land. 磽地 Keaou te, poor, stony bad land.

翹 Long feathers of a tail; numerous; to elevate; to raise; to excite; highly elevated; dangerous; distant; suspended; a certain flag or banner. 翹發 Keaou fă, to raise or excite, —applied to the thoughts. 翹企 Keaou kh'e, to stand erect, or on tip-toe. 翹翹 Keaou keaou, dangerous; in danger—said of a house or family. 翹首 Keaou show, to raise the head; to hold it high; to look with hope.

蕎 連蕎 Lëen keaou, or 旱蓮子 Han lëen tsze, name of a plant found in great abundance in vallies.

趬 To trip lightly; to raise the feet high; to rise or to ascend high.

轇 The ends of an axle-tree.

嘐 Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Kaou, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking, without any reality. Paou paou, sound; noise. Read Leaou or Laou. 嘐啁 Leaou taou, many words; verbose. Read Mew. Syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kwang chay che wang yen yay, the irregular confused talk of a madman.

膠 宵膠 Yaou keaou, a distorted face; sunken eyes.

膠 An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue; to cause to adhere firmly; to glue; pertinacious; bigoted adherence to; conspired together; perverse. Name of an ancient school. Name of a river. Name of a place. A surname. Deceitful. 魚膠 Yu keaou, glue made from fish. 牛皮膠 New pe keaou, glue made from cow's skin. 驢膠 Leu keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine, also called

九天貢膠 Kew t'ëen kung keaou, and 阿膠 O keaou. 東膠 Tung keaou, a school or college. 膠固不通 Keaou koo pŭh t'ung, obstinate and impenetrable. 膠葛 Keaou kŏ, the purer air which ascends; levity; unsettledness, unsteadiness; crossing or running impetuous. 情深如膠 Ts'ing shin joo keaou, or 膠漆相投 Keaou ts'eïh sëang t'ow, as intimate as glue and varnish.

轇 A long distant appearance; confused; disorderly. 轇轕 Keaou kŏ, the appearance or figure of halberds or lances; rapid motion, as of spears in fencing; intricate.

招 Commonly read Chaou, to invite or make a signal to with the hand. Read Keaou, to raise; to rouse; to excite.

覺 Read Keaou, to awaken from a dream; to awaken from sleep. Read Këŏ, to advert; to notice.

攪 To *rouse* the *hand* to action. to stir and throw into disorder; to excite confusion; to trouble or annoy the mind. 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to make disturbance in society. 攪轉 Keaou chuen, to stir round anything boiling. 攪亂天下 Keaou lwan t'ëen hëa, threw the world into disorder; to disturb the peace of the Empire, as by banditti.

窖 窌 窖 奈 A hole dug in the earth; a deep receptacle under ground; a cavern; a den; a deep hole; a profound recess or sinus. Read Leaou, the appearance of a deep cavern. Name of a place. 窌口 Keaou kh'ow, the mouth of a cavern.

酵 The fœces of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven. 酵麵餅 Keaou mëen ping, leavened wheaten bread. 發酵 Fa keaou, or 起酵 Kh'e keaou, to raise with fermenting substance; to leaven.

嗷 To call or roar out; to make a clamorous noise.

梟 Name of a bird charged with undutifulness to its parent, and cruelty to its offspring; strong; wicked; to hang a human head on a pole; the top of a hill. A surname. Name of a plant. 梟睭 Keaou hëen, deep hollow eyes. 梟雄 Keaou heung, a wicked vicious man. 梟首 Keaou show, to hang a criminal's head in a

cage on the top of a pole.

蟜 An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet; capable of injuring a man; a species of Lacerta.

教 教 效 𢿱 From *to imitate*, a *child*, and *to beat*. Superiors giving inferiors something to imitate; viz. a precept; a rule; a law; to teach; to instruct; that which is taught; a system of opinions or a religion; to command; to order. 教門 Keaou mun, commonly denotes the Mohammedans; but it also means Religion or Sect generally. 三教 San keaou, the *three* sects,—of Confucius, of Buddha, and of Laou-tszè. 立教 Leïh keaou, or 設教 Shě keaou, to propound or establish a system of doctrines. 聖人以神道設教 Shing jin e shin taou shě keaou, the sages by divine principles established a system of instruction. 七教 Ts'eïh keaou, the seven *subjects* of instruction; 1st, father and son; 2nd, brothers; 3rd, husband and wife; 4th, prince and statesmen; 5th, the old and the young; 6th, host and guest; and 7th, friends. 教誨 Keaou hwuy, to instruct; to teach. 教化 Keaou hwa, to change, or reform by instruction. 教訓 Keaou heun, to give instructions and admonitions to. 教館 Keaou kwan, a school; a place of instruction. 教官 Keaou kwan, an official superintendent of the junior literati. 教師 Keaou sze, an instructor in a low sense; a teacher of. 教授 Keaou show, a kind of literary superintendent in a Foo district;—the appointment is for life. His assistant is called 訓導 Heun-taou. 教諭 Keaou yu, a situation in a Hëen district, of the same nature as the preceding. His assistant is also called Heun-taou.

𦣞 To value one's self; to pay attention or regard to one's self.

𦣞 𦣞 𦣞 Thick eyebrows.

𠙶 𠙶 𠙶 To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down. Now written 梟 Keaou.

KH'EAOU.

丂 The ancient form of 巧 Kh'eaou, an effort of genius; ingenious. See Kh'aou.

巧 扐 Skill; ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious, that which is made with skill and ingenuity. The excess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, 大巧若拙 Ta kh'eaou jŏ chuĕ, a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity. 淫巧 Yin kh'eaou, specious, false, illicit gloss. 百巧 Peh kh'eaou, a hundred ingenious contrivances. 性巧 Sing kh'eaou, naturally ingenious and clever. 技巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, talent; ingenuity. 機巧 Ke kh'eaou, machinery that is ingenious;—ingenious in operation. 奇巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, wonderful or extraordinary ingenuity. 巧妻常伴拙夫 Kh'eaou ts'e ch'ang p'wan chuĕ foo, a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband. 巧計 Kh'eaou ke, an artful or ingenious contrivance. 巧言令色 Kh'eaou yen ling seh, specious talk and fair exterior—an over-strained effort to please, is rarely connected with virtue. 巧式 Kh'eaou shĭh, or 巧樣 Kh'eaou yang, an ingenious pattern. 巧捷 Kh'eaou tsëĕ, ready at ingenious devices.

恐 恐怀 Kh'eaou ya, a crouching submissive manner.

鴛 A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees. Commonly called 巧婦鳥 Kh'eaou foo neaou, the ingenious housewife.

阢 Name of a place.

竅 A cavity; a hole; hollow; an interstice; an aperture; an opening; a fit time; the passages of an animal body are expressed by 九竅 Kew-kh'eaou, the nine orifices. The superior seven about the head, pertain to the 陽 Yang energy; the two inferior ones to 陰 Yin. 百竅 Peh kh'eaou, all the pores. 心竅 Sin kh'eaou, the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; Sages have seven. Perspicacity and clear discernment, is expressed by having these supposed inlets of knowledge open, and the reverse by their being shut; hence they say of an

impenetrably stupid person, — 竅不通 Yĭh kh'eaou pŭh t'ung, that not one aperture is permeable; he is most impenetrably dull.

喬 From Yaou, *pleasing* and *elegant*, with Kaou, *high*, abbreviated. High; high and bent back, as if still looking higher; curved; bent; hooked. A surname. A man's name. Occurs denoting, proud; idle and dissipated. Kh'eaou further denotes, the poles of a sedan chair being curved in a particular way. 句如羽喬 Kow joo yu kh'eaou, bent or curved like curling feathers. Read K'eaou, in the sense of 驕 Keaou, proud. 天下始喬詰卓鷙 T'ëen hëa ch'e k'eaou keĭh chŏ ch'ĕ, the empire began to be discontented and rapacious. 喬詰 Kh'eaou keĭh, the mind disquieted or discontented. 喬而野 Kh'eaou urh yay, proud, dissipated and wild. 喬木類 Kh'eaou mŭh luy, the species of tall trees.

僑 High; an inn, or lodging place for a stranger; to dwell in a temporary abode. A surname.

嘺 Not to know; to be ignorant of. A local word, used to affirm, *I do not know*. The Dictionaries Ts'ëë-yun and Luy-p'ëen, define it, a distorted mouth.

嶠 嶠 The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass.

幧 The waistband of drawers or trowsers.

蹻 To draw; to pull a bow.

橋 橋 A plank; a plank laid across a stream; a bridge; any utensil which has a cross bar. Name of a wood. A surname. Used to denote, proud; perverse; insolent. Forms part of the name of a place. Used for a carriage. Rapid motion. 河橋 Ho kh'eaou, bridges over rivers were first made B. C. 900. 木橋 Mŭh kh'eaou, a wooden bridge. 石橋 Shĭh kh'eaou, a stone bridge. 鐵橋 T'ëë kh'eaou, an iron bridge. 絙橋 Kăng kh'eaou, a bridge formed by suspended ropes. 屈橋 Kh'eŭh kh'eaou, to bend a bridge, denotes great strength.

燒 The motion of fire.

簥 A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense.

One says, an instrument of husbandry.

繑 The waistband of trowsers which reach down to the heel. Read Këŏ, a kind of straw sandals.

蕎 Name of a place.

趫 To walk nimbly; to trip lightly; to climb trees with celerity; strong. 趫趫 Kh'eaou kh'eaou, to walk; to go.

蹻 蹺 To raise the feet and walk, or climb high; strong; martial appearance,—applied also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated in the same sense. Also read Këŏ, tickled; pleased, as by success; proud; straw sandals. 蹻然 Kh'eaou jen, to trip lightly,—but insecurely. 脚蹻膝上 Këŏ kh'eaou selh shang, to place the feet upon the knees.

橋 橋 A plank or sledge for travelling through mud. 乘橋 Shing kh'eaou, to ride on a sledge or sled.

鱎 The name of a fish.

鷮 The name of a bird.

敲 To beat or strike from the side, as in beating a drum; a stout club or cudgel, with which to beat or strike. 推敲 T'uy kh'eaou, to beat the time or quantity, with the hand, when composing verses; the practice of 蘇東坡 Soo Tung-po, a famous poet under the Sung dynasty. 敲鼓 Kh'eaou koo, to beat a drum. 敲更 Kh'eaou kăng, to beat the watch at nights. 敲門 Kh'eaou mun, to knock at a door.

翹 High; lofty.

KEAY.

茄 Name of a plant. Name of an ancient state. Name of a place. A surname. 五茄 Woo keay, a medicinal plant.

伽 伽藍佛 Keay lan fŭh, a denomination of Buddha, —applied also to the Chinese Mars, Kwan-foo-tsze.

峇 Keay or Këa, mountain clad with forests.

枷 枷 Keay or Këa, grain; standing corn.

迦 Keay, or Këa. 釋迦 Shih këa, a designation of Buddha.

KËĚ.

斗 To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. See Kew.

孑 The appearance of a man without his right arm; single; one only; a remnant; short; behind or last; a spear or halberd with a transverse pike. 句孑 Kow këĕ, a hooked spear. 孑孑 Këĕ këĕ, standing or jutting out; alone; a great mosquito. A surname.

秎 Standing corn; a corn sheaf.

盂 A kind of dish or platter.

紆 A bunch of silk, or thread.

舒 A spear with a hook or transverse pike.

訐 To charge with a crime face to face; to question and find people's secret or clandestine proceedings; to interrogate with authority; to bring to light illicit proceedings; to seize hold on people's defects or faults.

疨 Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

怯 狉 From *heart* or *dog*, and to *go away*. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak. 畏怯 Wei këĕ, fearful, apprehensive. 怯失迷兒 Këĕ shih me urh, Cashmere, in Central Asia.

刦 劫 劫 刼 From a *sword* or *strength*, or *a sharp weapon*, and *to take away*. To take by violence; to plunder; to rob. One of the Kulpas of the Buddha sect, and seems to answer to the platonic or great year, consisting of from 24,000 to 25,000 years, when the world will begin anew. 打刦 Ta këĕ, to rob; to plunder. 强盜搶刦 Kh'ëang t'aou ts'ëang këĕ, robbers, plunderers. 偷營刦寨 T'ow ying këĕ ch'ae, to attack and plunder a camp. 刦盜 Këĕ t'aou, a robber or plunderer. 刦掠 Këĕ lëŏ, to seize as robbers or banditti do; to plunder. 在地獄中受苦五百刦 Tsae te yŭh chung show kh'oo

woo peh këě, to suffer in hell five hundred ages. 萬刼莫贖 Wan këě mŏ shŭh, ten thousand ages (of suffering) cannot atone for it.

蛣 Name of an insect.

拮 The *hands* and the *mouth* both engaged. Embarrassed; plucking plants with the hands and nails; to urge; to perplex; to embarrass. 拮据 Këě keu, embarassed for want of money; perplexed; distressed; applied to merchants in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 One species of the orange. 桔子 Këě tsze, the mandarin orange. 桔槔 Këě kaou, the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils. 桔梗 Këě kăng, name of a medicine. 桔餅 Këě ping, a kind of sweet cake.

狤 Wild; mad; cunning. 狤猧 Këě kh'eŭh, name of an animal found in the west; its body emits an odour: it has no skin.

結 To tie; to knot; to contract; to bind; to draw or collect together; curved; important; a knot; a bond; an engagement. 結了 Këě leaou, tied; knotted; fixed; consummated. 蘊結 Wăn këě, to have something lying upon the mind. 締結 Te këě, to tie or bind two together. 甘結 Kan këě, a voluntary bond or engagement to do something—often required by the government. 巴結 Pa këě, to form extensive connexions; to unite people to one's self; to make due preparation. 恩不能結 Ngăn pŭh năng këě, favors cannot bind him. 打結 Ta këě, to tie a knot. 結仇 Këě ch'ow, or 結怨 Këě yuen, to form an enmity; to induce a person's resentment. 結交 Këě keaou, united in friendly intimacy. 結扭 Këě new, to twist and twine; to adhere pertinaciously to something. 結繩 Këě shing, to tie a string or cord. 結黨 Këě tang, to form a conspiracy; to unite as banditti. 結親 Këě ts'in, to form a matrimonial connexion. 結綵 Këě ts'ae, festoons; silk knotted to form a kind of garland, which is hung round a room. 結果 Këě kwo, to form or bear fruit.

蕧 Name of a plant.

鍇 A hook or sickle.

詰 To interrogate; to question with authority, as a magistrate; to investigate strictly, for the purpose of correcting and punishing; to reprehend; to chastise; to prohibit. 詰誅 Këě choo, to examine and punish an offender. 詰朝 Këě ch'aou, a clear morning. 詰究 Këě kew, to scrutinize narrowly.

袺 To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments as if carrying something in an apron.

蛣 Name of an insect.

迲 To jump; to leap.

欻 A wishful, longing appearance. Read Hŏ, and Hëă, breathing; panting.

恤 } A thoughtful appearance.
恣

痰 Diseased breathing.

秺 A sheaf of grain.

莢 The fruit of a certain plant. Name of a coin. Name of a hill. A surname. 蓂莢 Ming këě, a certain felicitous plant of the age of the famous king Yaou.

蛺 蛺蝶 Këě tëě, a small butterfly or moth.

詄 To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name. 讘詄 Chě këě, to prate about the ancient Sages, and cause confusion to the present age.

脥 Këě or Këă, under the arm; the arm-pit.

頰 The side of the face; the jaw; the instruments for receiving and masticating food, and of articulating words. The name of a place. Forms part of the name of a bird. 頰骨 Këě kŭh, or 頰車 Këě keu, the jaw-bone; the jaws.

匧 Këě or Këă, a kind of basket for containing clothes; to put into a basket.

嫕 } Këě, Hëě or Tsëě, tickled
姺 } and pleased by success.

愜 } The mind satisfied; gratified; cheerful; pleased.
愜心 Këě sin, a cheerful, contented mind.

歠 To blow; to pant. Read Shě, to pant after; to desire.

篋 A kind of basket or other vessel to contain things. The name of a hill. Read How,

an instrument of music. 篋笥 Këě sze, a scholar's basket for his books and clothes.

瘞 Diseased breathing; a shortness of breath.

槼 槼槔 桔 槼槔 Këě kaou, a machine for drawing water. The Chinese husbandman's water-wheel.

潔 潔 絜 渫 Pure; clear; clean, used both physically and morally. 潔心 Këě sin, a pure mind. 潔茗候叙 Këě ming how seu, I have prepared pure tea and wait for your company to converse;—written on invitation cards. 潔清 Këě ts'ing, pure and clear. 潔淨 Këě tsing, pure and clean.

桀 Cruel; fierce; murderous; banditti cruelly murdering many persons. To raise or lift, as lifting stones to throw at men; one man of a thousand; i. e. superior to a thousand; a fowl roasting. A surname. 桀桀 Këě këě, figure or external appearance of.

傑 The shooting forth of grain; eminent virtue and talents; proud. 才德之異於衆者曰俊傑 Ts'ae tĭh che e yu chung chay, yuĕ tseun këě, talents and virtue superior to the rest of mankind, is expressed by Tseun këě. 英傑 Ying këě, a person eminent for virtue and talents, a hero or heroine.

窠 To overshadow or cover.

嵥 嵥峚 Këě yĕ, a high mountain.

穕 穕稰 Appearance of grain budding forth; corn beginning to ear. Used also to denote chaff.

跲 Read Këě, and Keĭh, for; instead of. Read Këă, to stumble.

坎 Këě or Këă, accumulated earth, dirt, or filth. 洗石可以去垢坎 Se shĭh kh'o e kh'eu how këă, a washing stone can remove an accumulation of dirt or filth.

KH'ËĚ.

偈 偈 Kh'e or Kh'ëě. Repeated, 偈偈 Kh'ëě kh'ëě, the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste; a martial appearance; a bamboo rod; to cease; to stop. 偈句 Kh'ëě keu, cer-

tain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the Sect Fŭh. 講佛偈 Këang fŭh kh'ëĕ to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh.

堨 渠堨 Kh'eu kh'ëĕ, to make a great breach on an enemy or set of banditti. Also read O.

嵑 A hill or mountain standing alone; a stone table. 巋嵑 Ngŏ kh'ëĕ, hilly; mountainous.

愒 To desist; to rest; to stop. Read Kŏ, to covet. Read Hŏ, to be afraid.

揭 **擨** To raise high; to lift up one's clothes as when fording a stream; a carriage going with rapidity; to take upon one's self; to bear; to support; to be answerable for, to state to superiors. 匿名揭帖 Neĭh ming kh'ëĕ t'ëĕ, an anonymous accusation, addressed to government, pasted up about the town:—said to be a capital crime. 揭車 Kh'ëĕ chay, an odoriferous plant. 揭借 Kh'ëĕ tsëay, to borrow. 揭字 Kh'ëĕ tsze, or 揭單 Kh'ëĕ tan, a bond given when one borrows money. 揭帖 Kh'ëĕ t'ëĕ, a statement; a declaration; a deposition, pasted up against the walls of the streets; a placard.

楬 A stick thrust into the ground over the grave of a person who has died on the high way. and having his name inscribed on it. 楬櫫 Kh'ëĕ choo, a board with any memorandum written upon it, and a seal attached to it; a board with a person's crime written on it; a certain musical instrument. 禿楬 T'ŭh Kh'ëĕ, bald-headed. 楬豆 Kh'ëĕ tow, a certain wooden vessel or platter.

渴 Without water,—applied to plants. Read Kh'ŏ, thirsty.

碣 A rock standing alone; stone tablet; a round tablet; the motion of the feathered tribes. Read Këă, an angry appearance. 碣石 Kh'ëĕ shĭh, a rock or tablet.

竭 To carry to the utmost point; to exhaust; the highest degree; to try to the utmost; to destroy; passing to the extreme, and commencing again; revolving in a circle, as the five elements are supposed to do. 竭誠 Kh'ëĕ ch'ing, perfectly sincere; to carry sincerity to the utmost degree. 竭力 Kh'ëĕ leĭh, to exert all one's strength; to do one's utmost.

揭 To bear; to support; to raise; to lift up.

羯 A strong, violent sheep. The name of a place. 羯羊 Kh'ëě yang, to castrate a sheep.

鍻 金鍻 Kin kh'ëě, certain metal ornaments of a drum.

朅 To leave a place; to depart; to go away; a martial appearance.

刼 Kh'ëě or Këă, to cut or carve ingeniously; to cut or make a memorandum on a bamboo; hence the word 契 Kh'e, a contract; a bond.

絜 Name of a river. Clean; pure.

契 Read Kh'e, a bond; that form of bond which succeeded knotted cords in ancient times, consisting of two parts, corresponding to the modern cheque of Europe; it was used also in the government, one half being retained by the prince, and the other half given to the person serving; close union of friends; an utensil for scorching tortoise-shells, in reference to divination; timid. Read Sëě, a surname. Read Kh'ëě, enduring suffering; separated from friends; wide open place; to carve; to cut off; to terminate. Read K'eïh, name of a northern tribe; to play. 書契 Shoo kh'ëě, a bond; a written agreement. 契闊 Kh'ëě kwŏ, wide open place; widely or long separated from friends.

鍥 鍥 鍥 鍥 A hook or sickle for reaping grain; to cut; to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Kh'e. 鍥薄 Kh'e pŏ, to ill-treat; to rule tyrannically.

挈 To take hold of with the hand; to support; to hold up; to put in order; to adjust alone. Read Kh'e, to cut or break off. To write upon a board,—in reference to the usage of prisons. 提挈 T'e Kh'ëě, to hold up; to lift; to support.

栔 Read Kh'e, to cut or engrave. Read Kh'ëě, to cut off; to deprive of. Repeated. 栔栔 Kh'ëě kh'ëě, mournful; sorry.

絜 The end of a thread of hemp; clean; pure; rightly adjusted; to measure; to restrict; to reduce to rule or to order;—applied to the waters of the deluge. 絜度 Kh'ëě tŏ,

to measure; to adjust; to limit. 絜靜 Kh'ëë tsing, pure and tranquil. 絜粢 Kh'ëë ts'ze, plentiful. 絜約 Kh'ëë yŏ, or 約絜 Yŏ kh'ëë, to bind; to restrict.

嚓 To eat.

KËEN.

件 From *man* and *cow*, because a cow is a large animal that may be shared. To divide; to separate, or distinguish things; an individual article; subject or affair; a particular. Answers to—one; an; a. 若干件 Jŏ kan këen, how many articles, or particulars? 物件 Wŭh këen, a thing. 事件 Sze këen, an affair. 許多物件 Heu to wŭh këen, a great many things. 一件衣服 Yĭh këen e fŭh, a garment; one piece of dress. 我有一件事拜託你 Wo yew yĭh këen sze pae t'ŏ ne, I have an affair in which I solicit your assistance. 各件 Kŏ këen, every article, or a variety of articles. 件件都能 Këen këen too năng, adequate for every individual affair, or occupation; expert in everything. 擺齊一件一件 Pae tse yĭh këen yĭh këen, arranged in order, each article apart. 條件 T'eaou këen, a list of articles, or topics; an account; an index. 案件 Ngan këen, a case in a court of law; a particular affair brought before a Magistrate.

見 From *eye* and *man*. To see; to notice; to observe; seeing; observing; finding; finding that; to be impressed by; to be affected by; to be the recipient of, in which sense it makes the passive of verbs. Read Hëen, to disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. 陛見 Pe këen, to see the Emperor. 引見 Yin këen, to introduce to an Imperial audience. 會見 Hwuy këen, to assemble or meet with. 相見 Sëang këen, to see each other. 撞見 Chwang këen, to bounce upon unexpectedly. 多見多聞 To këen to wăn, to have seen and heard much. 初見 Ts'oo këen, to see for the first time;—it is not then expedient to talk much. 見形生疑 Këen hing săng e, to begin to suspect something

from external appearances. 見棄 Këen kh'e, to be refused or rejected. 見怪 Këen kwae, to be impressed with as strange; to be offended by. 見過 Këen kwo, to have seen before. 見諒 Këen lëang, to be excused. 見面 Këen mëen, to see a person; to admit him. 見笑 Këen seaou, to be laughed at. 見羞 Këen sew, to feel ashamed. 見識 Këen shih, knowledge. 見識廣大 Këen shih kwang ta, extensive knowledge. 見透 Këen t'ow, to see through; a clear perception of. 見景生情 Këen king sang ts'ing, to act as circumstances may arise.

俔 Like; to be compared to. Also read Hëen, which see.

悅 Same as the preceding. A comparison; or to make a comparison.

涧 Name of a river.

硯 秸 A small sheaf of corn.

閒 間 From *door* and *moon*; alluding to the light of the moon, as seen through the crevice of a door, at night. The second character is the vulgar form. A crevice; a space between; between, either in respect of space or time; in the midst of; during the time of; to make a space between; to separate; to put asunder by spying or slandering; a spy; to separate remotely; distant. Occurs denoting near; to contain; to bear with; to diminish; to chastise by military force; empty; unoccupied; a depraved or lascivious look; reduced by disease. Name of a place. 在中間 Tsae chung këen, in the midst or between. 反間 Fan këen, to befool an enemy by stratagems. 一年之間 Yih nëen che këen, within a year. 間隔 Këen keh, to separate and make a space or partition between. 間斷 Këen twan, to make a total separation between. 間厠 Këen ts'ze, to range or take a place amongst. 間道 Këen taou, an unoccupied road. 天地間 T'ëen t'e këen, between heaven and earth; i. e. on earth; the situation of human beings.

嵒 Water running between two hills; a stream in a valley.

楗 Këen, or Han, large tree or timber.

澗 A stream in a valley. Name of a particular

stream, or river.

簡 Anciently a slip of reed on which letters were written, before the invention of paper; an official writing; to review or survey; to diminish; to abridge; to retrench; to seek to attain; to select; to distinguish and separate; negligent or to be negatively rude; great; large; sincere; the sound of a drum. A surname. 特簡 T'ih këen, particularly selected, —to fill some office. 簡札 Këen chă, or 簡策 Këen ts'eh, a letter or official document. 簡奧 Këen ngaou, laconic and abstruse. 簡而明 Këen urh ming, laconic and perspicuous. 簡略 Këen lëŏ, a lessening or diminishing; taking the most important parts; abridging; an abridgment. 簡閱 Këen yuĕ, to survey; to review, as troops. 簡慢 Këen man, or 簡褻 Këen sëĕ, wanting in civil attentions—used as an apology by the host. 簡缺 Këen k'euĕ, a vacancy in an office where there is little to do. 簡淨 Këen tsing, a laconic pure style; absence of tautology and offensive expressions.

睍 To see; to look. Read Hëen, turning up the white of the eye; much white in the eye.

襇 } A kind of petticoat.
裥

綱 The colours of embroidered silk. 大綱錦 Ta këen kin, name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the T'ang dynasty.

蒫 Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read Hëen, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

覼 To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

鹽 Salt; a salt.

鯛 Name of a fish.

建 To establish the laws of a government; to raise upright; to erect; to place; to establish; to build; to build up. Name of a wood, said to stand erect to a great height without branches. Name of a star; and of a district. A surname. 福建 Fŭh-këen, the province commonly written *Fokien*. 建功 Këen kung, to establish one's merits; to deserve well of one's country, or of society. 建做 Këen tso, to build a house. 建

德 Këen teh, to build up virtue; to edify, in a moral sense. 建造房屋 Këen ts'aou fang ŭh, to build a house.

健 徒 Strong; not susceptible of fatigue; indefatigable; unwearied and unceasing as the daily revolutions of the heavens. Read Këèn, difficult to raise. A surname. 精神强健 Tsing shin kh'ëang këen, strong constitution and good spirits. 壯健 Chwang këen, strong, able-bodied. 尊體還康健 Tsun t'e hwan k'ang këen, honored body still strong and vigorous; i. e. You, Sir, are still very hale and stout. 健卒 Këen tsŭh, an able-bodied soldier.

揵 To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders; to shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary; to strengthen; to establish.

犍 A strong fierce cow. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

楗 A bolt, bar or other fastening to a door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud. 關楗 Kwan këen, a bar or other fastening to a door.

楗 Expeditiously; hastily.

漣 Name of a river.

睷 To number with the eye; to run the eye over, and calculate the number of.

糏 Rice boiled to form a gruel.

睷 The origin or head of the muscles; the end of the tendons.

䈞 The noise made by stretching the tendons, as when cracking the fingers by pulling them.

鍵 The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key. 鍵閉 Këen pe, express the two parts of a lock. Këen, is called male, the other female; the bolt of a door; perverse; to break. Name of a star.

踺 The appearance of walking.

鞬 A case for carrying a bow and arrow in when on horseback; a case, or to put into a case.

餎 A kind of rice gruel.

騝 A horse of a dim colour approaching to yellow.

𢤱 𢤱 Këen keae, walking in a distorted manner.

兼 兼 兼 兼 兼 Formed from *a hand grasping two stalks of grain.* 秉 Ping is formed from *a hand grasping one stalk;* they say, there are few things of which so many can be grasped as stalks of grain. Holding two, or several at the same time; several connected; to connect; to join; together with; and; and also. A surname. 本末兼該 Pun mŭh këen kae, applies both to the origin and the end. 兼而有之 Këen urh yew che, to connect together and possess them, as is the case of joining together several states and ruling over them. 兼此二義 Këen ts'ze urh e, connects, or unites, these two ideas. 兼體 Këen t'e, to incorporate; to unite two substances together. 兼含 Këen han, to contain more than one. 兼善天下 Këen shen t'ëen hëa, to diffuse virtue throughout the empire; to make others participate of virtue. 兼該 Këen kae, to apply or belong equally to several things. 兼并 Këen ping, to connect together.

嗛 嗛嶮 Këen hëen, a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

瘝 Këen, Hëen, and Lëen, a diseased throat.

糠 Këen, or Han, dried rice prepared so as to eat on a journey.

縑 A kind of silk which is variegated and exceedingly close, so as to keep out rain. 縑綢 Këen sëang, a fine various-coloured silk; an elegant style of writing.

縑 A silken ornament, or tassel attached to a banner; a kind of silken cover; what is ornamented.

罪 A net.

䐑 The flank or hollow part near the hind quarter of an animal. Read Hëen, the meat in a little pudding. 䐑脇 Këen hëĕ, the side or flank.

艧 Name of a boat.

蒹 Name of a plant.

饉 Not filled; not satiated, nor satisfied; to beg; to entreat.

鰜 Fish that go in pairs, having only one eye each.

䐑 A lean, emaciated appearance.

鶼 Certain birds that always fly in pairs.

鹻 Kan, or Kën, salt of a particular kind formed into a mass; its taste is exceedingly inferior.

鼸 An animal of the mouse or rat species.

監 監 監 監 To look down upon and inspect from a higher place; to examine into; to look at; to oversee; to exercise the oversight or control of; an inspector; an overseer; a eunuch; halo gathering round the sun. Name of a star. A jail or prison; to put in jail. Name of an office. A surname. 天監 T'ën kën, an astronomer. 縣監 Hën kën, the jail of a Hën district. 司獄監 Sze yŏ kën, a superintendent of a jail. 監察 Kën ch'ă, to survey and examine human conduct, as divine beings do. 監追 Kën chuy, to imprison and prosecute. 監臨 Kën lin, to look down upon from a higher place; to oversee. 監寐 Kën mei, to lie awake. 監督 Kën tŭh, an official overseer; a superintendant; the *Hoppo* of Canton is so designated. 太監 T'ae kën, a eunuch.

剢 To cut into small parts; to mince meat. Also read Han and Lán, a broad sharp knife or sword.

瞻 To look; to see; to behold.

鑑 鑒 A large tub containing that which reflects the moon; to reflect light as from still water; a mirror; an object in which one can see one's self; so as to take warning and avoid what is wrong; a precept or warning. Used to denote,—to examine; to survey extensively. 以予爲鑑 E yu wei kën, consider me a mirror; take warning by me. 鑑空衡平 Kën kh'ung hăng p'ing, a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror, and just as a balance. 鑑寐 Kën mei, affecting to sleep. 鑑別 Kën pë̆, to distinguish clearly as in a mirror. 鑑以取明於月 Kën e tseu ming yu yuĕ, a mirror to obtain light from the moon.

臤 From *hand* and a *statesman.* The ancient form of 賢 Hën, a highly virtuous and worthy person. Same as the following.

堅 To establish; to confirm; to strengthen; to be confirmed in a purpose or opinion; solid; hard; sound; firm; stout; strong; robust; determined;

constant; durable. A surname. 這張桌子作得堅固 Chay chang chŏ tsze tsŏ teh këen koo, this table is made strong and durable. 根本堅固 Kăn pun këen koo, the root firmly established;—is understood either literally of a tree, or of a person's bodily constitution, or of his family circumstances and conduct; of all which the expression affirms that they are *good* and *durable*. 這個老頭子堅壯 Chay ko laou t'ow tsze këen chwang, this old-headed boy (old man) is hale and strong. 好堅硬的性 Haou këen ngăng teĭh sing, a fine firm unbending disposition; taken in a good sense, in opposition to being weak and timorous. 他堅意不肯 T'a këen e pŭh kh'ăng, he with a firm intention will not assent. 以堅其信德 E këen kh'e sin teh, to confirm the virtue of faith. 將在中軍曰中堅 Tsëang tsae chung keun yuĕ chung këen, a general in the centre of the army is called Chung-këen. 堅志 Këen che, fixed purpose. 堅壯 Këen chwang, strong and robust,—applied to a person; commonly to a hale old man. 堅貞 Këen ching, resolutely chaste. 堅忍 Këen jin, firmly to endure, without yielding to suffering, or to allurements. 堅固 Këen koo, and 堅牢 Këen laou, strong; firm; durable;—are applied to any production of human labour. 堅水 Këen shwuy, a lixivium or lie. 槻 Këen is used on some sign-boards. 堅實 Këen shĭh, hard; solid. Applied to things,—strong and well made. Applied to work,—correct, safe, and proper. Applied to conduct,—not easily assailable, or thwarted. 堅實 Këen shĭh, hard and solid. 堅凝 Këen ying, congealed into a hard solid mass; they apply this language to metals.

慳 From *hard* and *heart*. Sparing; parsimonious; niggardly. Read Hëen, a knowing old man. 慳吝 Këen lin, close; parsimonious. 慳囊 Këen nang, a close purse.

𡨋 Fixed; immovable.

煜 To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

𡢁 Beautiful and excellent of its kind.

𡢁 Firm; strong. Supposed to be an erroneous form of the following.

堅 擇 Strong; firm; to pull; to drag; to drag away; to grasp; to strike; to pull or draw back.

蜸 蜸蠶 Këen ts'an, an insect apparently of the silk-worm species.

緊 Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

鞏 Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong, rending or splitting.

齾 齾齵 Këen yen, the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

儉 Këèn or Këén. Moderate; temperate; sparing; economical; niggardly; a scarce year. A surname. 恭儉有禮 Kung këen yew le, with correctness and temperance, there is propriety and politeness. Kung denotes having respect for one's self; a decorous and correct behaviour. 不儉之害 Pŭh këen che hae, the evils of a want of economy. 儉少 Këen shaou, 節儉 Tsëĕ këen, 儉約 Këen yŏ, 省儉 Săng këen, and 儉用 Këen yung, express a laudable economy. 儉薄 Këen p'ŏ, and 儉恪 Këen lin, denote an extreme degree of economy; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

劍 剣 劒 A double-edged sword, a pointed sword. 刀鎗劍戟 Taou ts'ëang këen keĭh, a single-edged sword, a spear, a double-edged sword, and a forked halberd. 雙股劍 Shwang koo këen, two swords in one scabbard. 雌雄劍 Ts'ze heung këen, male and female sword,—two swords so denominated. 書劍 Shoo këen, a sword which the literati are allowed to wear, agreeably to the practice of Confucius and his disciples. 劍蘭 Këen lan, species of cymbidium that will grow without earth.

撿 Këen, and Lëen. To gather together and bind up; to bind together; to restrict; to restrain; to hold and present to; to raise to view; to go about in search of; to compose. 撿察 Këen ch'ă, to inquire and examine into. 撿按 Këen keaou, the name of an officer. 撿束 Këen shŭh, to restrict and keep in order. 撿點 Këen tëen, to examine and arrange.

蘄 Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

檢 A sort of envelope or cover of an official letter; to sort; to put the same kind

together; to arrange; to make; to compose; title, or label containing the title of a book. A surname. 檢畜 Këen ch'üh, to be attentive to one's own temper and conduct. 檢封 Këen fung, to close an envelope; to affix a seal outside. 檢書 Këen shoo, to compose or write a book. 檢討 Këen t'aou, a title of the Han-lin-yuen. 檢點 Këen tëen, to arrange and take an account of. The name of an office. 檢子 Këen tsze, an envelope. 檢驗 Këen yen, to examine; to verify; to examine a dead body in an official capacity.

瞼 The eyelash hanging down and obstructing the vision. In some barbarous dialects, denotes a district.

臉 Këen, or Lëen, the face; the cheek. Commonly read Lëen.

鹼 Këen, or Yen, a kind of lie. 番鹼 Fan këen, foreign soap. 鹼水 Këen shwuy, a Chinese lie to wash with.

黶 Black; dark.

肩 The shoulder, which the character is intended to represent; to bear on one's shoulder; to sustain; to be competent to; firm; an animal three years old. Name of a bird. A man's name. 息肩 Seïh këen, to withdraw one's shoulder; to desist. 並肩而行 Ping këen urh hing, to walk shoulder to shoulder, as equals or friends. 仔肩 Tsze këen, to undertake, or to bear; to take charge of; to be adequate to. 比肩 Pe këen, equal to, —in virtue. 肩頭 Këen t'ow, or 肩膀 Këen p'ang, the shoulder.

楗 桊 Këen, or Ke, pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

豜 豲 豜 A pig or wild boar, three years old.

菁 Name of a plant.

覩 A man's name.

鵳 A species of hawk.

奸 Këen or Kan, a violation of moral propriety; to introduce confusion into moral or civil relations; clandestine;

fraudulent; vicious; villainous; traitorous. Compare with Kan. 奸臣 Këen ch'in, an intriguing courtier; a traitorous statesman. 奸狡 Këen keaou, crafty; designing. 奸計 Këen ke, a designing treacherous stratagem. 奸佞 Këen ning, specious, crafty, designing eloquence. 奸心 Këen sin, a crafty, designing, villainous mind. 奸黨 Këen t'ang, an intriguing traitorous party—at court.

姦 Illicit amours and intrigues with women; fornication; adultery; unprincipled intrigues or plots of any kind; cabals, plots and court intrigues. 通姦 T'ung këen, illicit intercouse; criminal conversation. 和姦 Ho këen, adultery by the consent of both parties. 强姦 Kh'ëang këen, fornication, or adultery committed by violence; a rape. 姦貪之輩 Këen t'an che pei, an intriguing sordid avaricious set of people. 姦近殺 Këen kin shă, adultery or lewdness is allied to murder. 姦邪 Këen sëay, intriguing and unprincipled.

囝 A son or child. 閩人呼兒曰囝 Min jin hoo urh yuĕ këen, the people of Fŭh-këen province use *Këen* to denominate a child. They pronounce it Tsae. Also read Yuĕ.

菅 Tall rushes or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname.

艱 難 Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. 艱難 Këen nan, difficulties; distress. 艱險 Këen hëen, difficult and dangerous. 艱辛 Këen sin, or 艱苦 Këen kh'oo, distressing; painful; bitter.

趼 趼 蹶 The feet hurt or wounded by long walking; the feet blistered; the skin raised upon the feet. Read Yen, a quadruped standing on its hinder feet, as a dog or other four-footed animal about to climb a tree; feet adapted for climbing; a flat broad foot.

柬 From 束 Shŭh, *to bind together*, and 八 Pă, *to divide*. To sort; to discriminate; to abridge; to close; to select; an abridgment; a statement.

揀 To choose; to select; to discriminate. 揀選 Këen seuen, to choose,—as persons to fill offices. 揀擇 Këen tsih, to select from amongst, to choose out of. 揀焙 Këen pai, the tea called *Campoi*.

諫 諛 To discriminate by speech; to point out the right and the wrong,—particularly to superiors, as a minister to his Prince, and to induce to alter what is wrong; to remonstrate; to endeavour by reproof and argument to arouse from error. The name of an officer, whose duty is to remonstrate. Name of a bird, and of a fruit. A surname. 諫官 Këen kwan, 諫臣 Këen ch'in, and 言官 Yen kwan, officers appointed to point out mistakes of the Sovereign, and to give him information respecting what is passing in the country; now called 御史 Yu she, imperial historiographers. 諫行言聽 Këen hing yen t'ing, act agreeably to the remonstrance, and listen to what is said.

㦸 The thoughts disturbed; disquieted.

緘 Cords with which a basket is bound; to bind with cords as coffins were in ancient times, when not nailed; to close as a letter. 書緘 Shoo këen, the envelope of a letter. 封緘 Fung këen, to close a letter. 緘默 Këen meh, to be silent. 緘束 Këen shŭh, to restrict; to bind.

減 減 To injure or break off a part; to diminish in weight or quantity; to lighten. Name of a river. A surname. 減價 Këen këa, to diminish the price of. 減筆寫 Këen peih sëay, to write the abbreviated form of the character. 減少 Këen shaou, to lessen the number or quantity.

繭 絹 The clothing of the silk-worm. The ball of silk as left by the silk-worm; the skin of the foot rumpled and blistered. Këen këen, a low voice. 繭綢 Këen ch'ow, a species of silk.

襺 A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk.

乾 隿 乾 Read Këen, according to Shwŏ-wăn, issuing forth upwards from *Yih*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname. The name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. See Kan.

KH'ËEN.

伶 伶侏 Kh'ëen choo, a performer on a musical instrument. Also read Kh'ing, great; attentive; careful.

岭 Name of a hill.

怜 The heart set upon the present moment. Hasty; precipitate disposition. 怜 琪 Kh'ëen kh'e, impetuously urging a close or termination of.

扢 What the hand is now upon; present possession, or occupation; to record, or remember. Read Kin, to grasp hold of; to catch; to seize.

扲 Read Kh'ëen, below; at the foot of; or under a bank or precipice; to take hold of with the fingers. Read Kin, to grasp; to seize. Read Kh'an, 扲 敲 Kh'an kh'e, irregular; uneven; incomplete.

欥 A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read Hëen, to desire. Read Kh'an, below a bank.

鈐 鈐 鑴 Kh'ëen t'o, a large plough; a certain fastening of the wheel of a carriage; military weapons for shutting up rooms; a kind of lock; the handle of a spear; name of a hill. Read Han, iron tongs. 鉤 鈐 Kow kh'ëen, name of a star. 鈐 記 Kh'ëen ke, a kind of seal used by non-commissioned officers, commonly made of copper or brass.

蚙 The claws of a crab. Read Kin, insects following in succession.

黔 黔 Black; black hair. 黔 首 Kh'ëen show, the *black-heads*; a designation of the people, introduced by Tsin the first universal monarch of the Chinese states. Some say, the phrase was introduced from having black cloth rolled round the head; the people are otherwise called 黎 民 Le min, which also alludes to their black heads.

鴶 雉 The name of a principality, of a district, and of a divinity. A surname. Used for the preceding. A bird pecking; to peck as a bird.

欠 兊 To gape and yawn; to stretch one's self as when wearied and fatigued; a want of animal spirits; hence, want or insufficiency; to owe; to be wanting to; to be deficient in. Name of a river. For money merely *due*, they use 該 Kae, as a more delicate expression. 欠 債 還 錢 Kh'ëen chae hwan ts'ëen, let him who owes pay the money; i. e. he who has done the misdeed must pay the forfeit. 欠 項 Kh'ëen hëang, a debt; a sum.

owing. 欠伸 Kh'ëen shin, to yawn and stretch one's self. 欠人錢銀 Kh'ëen jin ts'ëen yin, to owe people money. 欠人數目 Kh'ëen jin soo mŭh, to owe sums standing on people's books.

芡 Name of a plant known by various names, as cock's head, goose's head, and crow's-head.

拑 To take hold of on each side; to compress as by nippers; to take hold of with forceps. 拑口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to shut the mouth; to be afraid to speak.

箝 } To lock; to shut and fasten; a kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. 箝語 Kh'ëen yu, to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.
箝

柑 Kan, 柑子 Kan tsze, a species of orange; sweet. Read Kh'ëen, used in the sense of the following. To put a bit into a horse's mouth. 柑口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to close the lips and not speak,—from fear of punishment.

鉗 Tongs; nippers; pincers; tweezers; forceps; a kind of iron collar for the neck of a criminal; to take as with nippers; to pinch; to gripe; to injure as by resentment and hatred; a term of abuse. 鐵鉗 T'ëĕ kh'ëen, iron forceps or nippers. 鉗鉗 Kh'ëen kh'ëen, vicious, crafty, irregular conduct. 鉗口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to gag the mouth; to put to silence. 鉗住 Kh'ëen choo, to take a fast hold of with tongs or forceps.

黔 A light yellow and dark colour. Name of a river. Name of a district.

髡 To pluck out or shave off the hair, as a punishment; a kind of purple colour;—probably a criminal's hair was so dyed.

傔 To follow; to wait on; to attend on. 傔人 Kh'ëen jin, attendants.

嗛 } Hëen or Kh'ëen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which, it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of 歉 Kh'ëen, what is inadequate; a deficiency; a failure. 嗛嗛之德 Kh'ëen kh'ëen che tĭh, a very small degree of virtue. The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal; having something contained in the mouth.
咁

慊 To gnash the teeth with indignation against; dissatisfied; cherishing dislike and

ill-will to. Read Keĕ, in a sense quite the opposite of the preceding. Satisfied; contented; cheerful.

歉 To covet; to snatch voraciously; to peck.

歉 Not filled with food; dissatisfied; a deficiency; to covet; to desire. 甚歉 Shin kh'ëen, very much dissatisfied. 抱歉 P'aou kh'ëen; I feel a want; I feel my own insufficiency. 歉事 Kh'ëen sze, a deficiency of resolution; bashful in the presence of strangers. 歉仄之至 Kh'ëen tsih che che, extreme deficiency. 歉年 Kh'ëen nëen, or 歉歲 Kh'ëen suy, a year of dearth; a bad year; famine. 歉收 Kh'ëen show, a bad harvest.

謙 Respectful; yielding, not full of self; giving way and joining with others; a humble disposition; humble; humility. One of the 卦 Kwa. A surname. Read Kh'ëen, quiet, tranquil apppearance. Read Kh'ëen to give cause of jealousy and ill-will. 謙退 Kh'ëen t'uy, humble and retiring. 謙退是保身第一法 Kh'ëen t'uy she paou shin te yih fă, to be humble and retiring is the first and best rule for preserving one's person. 謙虛 Kh'ëen heu, empty of self; having humble thoughts of self. 謙厚 Kh'ëen how, humble and sincere. 謙己 Kh'ëen ke, to humble one's self. 謙遜 Kh'ëen sun, or 謙讓 Kh'ëen jang, humble; yielding; giving way.

寋 To strike a sonorous stone in vain; or a useless drum and sonorous stones. A woman's name.

傾 傾 傾傾 Yen kh'ëen, proud and contemptuous; disrespectful.

攐 攐 攐 攐 To snatch; to pluck; to grasp.

搴 To take hold of; to draw in; to pluck up; to snatch out. The name of a plant. A surname.

褰 褰 褰 褰 Trowsers; garments which reach to the feet like petticoats; to lift up garments that hang down when stepping through water. 褰裳 Kh'ëen shang, to lift up one's clothes to ford a brook.

瀳 Water.

蹇 蹇 蹇 蹇蔚 Kh'ëen fā, the name of a plant.

謇 謹 To stammer or speak with difficulty; difficult to express; correct, straight-forward speech. A surname. 謇謂 Kh'ëen ngŏ, faithful; speaking the truth.

蹇 Lame; halt; sick and unable to perform any work; difficult; dangerous; high; tall appearance,—applied to a horse; playful; crooked; oppressed; broken; stammering; distressed; troubled; to snatch or pluck out from. A surname. Used for 謇. 蹇塞 Kh'ëen sĭh, stopped; impeded.

謹 A man's name. To stammer; difficulty of utterance.

騫 騫驢 Kh'ëen leu, a lame halting ass.

鰱 Name of a fish.

騫 A band beneath a horse's belly; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail; failure; disgraced; to enter in a light contemptible manner. A surname.

遣 To give loose or scope to; to leave unrestrained; to present; to send; to commission; to send or put away from one's self; to reject or expel. 遣車 Kh'ëen chay, certain presents made of horses and carriages to accompany a funeral with victims for sacrifice. 遣臣 Kh'ëen ch'in, 遣官 Kh'ëen kwan, or 遣使 Kh'ëen sze, an envoy; an ambassador. 遣使來賀 Kh'ëen sze lae ho, an ambassador came to offer congratulations. 遣惑 Kh'ëen hwŏ, to put away delusions from one's self.

遣 To open.

遣 A small mound or heap of earth.

遣 遣綣 Kh'ëen kh'euen, not separated in affection; inseparably attached; indissolubly bound to each other.

譴 To speak to angrily; to reprehend; to blame; to find fault with; to rail at; to scold. 譴喘 Kh'ëen chuen, to breathe or turn round; to soften down. 譴讓 Kh'ëen jang, to rail at and make a noise. 譴怒 Kh'ëen noo, to speak to angrily. 譴責 Kh'ëen tsĭh, to blame; to criminate.

饋 A dried cake made of wheaten flour; to work with the hand as in working

dough; to paste.

韇 A kind of leather or skin belt.

鴣 A bird pecking with its bill.

牽 掣 擇 To pull; to drag,—as a cow with a cord; to drag or pull forward; to connect together; dragged hastily; confined to,—applied to learning. Name of a place. A man's name. 牽混 Kh'ëen hwăn, dragged into a chaotic, confused state,—applied to style. 牽挂 Kh'ëen kwa, held in suspense,—said of the mind. 牽斷 Kh'ëen twan, pulled asunder,—applied to the feelings. 牽抯 Kh'ëen tsëay, to pull or drag, to suit one's own purposes, to the injury of others.

縴 To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.

嵌 A precipice; a valley; a pit. See Kh'an.

虔 虔 虔 The majestic firm step of a tiger; firm; determined; sincere; respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct, pious, devout feeling; benevolent. A surname. Name of a district. A weapon for hewing timber; to take by violence; to kill. 虔誠 Kh'ëen ching, sincerity. 虔貞 Kh'ëen ching, determined purity and correctness. 虔謹 Kh'ëen kin, a reverential respectful deportment. 虔潔 kh'ëen këĕ, respectfully clean and pure; made clean from having feelings of veneration and respect. 虔殺 Kh'ëen shă, to kill; to murder. 虔心 Kh'ëen sin, a sincere devout mind,—fitted for prayer.

傔 鏈傔 Lëen kh'ëen, coming up to in walking; overtaking.

勘 To bear, or sustain a thing.

愆 Error; transgression; excess; failure; fault; crime; a noxious disease. 三風十愆 San fung shĭh kh'ëen, three usages and ten errors,—or things blameable. 繩愆 Shing kh'ëen, to draw the line over errors, and point out exactly in what they consist;—the duty of a statesman to his prince. 愆期 Kh'ëen ke, to exceed the proper time. 愆尤 Kh'ëen yew, a fault or crime.

KEĬH.

及 From *To have* and to *follow and persecute a man.* To stretch towards; to extend to; to have a reference to; con-

cerning; about; to connect with; and; at; to; effected; completed. 由近及遠 Yew kin keĭh yuen, from that which is near, it extends to that which is remote. 衆人之慮不能及遠 Chung jin che leu pŭh năng keĭh yuen, none of the whole number able to extend their thoughts to what is distant. 企及 K'e keĭh, standing on tiptoe to look towards; hoping; expecting. 未及一年 We keĭh yĭh nëen, not extend to a year's time; not so long as a year. 連類而及 Lëen lŭy urh keĭh, to combine the several classes and connect them. 論及何事 Lun keĭh ho sze, discoursing about what? 談及甚麼人 T'an keĭh shin mo jin, talking about whom? 後悔無及 How hwuy woo keĭh, to repent afterwards will be unavailing, is a sentence often employed in government edicts addressed to the people. 不能成及 Pŭh năng ch'ing keĭh, cannot carry it into effect. 做及 Tso keĭh, effected; done; completed, and 又及 Yew keĭh, again terminated, are words which commonly close the postscript of a letter. 及時 Keĭh she, or 及時的 Keĭh she teĭh, seasonable; at the proper time. 及時得令 Keĭh she teh ling, what is seasonable, will be successful. 及笄 Keĭh ke, at the time of braiding up the hair in the manner of married women; hence denotes a marriageable period of life. 及第 Keĭh te, a title of the three first literary persons in the empire.

伋 A man's name. 孔伋 K'ung keĭh, the grandson of Confucius. His epithet was 子思 Tsze sze; he compiled the second of the 四書 Sze-shoo, viz. 中庸 Chung-yung. 伋伋 Keĭh keĭh, an empty unreal appearance.

圾 Yĭh or Keĭh. Dangerous; hazardous; perilous.

彶 To walk or go with haste; fleet, rapid motion.

扆 The bolt which fastens a door.

极 Wooden frame put on the back of a mule to receive the burden; panniers.

級 **阶** Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classed; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation. 等級 Tăng keĭh, degrees; different sorts or kinds. 品級 P'in keĭh, degrees of rank in the state

加級 Këa keĭh, to add to a person's rank. 加一級 Këa yĭh keĭh, to raise one step. 降三級 Këang san keĭh, to degrade three steps. 斬萬級 Chan wan keĭh, to cut off ten thousand heads. 階級 Keae keĭh, steps or stairs. 拾級而登 Shĭh keĭh urh tăng, to ascend by gradual steps;—physically or morally.

笈 A box for containing one's books. 負笈 Foo keĭh, to take one's book-box on one's back—denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負笈從師 Foo keĭh ts'ung sze.

茇 Name of a plant, otherwise called Crow's head. 紙茇 Che keĭh, a plant, the skin of which is capable of being made into paper.

鴅 Name of a small bird.

乭 丮 丮 丮 乭 To lay hold of with the hand; to seize; the hand having something to rest upon; to pull with the hand. Used in compound characters.

乂 Keĭh, or Këĕ. See Këĕ.

呷 呀 The noise made by a lance or spear striking against something.

屴 A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yĭh, or Neĭh, for 逆 Neĭh, to *run* with a *spear;* to rebel against. Read Peĭh, the moon three days old.

亟 Formed from *man, mouth, hand,* and *two lines.* The two lines represent heaven and earth. Receiving from heaven the gifts of the seasons, and blessed with the benefits conferred by the earth; the mouth should plan, and the hands effect with *promptness;* there should be no loss of time. Haste; speed; promptly; hurry; hastiness of temper. 亟速 Keĭh sŭh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently. 公孫之亟也 Kung-sun che keĭh yay, the hastiness of Kung-sun.

崝 The name of a hill.

恆 Hasty precipitate temper; vehement. One says, attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kĭh, adorned, accomplished.

極 The highest beam on the roof of a house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place,

or degree; extreme; the extreme degree; to carry to the utmost; to exhaust; weakened; languid. Occurs denoting, to take and stop; to let go. The moon in a certain position. The name of a country. Also read Ke. 四極 Sze keĭh, the four points of the compass; the four corners. 三極 San keĭh, heaven, earth, and man. 六極 Lŭh keĭh, are six severe calamities. 太極 T'ae keĭh, that which existed previously to the division of Heaven and earth, or the present system of the universe. 五極 Woo keĭh, five standard virtues. 北極 Peh keĭh, the north pole. 南極 Nan keĭh, the south pole. 八極 Pă keĭh, the four points of the compass, zenith and nadir, and the extremes of longitude and latitude. 極惡 Keĭh ngŏ, very bad or wicked. 極好 Keĭh haou, extremely good. 極地 Keĭh te, the utmost region, or degree of. 極爲可歎 Keĭh wei kh'o t'an, exceedingly lamentable.

殛 To criminate; to punish; to reject; to give up to death. To kill; to leave; to perish.

誏 To speak with difficulty; to sputter; to stammer. A man's name.

鞦 鞦 Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

吉 Good; advantageous; felicitous; happy; fortunate; lucky; felicity; happiness; the first day of the moon. A surname. The name of a district. Read Ké, a surname. 吉凶 Keĭh heung, good and evil; felicitous and infelicitous; happiness and misery. 吉事 Keĭh sze, a happy or fortunate occurrence, or affair. 恐怕凶事多吉事少 K'ung p'a heung sze to, keĭh sze shaou, I am afraid much evil and little good will result from it. 吉星凶星 Keĭh sing heung sing, a lucky star and a baneful star. 吉星高照 Keĭh sing kaou chaou, a lucky star directs its influences to me, or you. 吉日 Keĭh jĭh, a lucky day. 擇吉日 Tseh keĭh jĭh, to select (from the Almanack) a lucky day. 二月初吉 Urh yuĕ ts'oo keĭh, the first day of the second moon. 吉月 Keĭh yuĕ, the happy (first) day of the moon. 卜吉 Pŭh keĭh, to enquire after happiness; to divine. 恭喜納吉 Kung he nă keĭh, I reverently wish you joy and felicity;—a common

salutation. 大吉大利 Ta keĭh ta le, great happiness, great prosperity,—to you, to me, or to this house, and so on. 吉慶滿堂 Keĭh kh'ing mwan t'ang, may happiness and joy fill the hall. 如意吉祥 Joo e keĭh ts'ëang, happiness, bliss, and the entire fulfilment of one's wishes. 一開大吉 Yĭh kh'ae ta keĭh, whenever opened, great success;—written by shopmen on the doors of the cases in which their wares are contained. 開門大吉 Kh'ae mun ta keĭh, great felicity attend the opening of the door;—written on paper and pasted on people's doors by beggars, during the last night of the old year, that it may strike the attention, and awaken the fond hopes of the inhabitants, when first opening the door, on New year's morning. The beggars expect an alms as the reward of their good wishes. 吉人天相 Keĭh jin t'ëen sëang, the good man, heaven aids him. 吉昌 Keĭh ch'ang, personal or family prosperity.

佶 Strong; robust appearance.

劼 Endeavour; effort; firm. 汝劼毖殷獻臣 Joo keĭh pe yin hëen ch'in, you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication. Also read Keă.

拮 Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Këĕ. Commonly written 𢹂 Keĭh. 拮据 Keĭh keu, shackled; embarrassed,—applied to the circumstances of merchants; as 商力拮据 Shang leĭh keĭh keu, the merchants are in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Keĕ. 桔餅 Keĭh ping, dried oranges flattened like a cake. 桔子 Keĭh tsze, the mandarin orange.

狤 Keĭh, or Këĕ. See Këĕ.

結 Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Këĕ.

郜 Name of a hill. Name of a country.

鞊 A bridle for a horse; or a halter by which to lead a cow.

髻 Ke, Keĭh, or Kei, a bunch of hair on the head; the manner of Chinese females' head-dress; an appendage to an oven.

給 Colloquially read *Kei*, to give; to supply sufficiently; to provide; to supply; to give an opportunity to an active agent to operate; hence, to receive; to be the recipient of. Read

Këë, supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious. 捷給 Tsëë keĭh, a too ready and specious elocution. 供給 Kung keĭh, to supply with necessaries. 我給他罵 Wo keĭh t'a ma, I was scolded by him. 給照 Keĭh chaou, to give a kind of certificate. 給事中 Keĭh sze chung, name of an office of the fifth rank. 給我說他 Keĭh wo shwŏ t'a, he was spoken to by me. 給我罵他 Keĭh wo ma t'a, he was scolded by me.

急 忿 The point at which opposing circumstances meet and clash with violence; urgent; progressing; impelled by circumstances; drained of every resource; that feeling of mind which is excited by being pressed; urged; hurried and not knowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing circumstances; pressed with want. 着急 Chŏ keĭh, to become anxious about. 事急 Sze keĭh, affairs urgent and pressing; the moment of action arrived; no further time to prepare means. 緩急 Hwan keĭh, Hwan, easy circumstances, Keĭh, severe pressure of circumstances. 請急 Ts'ing keĭh, to ask permission to withdraw awhile from public duty, to attend to private affairs. 此人氣性甚急 Ts'ze jin kh'e sing shin keĭh, this is a man of a very hasty disposition. 急機 Keĭh ke, a ready invention of schemes or stratagems, at the spur of the moment when the dilemma occurs; to decide instantly, the means of being extricated from it. 急急 Keĭh keĭh, in great haste; impatient to act. 急迫 Keĭh pĭh, urgent; pressing; violently impelled; to urge tyrannically. 急殺 Keĭh shă, completely nonplused; unprepared and unprovided for the pressure of circumstances. 急性子 Keĭh sing tsze, a hasty disposition; the name of a plant.

屐 A kind of wooden clog to wear as a shoe.

劇 An increased quantity of; a great degree; difficult; distressing to the mind; to play; to trifle; comedy. A surname. The name of a district. 理繁治劇 Le fan che keĭh, a multiplicity of affairs to attend to, the arrangement of which is difficult;—said of the affairs of public courts. 則劇 Tseh keĭh, to play, or take amusement. 戲劇 He keĭh, stage plays. 病

劇 Ping keĭh, state of disease which threatens death.

嘻 戲嘻 He keĭh, play; trifling amusement; merriment. 喝嘻 Hŏ keĭh, incessant laughter.

壑 Bricks or earthenware not burnt. 土壑 T'oo keĭh, expresses the same. The name of a particular vessel with handles, or as the Chinese express it 有耳 Yew urh, having ears. 炭壑 T'an keĭh, a vessel into which burning charcoal and ashes are closely crammed, and which the Chinese carry in their hands, or place at their feet to obtain warmth in cold weather. A similar vessel, with basket work round it, is in Canton, called 手燻 Show heun, hand-warmer.

擊 To strike; to knock; to beat; to rouse what is dormant; to attack, as in war; to kill; to rush against. Read Heĭh, a sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, a man's name. 擊登聞鼓 Keĭh tăng wăn koo, to beat the drum at the gate of the imperial palace,—when waiting to present a petition. 擊鼓 Keĭh koo, to beat a drum. 擊蒙 Keĭh mung, to rouse dulness,—applied to teaching boys; causing them to understand. 擊殺 Keĭh shă, to attack and kill or murder. 擊打 Keĭh ta, to strike; to beat; to attack.

激 To excite as rocks which impede a rapid stream; a rock quay opposed to a current, and intended to drive off the waters; excitement,—applied to the feelings, to anger, or to gratitude. A surname. 感激 Kan keĭh, roused to grateful feelings. 衝激 Ch'ung keĭh, to rouse or irritate by rushing against. 激烈 Keĭh lëĕ, to rouse the feelings to vehement emotions. 激反良民 Keĭh fan lëang min, to annoy and oppress good subjects till they are forced to rebel. 激切 Keĭh ts'ëĕ, to rouse; to irritate, as by speaking to abruptly; to excite vehemence.

棘 Certain thorny bushes fit for making fences of;—in a length of time they grow large; to fence. Name of a place; of a medicine. Forms part of the name of a bird; used to denote a spear. A surname. 荆棘 King keĭh, thorns and briers.

戟 **騎** A spear with more than one point; a long weapon with transverse points; a kind of halberd. The name of a place. 雙戟 Shwang keĭh, a double-pointed

spear.

襋 Keĭh or Neĭh, the border or hem of a garment.

KH'EĬH.

岌 嶇 A high hill; a small lofty peak rising above a larger hill; dangerous.

汲 To draw water out of a well; to draw; to draw forth; to lead; to drag. 汲汲 Kh'eĭh kh'eĭh, unremitting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour to attain. 汲水 Kh'eĭh shwuy, or 汲井 Kh'eĭh tsing, to draw water; to draw from a well. 汲引人材 Kh'eĭh yin jin ts'ae, to draw forth men's talents.

䙝 The hinder part of a garment; long garments; the border of a garment that folds over; that which surrounds the neck.

乞 乞 From *vapour* or *air*, borrowed to denote, to beg; to entreat. A surname. Read Kh'e, it denotes to give. 懇乞 K'ăn kh'eĭh, to beg earnestly. 伏乞 Fŭh kh'eĭh, prostrate to beg; i. e. humbly to beg. 乞恩 Kh'eĭh ngăn, to beg for favour, or the exercise of benevolence. 乞子 Kh'eĭh tsze, 乞兒 Kh'eĭh urh, or 乞丐 Kh'eĭh kae, are several expressions denoting, a beggar. 乞士 Kh'eĭh sze, a begging priest. 乞爲示知 Kh'eĭh wei she che, I beg you to direct and inform me. 乞巧 Kh'eĭh kh'eaou, to beg for ingenuity, refers to a ceremony connected with needlework performed on the 7th day of the 7th moon, by Chinese ladies.

吃 Difficulty of utterance; to stammer; to stutter. Commonly, but erroneously used for 喫 Kh'eĭh, to eat; to swallow; figuratively, to be struck or impressed with. 吃口不便言也 Kh'eĭh kh'ow pŭh pëen yen yay, Kh'eĭh denotes the mouth not enunciating with ease and convenience. 爲人口吃 Wei jin kh'ow kh'eĭh, he is a person who stammers. 吃飯 Kh'eĭh fan, to eat rice; i. e. to take any meal. 吃過飯沒有 Kh'eĭh kwo fan mŭh yew, have you breakfasted, or dined?—is often a mere salutation. 吃驚 Kh'eĭh king, to be struck with alarm. 吃虧 Kh'eĭh kh'wei, to put up with an injury. 吃辛受苦 Kh'eĭh sin show kh'oo, to eat

the acid, and receive the bitter; to suffer distress. 吃吃 K'eĭh kh'eĭh, laughing appearance.

訖 訖 To come to the close; to stop; to desist; to finish; finished; closed; wound up; terminated; ended; finishing or closing an account; clearing it off. 兩家清訖 Lëang këa ts'ing kh'eĭh, both sides (of the account) cleared off. 算明兩訖 Swan ming lëang kh'eĭh, calculated clearly that both accounts were fully settled. 訖今 Kh'eĭh kin, even till now.

紇 To level grain when measuring it.

芞 A fragrant plant.

駃 駃 A fleet horse; a fleet-footed horse; a horse going at speed.

魼 The name of a fish; a fish frisking or roaming about. To cut a fish to pieces.

隙 隙 隙 隙 From *small* repeated, and the *sun's light* coming through; a crevice; an aperture; an opening; an occasion. Now written according to the following characters.

隙 隙 隙 隙 A crevice in a wall, door or window; a cleft; an interstice; an aperture; an opening to or occasion of, in a moral sense; an incipient cause; an interruption of labour; a time of leisure. 鑽穴隙 Tswan heuĕ kh'eĭh, to bore or make a hole or cleft through which to peep. 怨隙 Yuen kh'eĭh, a cause of resentment. 嫌隙 Hëen kh'eĭh, a cause of suspicion and dislike. 釁隙 Hin kh'eĭh, an occasion of wars and bloodshed. 開隙 K'ae kh'eĭh, to open a crevice; to afford an inlet to; to commence an occasion of;—said in reference to national contests or wars.

郄 Name of a place. A surname. Used also to denote, an interstice.

絡 A coarse kind of hempen cloth. 絺絡 He kh'eĭh, two sorts, a finer and a coarser, of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

泣 Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read Leĭh. 淼泣 Peaou leĭh, impetuous. 哭泣 Kh'ŭh kh'eĭh, to cry and weep. 泣血三年 Kh'eĭh heuĕ san nëen, to weep blood three years; requir-

ed to be done for parents. 泣訴 Kh'eĭh soo, to state one's case with tears.

肰 Meat soup.

喫 嚫 To eat; to drink; to receive an impression; to bear or put up with. 食物入口曰喫 Shĭh wŭh jŭh kh'ow yuĕ k'eĭh, to eat or receive a thing into the mouth is called Kh'eĭh. 啖喫 T'an kh'eĭh, to eat. 喫齋 Kh'eĭh chae, to fast, or refrain from animal food. Read Kae, 喫詬力諍 Kae how leĭh tsăng, to rail and wrangle keenly. 喫飯 Kh'eĭh fan, to eat rice; to take any meal is so expressed. 喫緊 Kh'eĭh kin, urgent; highly important or necessary. 喫苦 Kh'eĭh k'oo, to suffer distress. 喫虧 K'eĭh kh'wei, to suffer loss; to bear an injury.

KËŎ.

角 A horn; to push with the horn; a corner; one fourth of a thing; a quarter; a certain play or game; applied to a division of an army; to a tuft of hair on a child's head; to a tone in music. Name of a star; a certain measure; name of a bird; of a plant; of a fruit; of a fish; of a place; of a city. A surname. 眼角 Yen këŏ, the corner of the eye. 角人 Këŏ jin, name of an official situation. 角口 Këŏ kh'ow, to gore with the mouth; to retort sharply; altercation; to quarrel; to bicker and skirmish. 角量 Këŏ lëang, a certain measure. 角立 Këŏ leĭh, to exalt one's horn, to maintain a spirited tone—used in a good sense. 角箱 Këŏ sëang, a quarter chest; one that is a fourth of a larger one. 角抵 Këŏ te, a certain play or game.

埆 Hills; numerous and large rocks; poor bad land; uneven irregular ground.

搉 To grasp a horse; to push, stick or gore with a horn; to stick; to stab and seize.

舡 舩 To raise or lift up, as a heavy metal tripod by grasping, with outstretched arms, its feet.

桷 Name of a wood; a certain beam of a palace; a handle; a club, or wooden mallet; to beat; to examine.

瞷 Këŏ, or Hŏ, the motion of the eyes.

确 Stony rocky ground; hard; firm; correct.

箟 Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

𣪍 A vessel to contain unctuous cosmetics. See Hŏ.

脚 脚 From *flesh* and to *throw aside*. The foot, because it is thrown aside or hangs back when one sits. (Kang-he.) The foot of a mountain. 好地脚 Haou te këŏ, a good foot; well established, physically. 踏脚穩 Ta këŏ wăn, to tread with the foot safely. 舞手弄脚 Woo show lung këŏ, to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot;—to make use of a number of tricks. 露出馬脚來 Loo ch'ŭh ma këŏ lae, to expose the horses foot;—to discover the trick. 停脚住 Ting këŏ choo, to stop and stand still. 脚夫 Këŏ foo, a bearer of burdens; a porter; a chairman. 脚色 Këŏ seh, the colour of the foot, meaning the history of a person, his character, situation, rank, and so on. 脚力大 Këŏ leïh ta, strong of foot; firmly footed.

𧻚 To lift the feet high in walking.

蹻 蹻蹻 Këŏ këŏ, the haughty prancing gait of a child; the capering noise of a petty-minded man under the influence of success; straw sandals; dried and rough. Also read Kh'eaou.

𩍐 屩 Shoes or sandals. Straw or hempen sandals.

較 A curved horn formed of a piece of copper on each side of a cart or military carriage; a box or chest appended to a carriage; to push with the horns; to wrangle. Read Kh'eaou, to compare together.

磬 A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Hëŏ.

瞥 A clear bright eye. Read Yŏ, or Uh, an incensed look. Ancient form of the following.

覺 憖 憖 To *see* and *compare*. To awaken naturally or morally; to be roused; to attend to; to excite notice; to make clearly manifest; to declare to; free; bold; straight-forward declaration; to notice, or advert to suddenly,—as a person awaking out of sleep; to perceive something not known before; to see or un-

derstand clearly. Sometimes answers to the word Feel. Name of a star. A surname. 知覺 Che këŏ, consciousness; perception; the power of perceiving; Choo-foo-tsze maintained that this terminated at death. 知覺 Che këŏ, to know or perceive; the power of perceiving and knowing; intelligence. 發覺 Fă këŏ, to bring to light. 不覺 Pŭh këŏ, not adverting; inadvertently. 覺有些倦意 Këŏ yew seay keuen e, felt a little langour or weariness. 覺羅學 Këŏ lo hëŏ, a school for the children of the Këŏ lo. 覺羅 Këŏ lo, a branch of the Imperial kindred.

KH'ËŎ.

却 郻 郄 From to *walk* against a *knot* or *bone*. To stop; to recede. A particle, the import of which is generally to *affirm strongly;* or with a conviction of certainty and some surprise, as Behold! to excite attention. At other times it seems to convey little or no meaning; but to be merely euphonic. To refuse; to decline accepting; to throw away; really; truly; therefore; then. 了却 Leaou kh'ëŏ, to complete and throw aside; to reject. 忘却 Wang kh'ëŏ, to forget. 幸勿見却 Hing wŭh këen kh'ëŏ, I shall be happy if you do not refuse. 萬望勿却 Wan wang wŭh kh'ëŏ, I cherish ten thousand hopes (that you will) not refuse. 却之爲不恭 Kh'ëŏ che wei pŭh kung, to refuse is disrespectful. 却意 Kh'ëŏ e, to refuse to adhere to a person's wishes. 却說 Kh'ëŏ shwŏ, they say, or it is said truly; or in some cases, Kh'ëŏ is a mere expletive. 却是一字不識 Kh'ëŏ she yĭh tsze pŭh shĭh, the fact was, he did not know a single letter. 却慾法 Kh'ëŏ yŭh fă, rules for driving away lascivious desires,—such as thinking on a putrid corpse.

唧 Kh'ëŏ, or Keĭh, loud, immoderate, incessant laughter.

愀 愀 偷 卻 郤 From *heart* and *real*. Labour; toil; meritorious exertion. Read Keĭh, lassitude; langour; weariness; fatigue.

螂 Name of an insect variously designated.

雈 Read Kh'ëö, Hö and Hüh. From *wings* tending upwards. A bird flying high. Read Këö, an aspiring high-toned mind. 雈然 Kh'ëö jen, lofty views; aspiring.

傕 A surname; a name.

搉 To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Used also for the following. Read Hö, to turn the hand backwards and forwards.

歡 歡 High; elevated.

灌 To moisten by applying water to; to water.

確 塙 碻 A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed. 確知 Kh'ëö che, assuredly know. 確據 Kh'ëö keu, substantially proved; real; true. 確確實實 Kh'ëö kh'ëö shïh shïh, indeed indeed, really really; matter of fact beyond all doubt.

騅 Read Hö, or Kh'ëö, name of a plant. One says, a horse's white saddle. Read Ngö, the name of a horse.

髇 Read Kh'ëö or Pö, the end of a bone; a hard white bone.

噱 Loud laughter. 嗌噱 Yüh kh'ëö, immoderate uninterrupted laughter. 談笑大噱 T'an seaou ta kh'ëö, talking and laughing much.

熧 Fire burning.

膆 嘟 The upper lip; minced meat.

醵 Kh'ëö, or Keu, a general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of pic-nic.

矍 奮 From *Two eyes, wings,* and a *hand* grasping the wings. The fluttering of a bird to escape from the hand that holds it fast. To dart side-looks in an affrighted manner; not to look steadily at anything; but to keep the eyes wandering about. A surname. 矍相 Kh'ëö sëang, the name of a place. 矍鑠 Kh'ëö shö, a light but firm motion; active,—applied to old persons in praise of their activity. 矍踢 Kh'ëö t'eïh, to move

about as under alarm.

懼 } Under alarm; affrighted; agitated; to dart hasty glances.
戄

攫 To take hold of; to grasp with the paw or the claw, as a dog or a bird.

欔 The name of a wood.

玃 } An animal of the monkey species; the female of the kind.
獲

蠼 } Kh'ëŏ, or Keu, the same as the preceding; and applied also to certain reptiles.
蠼

覷 } To gaze; to look.
覷

貙 A large-made animal of the monkey species;—has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize a man.

趯 Large strides.

躩 That kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step. 足躩如也 Tsŭh kh'ëŏ joo yay, expresses that mode of walking which Confucius observed in the presence of the Sovereign.

鄋 Name of a place.

钁 A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry; to stick into; to cut down.

殼 } Kh'ëŏ, or Kŭh, the skin of anything, empty or hollow; the bark of a tree; the shell of an egg or a nut; a shell of any kind.
殼

Read Hëŏ, a hooting or harsh manner of speaking to.

慤 } The *heart* seen as through a shell. Sincere; faithful; good; virtuous; conduct that is seen and approved within and without;—at home and abroad.
慤

鷇 } A bird hatching eggs; eggs already hatched; the first bud of anything.
鷇

KEU.

巨 From 工 Kung, *work*, and a hand grasping it. Great; large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A

surname. 巨盜 Keu t'aou, or 巨寇 Keu kh'ow, numerous or powerful banditti. 巨查 Keu ch'a, the great raft;—performed a circuit of the heavens in twelve years, and existed on the western seas in the time of Yaou, B. C. 2330. The Deluge recorded by Moses is placed B. C. 2340. The Great Raft has probably an allusion to Noah's ark. 巨富 Keu foo, great wealth; very affluent. 巨艦 Keu han, a large class of war junks, mentioned in history. 巨闕 Keu kh'euĕ, a large sword. 巨擘 Keu p'eĭh, the large finger; the thumb. 巨室 Keu shih, a great house.

岠 A great hill or mountain; to go to.

怚 From *heart* and *large*. Inattentive; remiss; neglectful; rudely.

拒 To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to withstand; to resist; to defend against external evils; to arrange in order to withstand. Applied to certain bones of the legs. 拒諫 Keu këen, to withstand or resist reproof; to reject it. 拒絕 Keu tseuĕ, to oppose completely; to refuse to see a friend; to resist good advice. 拒敵 Keu t'eĭh, to oppose an enemy.

昫 Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

柜舉 A tree with a remarkably large leaf, resembles the 柳 Lew, or willow tree; its bark is decocted to drink. Name of a utensil to receive drippings of water. Name of a city.

距 To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to overstep; to go to.

炬苣笧 A torch made of rushes.

眶瞿 To look and stare affrighted.

矩 From 工 Kung, *work*, a *square*, represented within; and an *arrow*, to denote, *hitting the exact square*. A square used by carpenters; a constant rule, law, or usage; a pattern; to square or adjust; the corner of a square; strict; correct. Occurs denoting, the ground; to engrave or put a mark on. 規矩 Kwei keu, compass and square; an usage; custom; rule; correct form or

manner; rules or usages of any body of men; a national custom; rules formed by any small society or combination of persons. 學規矩 Hëŏ kwei keu, to learn the customs or usages of society, or combination of persons. 守規矩 Show kwei keu, to adhere to custom, or to rule.

秬 A species of black millet.

苣 A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

驖 The name of a certain animal.

詎 An interrogative particle generally implying the opposite of what is affirmed. The same as 豈 Kh'e, how? denoting a suspicion or different opinion.

距 The spur of a cock; to stab with a weapon inserted; to be opposed to, or distant from; to oppose, or to stand opposite to; to be distant from; resist; to skip over in passing to; large; great. 違距 Wei keu, to oppose or resist. 超距 Ch'aou keu, to overleap; to jump or skip over 雞距 Ke keu, a cock's spur. 距道 Keu taou, the road between two places over against each other.

酠 To join the contributions of many for the purchase of liquor to make a feast.

鉅 Keu, or 鉅鐵 Keu t'ëĕ, or 大剛 Ta kang, a hard sort of iron; great hardness or obduracy; fierce; unrelenting resentment; large; great. Name of a bow; a place; a plant; a man; and a sword. 鉅公 Keu kung, the Emperor; a title of respect of general application.

邱 The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

鞮 Certain harness of a carriage.

駏 狙 Keu, or 駏驢 Keu heu, an animal of which it is said a mule is the mother and a horse the father,—resembles a mule.

鴟 The name of a bird.

麪 A particular kind of wheaten cake.

句 勾 Words marked off by a pause or stop in writing; a period; a sentence; an expression; a phrase; a term; a word; a line of a verse. 僂句 Low keu, the name of a place. Read Keù, 須句 Seu keu, the name of a place. Read Kow, sprouting or

budding out in a curling manner. 句當 Keu tang, business or affair. 有甚麼句當 Yew shin mo keu tang, what business or affair, have you? 勾 Kow is commonly used for this character, when read Kow. 不成一句話 Pŭh ch'ing yĭh keu hwa, does not form a sentence; what is said is unintelligible. 不成章句 Pŭh ch'ing chang keu, written unintelligibly. 佳句 Këa keu, a fine sentence. 一句話 Yĭh keu hwa, a sentence; a word. 幾句話 Ke keu hwa, a few sentences; a few words. 七言八句 Ts'eĭh yen pă keu, verses of seven syllables in each line, and eight lines in a stanza. 高句麗 Kaou keu le, Corea. 寃句 Yuen keu, and 句章 Keu chang, names of districts. Erroneously used in the sense of 拘 Keu, to restrict; and of 彀 Kow, enough; sufficient; and of 矩 Keu, a square. 句首 Keu show, the beginning of a sentence. 句中 Keu chung, the middle of a sentence. 句末 Keu mŏ, the end of a sentence.

劬 Labour; fatigue; severe labour; distress. 劬勞 Keu laou, distressing disease; severe labour in child-birth.

葀 **葀** Name of a plant.

屨 Ornaments for the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

拘 **拘** From *hand* and a *hook*. To stop with the hand; to grasp; to adhere pertinaciously to; to lay hold of and restrain; to throw the arms about or embrace. Read Kow, to hook; to lay hold of; to cause to rush together. 拘執 Keu chĭh, to grasp and keep hold of. 拘泥 Keu ne, to adhere to the mire; to stick to; bigoted adherence to. 拘牽 Keu k'ëen, to grasp and drag. These all express a bigoted adherence to a particular sentiment; obstinate; impenetrable, stupid adherence to. 拘泥小禮傷了大義 Keu ne seaou le shang leaou ta e, a bigoted adherence to petty forms, injures the great principles of justice. 拘管 Keu kwan, to keep in safe custody and under control. 拘究 Keu kew, to seize and bring to an examination before the magistrate. 拘拏 Keu na, to seize, as a criminal. 拘束 Keu shŭh,

to restrain; to restrict; to prevent disturbance; used much by the government to express keeping inferiors in due order.

枸 Read Keu and Kow, the names of wood.

溝 The name of a stream or river. Also the noise of water.

畸 Read Keu, title of a western chief. Read Kow, a path or boundary between fields.

痀 A curved spine; hunchbacked.

眴 眼 To glance on every side. Read Heu, to smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

祠 Name of a hill.

絇 緞 Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

朐 Dried flanks of bacon; curved slices of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

蒟 Name of a plant.

趄 趲 From *to walk* and *to look about as a bird.* To walk and look round watchfully. Read Foo, to send or put in motion; to direct; to regulate; to strengthen.

Used for the following.

跼 徇 From *foot* and to *hook* or *bend.* The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold. 跣跼科頭 T'oo keu kh'o t'ow, without shoes and the head uncovered; bare-headed and without shoes or stockings,—the undress of a Chinese servant,—not allowed to appear in the presence of a gentleman. 跣跼 T'oo keu, also denotes to lean upon one foot; to hop or skip about.

鞠 A crooked bar that attaches to the neck of a draught horse. Read Kow, denoting also the appendage of a carriage.

郇 The name of a place.

陶 Keu or Heu, the name of a country village, and of a city.

駒 A two year's old colt; a fine young horse. A surname. Forms part of the name of a fish; of a song; and of a tree. 攻駒 Kung keu, to restrain a colt from covering its dam. 駒驪 Keu le, Corea.

鮈 Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

鴝 鴝鵒 Keu kŭh, or 八鵒 Pă ko, a bird that can imitate human speech; a parrot. Forms part of the name of a certain insect. Read Kow, applied also to the name of a bird.

蠅 龜 鮑 A species of tortoise found on the shore of Eastern Tartary.

鼩 An animal of the mus species.

居 尻 屈 尻 From *the body* and a *seat* or *resting place*. A settled place of abode; to dwell; to reside; to remain stationary; to consist in; to fill a place or office; to sit; to accumulate; to desist. Read Ke, as an interrogative particle. A surname. 何居 Ho keu, or 何故 Ho koo, wherefore? why? what occasion? 閒居 Hëen keu, to dwell at leisure; unoccupied. 官居 Kwan keu, office consists in. 居處 Keu ch'oo, the place of residence. 居住 Keu choo, to dwell; to live at. 居仁由義 Keu jin yew e, to dwell in benevolence, and to walk in the way of righteousness. 居士 Keu sze, a retired unaspiring scholar. 居心 Keu sin, that which the heart dwells upon. 居身 Keu shin, denotes personal habit.

倨 To stand erect; not humble; proud, haughty carriage; contempt of decorum; sitting with the feet stretched out; sleeping about carelessly. In the She-king, applied to firm strong sounds. 貴爲天子而不驕倨 Kwei wei t'ëen tsze urh pŭh keaou keu, though possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not proud. 前倨後恭 Ts'ëen keu how kung, proud in the beginning, and afterwards respectful. 倨傲不遜 Keu ngaou pŭh sun, proud; haughty; unhumbled.

娵 A woman's name.

宧 To store or lay up; to house. One says, to sell.

崌 崖 Name of a hill.

据 From *hand* and *resident* or *stationary*. The hands diseased; restricted; embarrassed; precipitate or straightforward. Occurs denoting, a

place or station; occupying a station or seat. 拮据 Keĭh keu, embarrassed,—as to pecuniary matters.

椐 A certain reed that answers to make walking-sticks of for old men, and handles for whips.

淇 The name of a river, or stream of water.

琚 Name of a certain valuable stone.

秬 A local term for millet grain.

腒 A term used in the north for goose fat, or the fat of fowls; dried fowls; remaining long; durable.

莒 Name of a plant.

裾 The hinder part of a garment that hangs down behind; proud; haughty.

蜛 A reptile said to resemble a silkworm in form, to be two or three cubits long, to have feet on each side, and to be edible.

詎 Language or speech governed by some rule. A man's name.

賭 賭賺 Keu lëen, to sell; to store up.

踞 To crouch upon the hams, or to sit cross-legged. 箕踞 Ke keu, to sit cross-legged, in which posture the legs are supposed to appear like the basket Ke.

鋸 A saw; to saw; whether stone or wood. The saw was in ancient times used in criminal punishments.

鮈 Name of a fish, resembling another called the stone-headed fish, with three teeth like a saw; also forms part of the name of an edible reptile resembling the silkworm, but much larger.

黏 A species of millet; an adhesive sort of rice.

具 From *pearls* or *money* placed on a *tripod*. Placed together; already prepared; arranged; to present to; a utensil. 器具 Kh'e keu, a utensil. 刑具 Hing keu, instruments of punishment. 法律具在 Fă leŭh keu tsae, the laws are already prepared. 奉具 Fung keu, to present to a superior. 知名不具 Che ming pŭh keu, knowing my name, I do not insert it. 濯具 Chŏ keu, a utensil for washing in. 具稟 Keu pin, a petition (or official statement to a superior) duly prepared; this is often the first sentence in papers sent to government.

具題 Keu t'e, to make out a full and clear statement of, to present to higher authority. 具文 Keu wăn, an official document intended merely as compliance with the requisite forms.

俱 All; both; together with; fully supplied with, or prepared. A surname. 俱是 Keu she, both, or all are right. 俱全 Keu ts'euen, complete in everything. 才貌俱佳 Ts'ae maou keu këa, mind and person both superior.

埧 A bank to confine—water.

颶 Keu, or 颶風 Keu fung, a sea storm that blows from every point of the compass on the coast of Canton; a whirlwind; a typhoon; it is mentioned particularly by Chinese writers. Occurs during the fifth or sixth months of the year, and is preceded by a coloured ring-like or rainbow appearance, at first small, but gradually widening; this appearance is called 颶母 Keu moo, and 瘴母 Chang moo, the mother of the typhoon, and of a disease. *This whirlwind is said to be entirely unknown in the North of China.*

餱 A particular kind of cake.

鵂 The name of a bird.

莒 Name of a plant; of an ancient state; and of a city. A surname.

筥 A utensil for containing rice; a small sheaf consisting of four handfuls; a utensil for rearing silkworms.

虡 From *a tiger* laying his paws on *a wild boar.* Fighting and grasping; impetuous fleetness; name of a certain wolf-like animal as to size, in other respects resembling a monkey, and which springs forward with rapidity.

據 執 From *hand* and *a tiger* leaping on *a boar.* To lay the paw or hand upon; to take fast hold of; to lean or rest upon; to take possession of and to maintain; to have figure; form; to be substantial; to afford proof; to depend upon or state according to; in this sense often used in government papers. 捷據 Tsëë keu, to take or usurp with or without permission. 憑據 P'ing keu, proof; evidence of. 援據 Yuen keu, to lead; to draw; to drag. 據說 Keu shwŏ, according to what is said. 據他說 Keu ta shwŏ, according to what he says; to depend on what

he says. 據守 Keu show, to maintain fast hold of.

遽 Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion; hasty step; a courier or express; fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; overpowered. A surname. 駭遽 Hae keu, frightened, alarmed. 急遽 Keïh keu, urged on by strong external impulse; hurried. 傳遽 Ch'uen keu, the persons pertaining to the government express. 遽色 Keu seh, hurried, agitated manner.

籧 An ugly deformity of person. 籧篨 Keu ch'oo, or 籧篨 Keu kh'eüh, a coarse kind of bamboo mat. 籧筐 Keu kh'wang, a utensil for rearing silkworms.

蘧 Name of a vegetable.

鐻 A wooden drum-stick; a certain metal culinary vessel.

瞿 From a *bird* and *two eyes;* the watchful and fearful glance of a bird pecking, and alternately raising its head to look about. A distrustful, suspicious timid glance; hasty, alarmed, wild look; to stare; to gaze; the glance of an eagle; to be observant and careful; to preserve decorum. Occurs denoting—to walk; a large protuberance on the neck of an animal. Name of a bird; of a hill; and of a rapid stream. A man's name.

懼 From *heart* and a *bird looking affrighted.* Fear; apprehension. 懼法 Keu fă, to stand in awe of the laws. 懼怕 Keu p'a, or 恐懼 K'ung keu, afraid; apprehensive; to be afraid of.

戟 An ancient spear with four points.

癯 Lean; thin; emaciated.

鸜 Keu or Heu, a great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic; a deep valley. See Heu. 鸜墓 Keu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

車 A vehicle with wheels, however drawn, whether by human strength, by oxen, or horses; a wheelbarrow; a cart; a carriage; a chariot; a vehicle with wheels, drawn by horses; that which contains, as the space enclosed by the jaws;—hence applied to the jaw-bones. Read Chay, in much the same sense,

but rather denoting the wheel than the carriage. Is found compounded with various other words, forming individual names of things. A surname. Compare with Chay. 車牙 Keu ya, that which contains the teeth; the jaw-bones. 覆車 Fow keu, a particular kind of net. 兵車 Ping keu, a military chariot. 巾車 Kin keu, name of an officer. 田車 T'ëen keu, a farmer's cart. 公車 Kung keu, name of an official court. 車馬臨門 Keu ma lin mun, carriages and horses approach the door of a rich man.

舉 舉 奉 夾 To raise up before; to lift with the hands; to raise the hands in a respectful manner; to move; to raise; to elevate; to introduce to notice; to recommend to; to raise up in conversation, or speak first of a subject; to praise; to raise by praises in the estimation of mankind; to promote in the government; all; every one collectively; the whole number; to rise; to walk; to be raised in one's estimation; to venerate as the gods; to kill the victims for sacrifice; used to denote confiscating smuggled goods; a bird flying away rising from the ground; three taels weight. The name of a wood; of a place; of a hill; and of an animal. 義舉 E keu, a righteous generous act. 舉目相忤 Keu mŭh sëang woo, to raise the eyes and look at each other with dislike. 舉城 Keu ch'ing, the whole city; all the people of the city. 舉止 Keu che, rising and rest; the whole of a person's conduct, and circumstances. 舉行 Keu hing, to bring forward an affair and cause it to be done. 舉世 Keu she, the whole world; all the present race of men. 舉人 Keu jin, a recommended man,—a literary title; the second degree attained. 舉善 Keu shen, to promote the virtuous and good. 舉薦 Keu tsëen, to recommend to a person's employment, and so on. 舉頭 Keu t'ow, to raise the head.

栖 Keu or Yu, the name of a wood.

踽 Appearance of walking alone; a stately gait. 踽踽獨行 Keu keu tŭh hing, in a stately manner walking alone. 踽踽凉凉 Keu keu lëang lëang, going along in a cool undaunted manner; approaching to praise, and a disdainful rejection of assistance or company.

齲 Diseased teeth; tooth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and shew the teeth.

窶 Poor; rustic; rude;—applied to a certain cap or defence for the head, placed under a basket or platter, in which cakes are carried on the head. Also read Low. 窶數 Keu soo, a certain defence for the head, used by people in the north, who carry baskets and other burdens on the head.

屨 That which binds around the foot; shoes or sandals, anciently made of a coarse cloth.

KH'EU.

去 衣 From *great*, and *perverse*. To separate; to be distant or distinct from; to go; to go away; to go from; to pass on in a regular proper course, without impediment from the nature of things, or from circumstances; past; gone; former; to put away; to repudiate. Read Kh'eú, to put away from; to expel; to reject. 離去 Le kh'eu, or 離開去 Le kh'ae kh'eu, to separate from each other. 相去不遠 Sëang kh'eu pŭh yuen, not very distant from; not very different from. 來去 Lae kh'eu, to approach and recede; to come and go. 說來說去 Shwŏ lae shwŏ kh'eu, endless tautology. 你去那裡 Ne kh'eu na le, or 你去何處 Ne kh'eu ho ch'oo, whither are you going? 我出去逛逛 Wo ch'ŭh kh'eu kh'wang kh'wang, I am going out to walk for amusement. 進去 Tsin kh'eu, to go in; to enter. 上前去 Shang ts'ëen kh'eu, to go forward; to advance. 拏去 Na kh'eu, to take away. 過去 Kwo kh'eu, to pass; to pass away. 講得去 Këang teh kh'eu, it may be said. 講不去 Këang pŭh kh'eu, it cannot be said. These expressions apply either to the language or to the reasoning. What is said, is, or is not, agreeable to the idiom of the language; or it is not consonant to right reason. 講得來 Këang teh lae, can say, and the opposite phrase. 講不來 Këang pŭh lae, cannot say, refer to the speaker, and denote that he does, or does not, possess ability to express his thoughts intelligibly and properly. 辦不來 Pan pŭh lae, cannot be effected, because the agent is wanting in the ability which he ought to possess. 一去不回 Yih kh'eu pŭh hwuy, once gone, no

return. 革去 Keh kh'eu, to degrade from office or rank. 去年 Kh'eu nëen, last year; also, former years. 去世 Kh'eu she, to leave the world; to depart this life. 去就 Kh'eu tsew, to recede from, or to leave; and to approach to; or to place one's self in; as 去官 Kh'eu kwan, to leave the public service. 去蚊 Kh'eu wăn, a destroyer of mosquitos; a species of toad.

佉 The name of a country. A man's name. Read Këa, a surname; also the name of a certain deity. 佉沙國 Këa sha kwŏ, a certain country.

呿 Kh'eu or Këa, to gape; a wide large mouth. Read Kh'eĭh, sound of breathing in sleep; snoring. Also read Yĕ, appearance of the mouth open.

袪 A kind of wooden pack-saddle for a mule.

欬 To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

祛 To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate,—as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

結 The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

笐 人 A utensil for containing rice or cakes; a utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them, or to confine them.

胠 The side; the flank; to remove or open out the side, as of a box or chest; the right flank or wing of an army. A man's name.

苦 蓲 Name of a plant; a utensil made of grass or rushes.

蚿 Name of an insect.

袪 The sleeve of a garment; an ornamented sleeve or cuff; appearance of raising the sleeve; the mouth of a sleeve.

詘 Sound; noise; noise made in sleep.

陎 A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals. Name of an ancient palace.

鮌 Name of a fish, said to resemble a cow; to have a serpent's tail, and to have wings.

鳶 Name of a bird.

鼁 鼃 A frog-like animal.

斟 To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into.

渠 A place where water accumulates or runs off, as in a gutter; large; great; gradual. The name of a river. The name of a tune. A vulgar word for *he*, or *him*, *she*, *her*, or *it*. Forms part of the name of a certain armour, and of a plant. 渠渠 Kh'eu kh'eu, attentive; heedful; diligent. 溝渠 Kow kh'eu, a gutter or water-course. 渠水 Kh'eu shwuy, water running in a kennel or ditch.

蕖 A man's name.

磲 硨磲 Chay kh'eu, a white stone brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

渠

區 From P'in, *many*, in the midst of He, *to conceal*. A place in which to store or lay up; a small house or room; to class, or separate; a separating line or boundary; ten valuable stones. 有田一廛宅一區 Yew tëen yĭh chen, chĭh yĭh kh'eu, possesses a glebe of land, and a small house. 大區 Ta kh'eu, the great abodes, —denote heaven and earth. 區處 Kh'eu ch'oo, a place to dwell in; to separate, distinguish and decide. 區區小國 Kh'eu kh'eu seaou kwŏ, small petty country. 區區之心 Kh'eu kh'eu che sin, little petty heart, —is used by the person making a present, and denotes, I present this as a small expression of my regard, which I know is of no value. 區區小物 Kh'eu kh'eu seaou wŭh, little, petty, trifling thing. It is, by an affected humility, applied to what is one's own, or a present offered to others. See Ngow.

嶇 A rugged, uneven, hilly appearance; an abrupt peaked mountain.

摳 To lift up with the hand. Read Kow, in the same sense. Also to feel and store up, or put away with the hand. Read Ngow, to strike. 摳衣 Kh'eu e, to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps. 摳揄 Kh'eu yu, to turn round, or move about.

毆 To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

蹌 To walk lame; an uneven path.

軀 軀 The body, or a body.

隅 Kh'eu, or 踦隅 Kh'e kh'eu, a dangerous corner or precipice; rugged, une-

ven, dangerous path.

鰋 Name of a small shell-fish.

驅 駈 馭 毆 To drive away animals; to expel them from a corn field, that they may not injure the grain; to lash and drive a horse; to run or fly swiftly; a forerunner, and the van of an army is expressed by 先驅 Sëen kh'eu; the second division is called 中驅 Chung kh'eu. 驅遂 Kh'eu chŏ, to drive out; to expel;—a favorite phrase with the Canton government, applied to the European ships of war, which on all occasions they threaten to drive away.

衢 A street; lane or road, which is a general thoroughfare, and which has diverging roads in all directions. Name of a district. A surname. 通衢 T'ung kh'eu, a high road; a general thoroughfare. 天衢 T'ëen kh'eu, name of a star; some apply it to the Milky Way. 衢歌巷舞 Kh'eu ko këang woo, sung in the streets and danced in the lanes, —in the glorious days of the ancient Yaou.

墟 Name of a bird. A surname.

KEUĚ.

亅 Hooked; the barb of a hook; a hooked weapon.

乚 The reverse side of the preceding. Mark, by which to recognize a hook; to mark off a paragraph.

屮 丩 屮丩 Keuĕ keuĕ, appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. The second character is also read Këë.

夬 夬 To pull or stretch out different ways; that with which the strings of an instrument or bow are stretched. Also read Kwae.

決 決 The name of a river; different streams flowing in different directions; to flow as water; to open or spread out; to stretch; to cut off; to decide; decided; determined. 決意 Keuĕ e, fixed intention. 決 Keuĕ or 決然 Keuĕ jen, expresses a strong conviction or persuasion of what is affirmed. 決要 Keuĕ yaou, positively requires. 決去 Keuĕ kh'eu, will positively go. 決拾 Keuĕ shih, a piece of

ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. 决曹 Keuě tsa'ou, name of a certain office.

玦 That with which a bow-string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

抉 **刔** To pluck; to snatch with the hand or fingers; to twitch, as when pulling a string; to twitch and cause to rebound; to pull as a bow-string and cause to shoot forth.

玦 A stone ornament worn at the girdle; a segment of a stone ring; an incomplete circle. In ancient times a complete ring was sent from the sovereign to an officer banished to the frontier, to denote his return; an imperfect ring was sent to denote, the connexion was broken of; a segment of a ring worn on the thumb, to draw a bow with.

疾 A hollow place in a large sore.

紱 **紱** Read Keuě, or Heuě, a single thread, or a skein of thread. Read Kwae, fine silk thread.

觖 To look to or regard with dissatisfaction and resentful feelings. Used also to express pulling or twitching a string.

訣 Parting words; words pronounced at taking leave; a farewell; the words of a dying person. What is said or given at death to be remembered by the survivors is called 留訣 Lew keuě. A rule or precept pertaining to some art; the secrets of any craft; the principles of the pulse; the precepts or sayings of Buddha. Also read Heuě, and Kei. 永訣 Yung keuě, an eternal farewell. 講訣 Këang keuě, to lecture on mysterious secrets. 口訣 Kh'ow keuě, the mouth's mysterious craft; specious jabber. 手訣 show keuě, handicraft; the tricks of sleight of hand. 秘訣 Po keuě, secret arts known only to a few. 脈訣 Meh keuě, the secrets of the pulse. 訣別 Keuě pëě, parting on taking a journey.

駃 A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam; fleet; swift;—applied also to the wind. 駃騠 Keuě t'e, a tall fleet horse.

鴆 The name of a bird.

欻 To dig, bore or work out an aperture; to cause to issue forth; the breath rising as in hiccough.

厥 An engine for throwing stones; short; to bow. A

surname. A pronoun, commonly used in the 尚書 Shang shoo, in the sense of 其 Kh'e, he; she; it; his; hers; its. 厥尾 Keuě wei, a dog with a short stunted bald tail. 厥衣 Keuě e, a short-tailed garment. 若崩厥角 Jŏ păng keuě kĕŏ, as (an animal) dashing to the ground its horn.

撅 Something held in or grasped by the hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. 採撅 Ts'ae keuě, to pluck. Read Kwei, to draw up long garments when fording a river.

橛 / 槷 The threshold and door-posts. 杙橛 Yĭh keuě, a post in the ground for fastening a cow to. A bit for a horse's bridle; a stick for beating a large drum; to rouse the beasts of the forest.

獗 猖獗 Ch'ang keuě, unruly; disorderly,—as disobedient children, or as piratical banditti.

蕨 Name of a certain vegetable.

蹶 To walk fast; to go hastily; to jump; to leap; to stumble; to fall. Read Kwei, to move. 竭蹶 Kĕĕ keuě, subverted; turned upside down; fallen down. 蹶躓 Keuě che, to stumble; to stumble and fall.

鷢 The name of a bird; a gateway; the Imperial gate; a path in a gateway, or through a gate; a path leading inward; a path leading to a tomb; a vacant place.

倔 Keŭh or Keuě. 倔强 Keuě kh'ëang, or 倔彊 Keuě këang, perverse; refractory.

崛 / 嵂 Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. 崛起 Keuě kh'e, rising alone; jutting or standing forth singly, as eminent men and sages.

掘 To dig into the ground, as in digging a well; to scoop or hollow out, as in digging the ditch round a city; to stand out alone,—in the sense of the preceding. To carry to the utmost degree. Read Kŭh, to spread out or extend. 掘城池 Keuě ch'ing ch'e, to dig a ditch round a city. 掘地爲臼 Keuě te wei kew, to dig a hole in the ground, to be employed as a mortar. 掘地 Keuě te, to dig into the ground. 掘井 Keuě tsing, to dig a well.

矗 Commonly read Yŭh, to bore into as with a spear; to expand and spread out as in the spring season. Read Keuě,

false; crafty.

禍 Inauspicious; infelicitous.

譎 False; intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice. 詭譎 Kwei keuě, or reversed Keuě kwei, fallacious; artful; crafty, 權譎 Kh'euen keuě, plots or schemes ever varying with circumstances. 紆譎 Yu keuě, crooked; bent; distorted; contorted; tortuous. 譎而不正 Keuě urh pŭh ching, crafty and depraved. 譎恢 Keuě kh'wei, excellent or beautiful. 譎怪 Keuě kwae, deceitful; crafty; strange; odd; perverse. 譎諫 Keuě këen, advice given merely to please, instead of faithful remonstrances.

鐍 觼 觖 A hook of a ring; a clasp; a hook that links on to another; a certain hook of a carriage; a hook or lock in the Chinese manner, at the front of a box or chest.

KH'EUĚ.

缺 A vessel chipped or broken; somewhat broken off; a deficiency; a want; a vacancy,—applied to government offices. Read Keuen, strings of a cap. 開缺 Kh'ae kh'euě, to declare an office vacant. 放缺 Fang kh'euě, or 補缺 Poo kh'euě, to send some one to fill a vacancy. 好缺份 Haou kh'euě fun, a good vacancy; a good situation. 無缺 Woo kh'euě, no want. 生意缺着手 Săng e kh'euě chŏ show, loss of some part of the principal in trade. 缺乏 Kh'euě fă, defect; deficiency; want. 缺虧 Kh'euě kh'wei, a diminishing, as in the last quarters of the moon; a deficiency; a defect. 缺畧 Kh'euě lëŏ, something broken off; deficiency; defect. 缺額 Kh'euě ngeh, less than the fixed quantity.

闕 Empty; defective; wanting; not supplied with; disrespectful; not according with. Used as the name of a sword, and various other proper names; wanting; defective; lost; as 義闕 E kh'euě, the sense (of the character) is lost. 闕廷 Kh'euě t'ing, the Imperial palace. 金闕 Kin kh'euě, the golden gateway; the gate of the palace of the gods. 疑有闕文 E yew kh'euě wăn, it is supected that there is some deficiency in the writing. 望闕行禮 Wang kh'euě hing le, to look towards the Imperial gate (from a distant province) and perform

the ceremony of obeisance to the Emperor. 闕翟 Kh'euĕ t'eĭh, certain raiment of the queen.

屈 To stoop; to bend down and crouch; to crouch meanly and servilely, to be caused to bend down; to be forced to crouch; to be oppressed; to crook or to be crooked. Also read K'eŭh. 屈伸 K'euĕ shin, are opposites, to bend or crouch, and to straighten out. 委屈 Wei k'euĕ or 委曲 Wei kh'eŭh, pressed down, by some oppressive power or false charge; the second mode of writing the phrase is that sanctioned by K'ang-he.

綱 K'euĕ and Kwŭh, certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, to knot, or connect by knotting.

瘸 The feet diseased.

關 To stop; to end; to terminate.

闕 闕 闕 闕闕 Kh'euĕ heuĕ, a doorway without any door to it.

KEUEN.

捐 Heuen, or Keun, a place for inferior retainers about public courts to live in. One says, a prison for women; another says, a pavilion or shed.

娟 Keuen or Yuen, beautiful; pleasing; excellent; handsome; sprightly; delicately bent.

悁 Keuen or Yuen, angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry; anxious; distressed.

捐 Keuen or Yuen, to reject; to put away; to give up one's property as an offering to government for public service, or to procure an office under government. 相捐 Sëang keuen, cast off or separated at death. 捐義 Keuen e, to cast off regard to right and justice. 捐官 Keuen kwan, to purchase an office in the government. 捐棄 Keuen kh'e, to reject; to cast away; to risk or hazard; to risk one's life; to die and leave one's relations. 捐軀 Keuen kh'eu, to throw away one's life, or to risk it in the service of one's country. 捐納 Keuen nă, to pay money to government. 捐瘠 Keuen tseĭh, emaciated to death; mortal disease; death.

涓 A small stream; a brook, that will gradually swell to a river. The name of a river. To choose; to select; to purify; to cleanse; to expel; to put away. A surname. 涓還 Keuen hwan, a flowing appearance; water gliding along, or running circularly.

睊 Keuen or Yuen, to look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

絹 A fine species of silk, used for coverlets and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds. 絹裱 Keuen peaou, silk on which pictures are pasted.

羂 罥 A net to spread over and catch animals; to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

鞙 Part of the harness of a large carriage;—applied also to the scabbard of a sword; otherwise read Keuen. The tail of a horse; that with which a horse is checked. 鞙鞙 Keuen keuen, certain stones appended to a girdle.

鵑 Name of a bird, and of a plant. The bird is known by various names; it appears early in spring, and is a signal to commence agriculture; its note is deemed mournful, and it occupies the nests of other birds; it seems to be a species of the cuckoo. It is otherwise called 杜鵑 T'oo keuen, or 子規 Tsze kwei, and so on. 鵑啼 Keuen te, the note or cry of the keuen bird.

桊 Ring attached to the nose of a cow; a crooked stick; to restrain a cow.

眷 睠 婘 To *turn* the *eyes* towards; to look with affection and regard to; those on whom one places regard; a family; near relations. A surname. 家眷 Këa keuen, one family. 皇天眷命 Hwang t'ëen keuen ming, imperial heaven's kind commission,—to rule an Empire, used in reference to Sovereigns. 內眷 Nuy keuen, within is the family,—an intimation to strangers not to intrude. 親眷 Ts'in keuen, relations who have a claim on one's regard. 天眷 T'ëen keuen, the regard or love of heaven. 寵眷 Chùng keuen, love or affection to. 眷注 Keuen choo, to place the eyes, mind, or affections upon.

鞏 Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner; curled or rolled up; leather employed on the top of a carriage.

卷 The bend at the knee; bent; rolled up; a scroll;

a section of a book. Read Keuen, to roll up. 卷耳 Keuen urh, a certain plant. 卷舌 Keuen shĕ, name of a star. Read Keuen, crooked; winding; small. 書卷 Shoo keuen, or 一卷之書 Yĭh keuen che shoo, a book. 卷一 Keuen yĭh, first section. 卷二 Keuen urh, second section. 開卷有益 Kh'ae keuen yew yĭh, on opening a book, there is benefit derived. There is some advantage derived from the slightest reading, how much more from diligent study. 卷書 Keuen shoo, to close a book. 卷起來 Keuen kh'e lae, to roll up.

倦 To desist from labour; fatigue; weariness; lassitude. 精神困倦 Tsing shin kwăn keuen, the spirits flagged. 居之無倦 Keu che woo keuen, to remain indefatigable in a pursuit. 樂善無倦 Lŏ shen woo keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. 不知厭倦 Pŭh che yen keuen, not know what fatigue is. 倦倦 Keuen keuen, wearied; fatigued.

勌 Strongly; with diligent effort. Read Keuèn, labour; fatigue. 士卒罷勌 Sze tsŭh p'a keuen, soldiers desisted from their labour. 學道不勌 Hëŏ taou pŭh keuen, to study virtue unweariedly.

婘 Good; well affected to; having regard for relations.

惓 惓惓 Keuen keuen, attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting to throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

惓

捲 Robust; bodily strength; the fist; to roll up with the hand; to receive or gather in or together. 捲手一拄 Keuen show yĭh chŭh, a blow with the fist. 捲髮 Keuen fă, to braid the hair. 捲捲 Keuen keuen, strong effort; athletic energizing appearance. 捲舒 Keuen shoo, are opposites, to roll up and to spread out. 捲起簾子 Keuen kh'e lëen tsze, to roll a screen or blind.

瘨 The hands or arms bent by disease. 疲瘨 P'e keuen, languor; debility.

睠 To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

綣 To bind to as with silk or cord. 繾綣 Këen keuen, sincerely and indissolubly connected; bound to in attachment

or regard. 困綣 K'wăn keuen, bound up; tied round. 綣領 Keuen ling, certain military skin garments.

餱 Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

蠲 Name of an insect, said to be produced from corrupted vegetables. Clean; pure; bright. To illustrate; to put aside. To remit; haste; speed. Read Kwei, applied to a particular kind of paper. 蠲免錢糧 Keuen mëen ts'ëen lëang, to remit the land or house tax, the house tax is for the Imperial ground on which it stands. 蠲賑 Keuen chang, to remit taxes and afford assistance, to those involved in extraordinary calamities. 蠲租 Keuen tsoo, to remit the rent of land; to remit the taxes on land,—an act of the sovereign whose property the land is considered.

獧 To skip or hop about; precipitate; the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

KH'EUEN.

犬 A dog; a general term of the canine race. 狗犬 Kow, Kh'euen, general terms applied to dogs; the first expresses the smaller, and the second the larger sorts. 犬牒法 Kh'euen chĕ fă, a certain mode of mincing meat. 犬守夜 Kh'euen show yay, a dog keeping watch at night.

汊 Kh'euen or Heuen, the appearance of water falling; the name of a stream.

巛 A rill; a brook.

畎 畎 甽 畎 畎 From *field* and *water-course.* A small stream of water; a furrow or water-course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley; to flow as a water-course,—applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Seun and Chun, a collection of water at the foot of a mountain. 畎畝 Kh'euen mow, a rill parting the acres of land. 畎流 Kh'euen lew, to flow; to run as water, and be diffused. 畎田 Kh'euen t'ëen, to divide off fields by water-courses.

券 A bond; a deed of contract; written evidence of a transaction. In ancient times, such bonds consisted of a tablet of wood, which being

split asunder with a knife, had the edge of each piece serrated with corresponding teeth, and each contracting party retained one half of the tablet, in a way similar to the mercantile check of Europe: hence the character is formed from *knife*. 契券 K'e kh'euen, or 券約 Kh'euen yŏ, a deed or bond; an agreement; written evidence; proof. 操券而獲 Ts'aou kh'euen urh hwŏ, take proof and you will obtain. 券書 Kh'euen shoo, a bond or deed of landed or other property.

劵 Labour; weariness; fatigue. This character is to be distinguished from the preceding.

牶 Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

拳 The *hand* folded; the fist; to grasp or hold fast; to roll up; also read Yuen. A surname. 空拳 Kh'ung kh'euen, an empty fist,—to begin the world with nothing. 拳法 Kh'euen fă, the art of boxing. 拳拳 Kh'euen kh'euen, melancholy; loving; attentive; respectful. 拳棒教師 K'euen fung keaou sze, a boxing master and fencer. 拳頭 Kh'euen t'ow, the fist. 拳脚便捷 Kh'euen këŏ p'ëen tsëë, expert with the fist and the foot.

綣 Cord wound up in a certain way.

圈 Kh'euen or K'euèn, crooked wood, of which wine cups are made; a coop or pen, in which to confine domestic animals; a prison; to encircle; a small circle, or Chinese point in writing. A surname. The name of a place. 圈套 K'euen t'aou, a snare. 不能脫他圈套 Pŭh năng t'ŏ t'a k'euen t'aou, unable to escape his snare. 打個圓圈 Ta ko yuen kh'euen, to draw a circle; to draw a line around; to insert a period. The officers draw a red circle over important passages of their proclamations, to draw or to require the attention of the people to them. 白圈 Peh kh'euen, is a point thus ○. 黑圈 Heh kh'euen, a point thus ●. 尖圈 Tsëen kh'euen, is a point thus ◗. The Chinese place these points or marks by the side of characters as stops, and also in rows to give emphasis to the passage, as we draw a line below a word, or print it in italics or in capital letters. The Schoolmaster also marks his approbation of a boy's writing by marking it with one or other of the above

points. 這句話可圈可點 Chay keu hwa kh'o kh'euen kh'o tëen, should this sentence be marked with a round period or a sharp-pointed dot?

棬 A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. 棬棬 Pei kh'euen, a wooden bowl or wine cup.

踡 踡踢 Kh'euen kh'eŭh, bent and curled up, unextended,—applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

鬈 A good head of hair; the hair curled up.

勸 劝 To advise to; to exhort; admonish; to instruct; to stimulate; to encourage by praise; to be advised; to acquiesce cheerfully. Occurs in the sense of 力 Leĭh, strength. 你勸他做 Ne kh'euen t'a tso, advise him to do it. 勸世文 Kh'euen she wăn, a writing for the admonition of the age; a moral essay. 勸解 Kh'euen keae, to advise and explain to. 勸化 Kh'euen hwa, to advise and reform a vicious man. 勸諫 Kh'euen këen, to advise or admonish a superior.

權 Power; authority; temporary or peculiar circumstances, which like authority compels one to deviate from a regular course; hence, 從權 Ts'ung kh'euen, to comply with circumstances. 權臣 Kh'euen ch'in, a statesman who possesses great influence with his sovereign. 權詐 Kh'euen cha, or 權譎 Kh'euen keuĕ, crafty and intriguing, according to ever changing circumstances. 權衡 Kh'euen hăng, weights and scales; to measure; to deliberate and adjust. 有權 Yew kh'euen, possessed of authority. 權謀 Kh'euen mow, to plot or scheme according to arising circumstances. 權且 Kh'euen ts'ëay, for the time being, under these peculiar circumstances.

顴 顴 The cheek bones. 面顴高 Mëen kh'euen kaou, or 兩顴高 Lëang kh'euen kaou, high cheek bones.

KEŬH.

匊 Formed from the hand grasping grain; to hold in the hand; the hand filled; a handful. 在手曰匊 Tsae show yuĕ keŭh, being in the hand is expressed by Keŭh.

菊 Name of a well known plant; the name of a river. 金錢菊 Kin ts'ëen keŭh, the gold coin keŭh, name of a plant. 菊花 Keŭh hwa, Canton dialect, *Kok fa*, the Keŭh flower, a species of chrysanthemum Indicum. 菊花酒 Keŭh hwa tsew, a species of wine.

掬 掲 To take hold of with both hands; to take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands; to separate from. 一掬 Yih keŭh, two handfuls.

鞠 蹴 To bear; to train up; small; young; a boy; an awl; to bore into; to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust a subject; to declare fully. A surname. Name of a star; of a flower. Certain garments; a ball made of leather filled with something soft, used in play. 毋鞠我 Moo keŭh wo, my mother bore me and brought me up. 蹋鞠 T'ă keŭh, 蹐鞠 T'ă keŭh, or 蹙鞠 Tsŭh keŭh, a kind of foot ball,—said to be introduced in ancient times as an exercise for the soldiers. 鞠訩 Keŭh heung, public murmur and clamour, on account of some evil. 鞠丸 Keŭh wan, a ball. 鞠問 Keŭh wăn, to investigate with great strictness.

橘 Name of a fruit produced in Këang-nan, and which grows in winter; of the orange species and is preserved with sugar.

猶 Keŭh, or Hwŭh, a frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

鶵 A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain.

鞫 諫 To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.

局 From a *square* inside a *cubit measure*. A limited square on a Chinese chest board; the board with the pieces arranged; restricted; confused; cramped, or cooped up in a little space; the body bent or caused to crouch; coiled, or rolled up; to curl the hair. A place where any manufacture that requires to be guarded is carried on; as 火藥局 Ho yŏ keŭh, a powder manufactory. 錢局 Ts'ëen keŭh, a mint. 賭局 Too keŭh, a place for gaming. 棋局 Kh'e keŭh, a chess board with its pieces arranged. 作局 Tsŏ keŭh, to play skilfully; stra-

tagem and intrigue. 幹局 Kan keŭh, a skilful player at chess; a clever man. 局外之人 Keŭh wae che jin, a man who has nothing to do with the game; a person whom the affair does not concern. 千古終須一局棋 Ts'ëen koo chung seu yïh keŭh kh'e, in all ages, every contest has at last closed like a game at chess,—a struggle for no lasting purpose. 局量褊小 Keŭh lëang pëen seaou, a contracted mind and little ability.

掘 Keŭh or Keuĕ. See Keuĕ.

淈 Thick muddy water; in a confused disorderly state; extended to the utmost degree; to make a passage for water; to flow in a disorderly manner.

鶌 Name of a bird.

KH'EŬH.

崛 A hill standing prominent; the lonely summit of a hill.

屈 紬 A curling stump instead of a tail; bent; to stoop; to cause to bent or crouch; to invite a person to one's house; to cause him to stoop and condescend; to submit or yield to circumstances. Read Heuĕ. 能屈能伸 Nĕng kh'eŭh nĕng shin, can either stoop to circumstances; or can stand forward, when they require it. 小屈大伸 Seaou kh'eŭh ta shin, a little submission will produce great expansion, or promote one's interest. 寃屈 Yuen kh'eŭh, to oppress by some false charge. 屈身宇下 Kh'eŭh shin yu hëa, to put one's self under the protection of somebody; to submit to circumstances for awhile. 屈背 Kh'eŭh pei, bend the back. 屈道伸身 Kh'eŭh taou shin shin, to make principles bend to the promotion of one's interest. 屈伸 Kh'eŭh shin, are opposites, bent or curled up,—stretched out; to stoop or submit,—to stand forth when occasion requires. 屈節 Kh'eŭh tsëĕ, to crouch meanly.

矧 堀 To die and not corrupt.

蛐 蝺 An insect found in wood; otherwise read Chuĕ.

茁 Plants budding forth; to begin to bud. Read Chŭh, the name of a plant. 茁壯

Kh'eŭh chwang, animals appearing to increase in size; to grow tall.

詘 詰詘 Kĕĕ kh'eŭh, indistinct stammering; broken utterance; garment rumpled or rolled up; bent; broken; to stoop; to crouch; to conceal; to speak ambiguously or obscurely; to cause to cease entirely; to terminate. A surname. 充詘 Ch'ung kh'eŭh, smirking, flattering, crouching; unmanly deportment to the rich and powerful. 詘身何傷 K'eŭh shin ho shang, where is the harm of stooping.

曲 Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. 曲曲行 Kh'eŭh kh'eŭh hing, crooked ways; to walk in devious paths; intrigue and chicanery.

KEUN.

均 Equal; equally; in equal parts or shares; all equally; to equalise or blend; an instrument for making bricks, tiles, or other earthenware. A musical instrument; the name of a place. Also read Yuen. 大衆均分 Ta chung keun fun, all divided equally. 有利均分 Yew le keun fun, what profits may arise, shall be equally divided. 土均之法 T'oo keun che fă, rule for an equitable division of the land, throughout the country. 均齊方正 Keun ts'ĕ fang ching, all even, square and regular.

鈞 Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a 鈞 Keun, and four Keun make a 石 Shĭh, or stone. 鈞石 Keun shĭh, the keun and the stone are the means of equalising weights all over the empire. A certain mould used by Potters. Heaven, the Great Framer. Great; important. 大鈞 Ta keun, or 洪鈞 Hung keun, the Great Framer; Heaven; Nature. 鈞諭 Keun yu, an important order,—applied by way of compliment to the official commands of a magistrate, or the request of a friend.

君 From 尹 Yin, *a hand grasping a line*, to preserve rectitude, and 口 Kh'ow, *a mouth*, giving orders. One at the head of a community, to whom all hearts are directed. A chief; a lord, a prince; a king;

a sovereign; an emperor; one in a dignified and honorable situation; honorable; most honorable; the father or mother of a family; a virtuous good man; a title of respect in very general use;—applied to superiors; to inferiors; and to equals; to men and to women; to the living and to the dead. As a Verb, to rule; to govern; to fulfil the duties of a ruler. A surname. 凡有地者皆曰君 Fan yew te chay keae yuĕ keun, all who possess (or rule over) a country are called Keun. 國君 Kwŏ keun, the king of a country. 大君 Ta keun, the emperor of China. 寡君 Kwa keun, our king or emperor, in the language of courtesy. 大君子 Ta keun tsze, title applied to statesmen. 明君 Ming keun, an enlightened prince. 昏君 Hwăn keun, a stupid bad Prince. 四方君子 Sze fang keun tsze, all good people everywhere. 子稱父母曰君 Tsze ch'ing foo moo yuĕ keun, children complimenting their father and mother call them Keun. 家君 Kĕa keun, the master or father of a family. 妾稱夫曰君 Ts'e ch'ing foo yuĕ keun, a concubine addressing her lord calls him Keun. 夫君 Foo keun, a husband. 尊君 Tsun keun, your honored father. 良君 Lĕang keun, 先君 Sĕen keun, your late father. 府君 Foo keun, engraved on a tomb stone, denotes the father of a family. 太君 T'ae keun, denotes the mother. 使君 She keun, an officer despatched on service with imperial credentials. 君長民之稱 Keun ch'ang min che ch'ing, Keun, title of the superiors of a people. 君弱臣强 Keun jŏ ch'in k'ĕang, a weak prince and powerful ministers. 君臣 Keun ch'in, prince and minister. 君天下 Keun t'ĕen hĕa, to rule the empire. 君君臣臣 Keun keun ch'in ch'in, to fulfil the duties of a prince, and to fulfil the duties of a minister. 君長 Keun ch'ang, superiors in a family or in a nation. 君子民之父母 Keun tsze min che foo moo, the good man is a father and mother to the people. 君子慎其獨也 Keun tsze chin k'e tŭh yay, the virtuous man is particularly attentive to his secret thoughts and actions.

据 擳 To take up; to sort and put to rights. 据摭 Keun chay, to pick up or take.

窘 Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read Kh'wăn.

箬 箘 A particular sort of bamboo esteemed for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

菪 Name of a plant.

郡 A place where there is a large concourse of people. A kind of principality in ancient times. Ts'in, who first reduced the independent states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six.

頵 A large head; a man's name.

麏 An animal of the stag species.

囷 A round granary; place in which to collect grain, and afterwards disperse it. The name of a star. It is said, that 囷 Keun, is a round granary; 倉 Ts'ang, is square; and 窖 Keaou, is a granary dug in the ground. 輪囷 Lun keun, a spiral, curled, or twisted appearance, like a worm or snake.

悃 Keun or Kh'wăn, sincere, faithful, pure mind. 悃愊 Keun pih, or 悃忱 Keun chin, sincerely devoted.

菌 A plant well tasted, but which often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

麏 A species of deer exceedingly timorous, flies from its own shadow when drinking in a brook.

麋 A timorous deer; the name of a country; the name of a district.

軍 Many persons; an army; twelve thousand five hundred men. In the time of Chow, the Emperor had *six* of such armies; a large principality had *three;* the next in rank, *two;* and a small principality had *one.* The head quarters of a general. A surname. 兩軍相持 Lëang keun sëang che, both the armies maintained their ground. 軍機大臣 Keun ke ta ch'in, the great officers who preside over the movements of the army; a kind of privy council. 軍法 Keun fă, military law; or a military punishment. 軍民府 Keun min foo, title of an officer who attends to the making of powder, and exercises control over Tartar subjects, who are not usually amenable to the local magistrates, not even to the highest officers, but

to Generals called Tsëang-keun. 軍協 Keun hëĕ, a sort of Major-general in the army. 軍功 Keun kung, military merit. 一軍皆沒 Yĭh keun keae mŭh, the whole army perished (by the western Tartars). 軍田 Keun t'ëen, lands appropriated to transported criminals. 軍務 Keun woo, military affairs.

庫 To accumulate.

KH'EUN.

羣 群 A flock of sheep; a herd; a great many; a concourse of persons; comrades; companions; fellow-officers; friends; to accord, agree, or sort with. Applied to the name of a hill. 一羣人馬 Yĭh kh'eun jin ma, a crowd of men and horses. 羣賢 Kh'eun hëen, the men of worth and virtue. 羣英 Kh'eun ying, the men of heroic courage. 羣材 Kh'eun ts'ae, the men of talent. 羣臣 Kh'eun ch'in, a concourse of statesmen around a court. 羣迷 Kh'eun me, the bewildered stupified world; the thoughtless and irreligious. 羣羊 Kh'eun yang, a flock of sheep. 羣生 Kh'eun săng, all living; mankind. 羣兒 Kh'eun urh, a group of children.

裙 帬 裠 A petticoat worn by females; the lower part of dress; the margin or border of a shell of a tortoise. 中裙 Chung k'eun, the part of a dress worn next the person. 鼈裙 Pëĕ kh'eun, a slanting appendage at the foot of a wall to prevent the rain sinking to the foundation. 裙帶之親 Kh'eun tae che ts'in, nearly related, as the strings of the petticoat,—applied to very near relations. 裠襞 Kh'eun chĕ, the plaits of a petticoat.

KEUNG.

冂 坰 冏 A void space; desert; waste country beyond a wood or forest. The name of a place.

冏 Cold; frigid.

扃 扃 扃 The bar of a door; to bolt a door; the cross bar of a military carriage for sticking the weapons into.

A kind of handle like an ear. 扃扃 Keung keung, clear investigation. 扃門 Keung mun, to bolt a door. 扃試 Keung she, to shut the door and examine; a usage at examinations of the literati.

烱 Keung, or Heung, the light of fire; to examine with a clear light.

絅 Keung, or Hing, to drag or lead impetuously; a single garment. 絅衣 Keung e, a single garment.

駉 A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

餉 Filled; satiated.

囧 A window; a man's name. Light and ornamented.

烱 Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

洪 Congealed; coagulated.

昈 昏 耿 From *sun* and *fire*. To see; light. Read Ying, the appearance of smoke issuing forth. A surname. The last character is otherwise read Kăng.

褧 A single external garment; a garment without any beneath. 褧衣 Keung e, a single garment.

憬 To advert to; to have the attention excited; distant; remote; appearance of going off remotely.

KH'EUNG.

熔 焙 To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

誇 To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

穹 宮 From a *cavern* and *a bow*. Lofty and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats. 穹蒼 K'eung ts'ang, the visible expanse of heaven; heaven.

窮 窮 From a *human body* and a *cavern*. Brought to the last degree; the extreme point; no further means, and nothing more to say. To exhaust; to impoverish; impoverished; poor; to search into a subject; to investigate to the utmost degree; to reduce to a state of helplessness. Name of a man, of a place, of an animal, and of a plant. 窮巷 Kh'eung hëang, the end of a lane; no thoroughfare. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wăn, exhausted; languid; feeble; weak; poor.

窮苦 Kh'eung kh'oo, poor and distressed. 窮詰 Kh'eung këĕ, deep enquiry; profound investigation. 窮民無告 Kh'eung min woo kaou, poor people without any one to complain to. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; infinite. 窮途 Kh'eung t'oo, the road terminated; no means left. 貧窮 P'in kh'eung, poor; very poor. 詞窮 Tsze kh'eung, unable to argue the matter any further; no more pretences to urge.

邛 The name of a country, of a district, of a river, and of a hill. Labour; weariness; sickness.

筇 A species of bamboo of which staffs are made, which are used by old people.

蛩 Name of an insect, and of an animal in the west. 蛩蛩 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorrowful. 蛩吟 Kh'eung yin, the noise made by the Kh'eung insect.

芎 A fragrant plant; a medicinal plant.

孓 Këen or Kh'eung, solitary; alone; to bow with respect; lustful.

俘婷嫘惸 Solitary, orphan-like; alone; no brothers; desolate; none to tell one's tale to. 惸 Kh'eung, or 惸惸 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorry; melancholy.

煢煢 To return with speed or precipitation; relapse; single; desolate; mournful; melancholy.

睘煢僬 The eye gazing at, affrighted. K'eung k'eung, having none to depend on; desolate; sorrowful.

瓊瓊琼 A carnation coloured or red stone; coral stones, or as the Chinese express it, stones which are accumulated to a tree, or rather a fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district. 瓊州 Kh'eung chow, the northern part of *Hae-nan* island.

KEW.

九 Represents the transformations and winding searching property of the principle 陽 Yang. Nine. Repeated, Kew

kew, the art of numbering; arithmetic. Read Kew, to collect together. The name of a country. A surname. Used in the sense of many. 九子姆 Kew tsze moo, the mother of many children. 九府 Kew foo, nine officers who had the care of government stores. 九合 Kew hŏ, to unite or collect together. 九刑 Kew hing, nine punishments. 九竅 Kew k'eaou, the nine apertures of animal bodies, eyes, ears, nostrils, and so on. 九門提督衙門 Kew mun t'e tŭh ya mun, the court of the general of the city, or of the Nine Gates of Peking,—a high military command. 九品 Kew p'in, the ninth or lowest degree of rank. 九九合數 Kew kew hŏ soo, a kind of multiplication table. 九九圖 Kew kew t'oo, tables in which the nine digits are repeated nine times, sometimes, in a circle, also in a square, and in a straight line. 九九積數圖 Kew kew tseĭh soo t'oo, is a table in which the nine digits are multiplied by nine, and their products successively multiplied by nine to four places of figures.

仇 To unite; a pair; proud; resentment; an enemy. Also read Ch'ow.

丮 The breath ascending high. A kind of halberd with three forks.

戎 A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance.

究 To search; to devise; to scheme; to investigate; to carry to the utmost degree; to push to the utmost; finally; at last; to hate; to dislike. An epithet of the southern barbarians. 追究 Chuy kew, or 跟究 Kăn kew, to urge a close examination. 講究 Keang kew, reasoning; reasons for which. 究竟 Kew king, examined to the bottom; finally; at last. 究辦 Kew pan, to prosecute and punish. 究問 Kew wăn, to interrogate. 究其精微之蘊 Kew kh'e tsing wei che wăn, to investigate the subtile and abstruse parts of a subject.

执 To take hold of leisurely and negligently, not with firmness.

艽 A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keaou, the name of a medicinal plant.

鳩 The name of a bird of the pigeon species; name of

an office; to congregate; to assemble; to rest. Name of a state; of a country; and of a hill. A man's name; a kind of mushroom. 斑鳩 Pan kew, a dove or pigeon.

鼽 鼽口 Kew kh'ow, the lower part of the abdomen. A stoppage of the nose from cold. 鼽嚏 Kew t'e, a stoppage of the nose, and sneezing from cold.

久 Said to be derived from cauterizing in order to heal; represents something approaching to the legs of a man from behind. A long time; lasting. 暫之反也 Tsan che fan yay, the opposite of temporary. 恒久 Hăng kew, 常久 Chang kew, or 長久 Ch'ang kew, all express—great length of time; in perpetuity. 許久 Heu kew, a considerable time. 日子久 Jih tsze kew, for many days. 久別 Kew pëĕ, and 久違 Kew wei, long separated; are expressions used by friends or acquaintances on meeting each other, denoting I have long been absent from you. 久仰 Kew yang, long looked up, and 久慕 Kew moo, long thought on with regard; are phrases used at first meeting, by persons who have been known by name to each other. 久之 Kew che, continue it long.

匧 柩 A body laid in its long home; a corpse in a bed is called 尸 She, and in a coffin is called Kew, the same is expressed by 靈柩 Ling kew, a coffin with a corpse in it. An empty coffin in called 櫬 Ts'in, or 棺 Kwan, 出柩 Ch'ŭh kew, to carry forth to a funeral. 運柩 Yun kew, to carry torches round the coffin at the door of the house; to carry the coffin to a different part of the country. 柩車 Kew chay, a hearse.

疚 疚 疚 Poor and diseased; chronic disease; to dwell long in the same state or place. 疚惡 Kew ngŏ, or 疚戾 Kew le, wicked; perverse; disobedient.

灸 灸 To cauterize. The name of a plant; a surname. 灸火 Kew ho, to apply fire to the body for medical purposes.

玖 A stone of a black colour; considered as of the second class of valuable stones; the larger form of writing the number nine.

咎 Error; fault; crime; wickedness. The judgments

of heaven. Read Kaou. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme. Read Ké, and Keù. 自取咎戾 Tsze ts'eu kew le, to bring crime upon one's self. 天降之咎 T'ëen këang che kew, the calamities sent down by heaven. 咎徵 Kew ching, a prognostic of an infelicitous nature.

糾 **糾** To branch out gradually, and take hold of, to twist or intwine about as vegetable creepers.

刉 A large knife.

疴 A slight pain; otherwise read Keaou, a writhing colic.

赳 Appearing to possess talents and strength; martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head. 赳赳武夫 Kew kew woo foo, endowed with military prowess; a martial appearance.

糾 **糾** A threefold cord; to twist a cord; to collect together; to combine with many; to head a conspiracy; perverse; wicked; to raise or elevate. To examine into; to prohibit; to cut off; an open loose appearance; easy and cheerful. 糾衆 Kew chung, to combine the multitude; to head the people in a seditious manner. 糾察 Kew ch'ă, to examine into the state of. 糾合 Kew hŏ, to bring together and unite. 糾結 Kew këĕ, to wind up and form into a ball. 糾舉 Kew keu, to raise; to elevate; to notice. 糾謬 Kew mew, to bring to light fallacious or clandestine proceedings. 糾散 Kew san, to gather together the dispersed.

虯 **虬** An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn. Also read Keaou.

救 To cause to cease; to stop; to prohibit; to prevent; to assist; to protect; silk threads worked up into a certain form; to rescue; to deliver from some evil; to save. 救拯 Kew ch'ing, or 救援 Kew hwan, to rescue; to deliver, to save. 救火 Kew ho, or 救息火 Kew seĭh ho, to put out a fire, or conflagration. 遠水不救火 Yuen shwuy pŭh kew ho, water at a distance will not put out the fire which is near. 救活將轉來 Kew hwŏ tsëang chuen lae, to restore again to life. 救命 Kew ming, to save life. 救民 Kew min, to save the people from some cala-

mity. 救人之難 Kew jin che nan, to rescue people from difficulties. 救世 Kew she, to rescue the world of living persons from vice and misery, used by the Chinese.

摎 To bind and kill; to strangle; to twist; to seek to attain. Read Lew, to bind fast; to draw tight. A surname. Read Keaou, to bind or wind round; to twist; to grasp; to pull and give trouble. Read Neaou, and Leaou, in a similar sense.

樛 Trees, or the branches of trees bending or crooked downwards; to twist; to twine; laid transversely. 樛流 Kew lew, flowing in winding circular course. Read Mew, a man's name.

鬮 鬮 To take with the hand; to take out of, as in drawing lots. 拈鬮 Nëen kew, to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by 執籌 Chĭh ch'ow. It is used also as a kind of ballot in making purchases; each individual writes his name and the price he will give on a piece of paper; all the papers are put into an urn, and the first drawn out by a pair of chop-sticks is the purchaser to which all assent.

韭 Scallions and leeks. From *plant* and *unusual;* because they grow after being cut with more facility than plants commonly do. 韭菜 Kew ts'ae, the scallion vegetable.

舊 旧 Old, the opposite of *New;* applied to time, to persons, places, and things; a long time; formerly. The name of a bird. A surname. Used to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. 仍舊 Jing kew, the same as before; the same as of old; still the same. 舊衣 Kew e, old clothes. 舊日 Kew jĭh, 舊時 Kew she, former times. 舊家聲 Kew këa shing, a family renowned of old; or for many generations. 舊書 Kew shoo, an old book. 舊屋 Kew ŭh, an old house. 舊友 Kew yew, an old friend.

廐 廐 廄 A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

餼 餼 餼 Filled; satiated; applied to sacrifices; to plan; to scheme.

臼 A mortar for pounding rice; originally a hole dug in the earth, afterwards made of stone and of wood. The name of a star; the name of a place, of a river, of a hill, and of a bird. A surname. 石臼 Shih kew, a stone mortar. 親操井臼 Ts'in ts'aou tsing kew, herself drew water and pounded rice: equivalent to women on the western border of Asia, grinding at the mill.

齛 The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse.

舅 The brothers of a mother; the brothers of a wife; the father of a husband. A surname. 妻舅 Ts'e kew, a wife's brothers. 外舅 Wae kew, a wife's father. 舅父 Kew foo, or 母舅 Moo kew, uncles and aunts by the mother's side. 舅姑 Kew koo, a husband's father and mother; a father and mother-in-law.

KH'EW.

丘 A natural mound of earth or hill; high; a hollow space; an indented pit or valley. An area on which to offer sacrifice; great; to collect together. The proper name of Confucius, when it occurs in the Four Books, they read it Mow. 圜丘 Yuen kh'ew, an eminence on which they sacrifice to Heaven. 方丘 Fang k'ew, a lower place on which they sacrifice to the Earth. 丘里 Kh'ew le, ten families of different surnames, forming a village of a hundred persons.

坵 The common form of the preceding.

蚯 蚯蚓 Kh'ew yin, the common worm; the progressive motion of a worm.

求 To search for; to seek; to beg; to supplicate; to entreat; to endeavour; to seek to attain; to invite to come; to class or sort with. Name of a mountain stream; a surname. 央求 Yang kh'ew, to beg of; to solicit. 祈求 Kh'e kh'ew, to pray for. 懇求 Kh'ăn kh'ew, to supplicate earnestly. 求道之志 Kh'ew taou che che, purpose of mind to search for the principles of truth; to philosophize. 求於人 Kh'ew yu jin, to seek or supplicate favours from other people. 求教 Kh'ew keaou, to seek for instruction. 求名 Kh'ew ming, to seek for fame. 求勝

Kh'ew shing, to aim at superiority, to be ambitious of surpassing. 求助 Kh'ew tsoo, to supplicate assistance. 求藥不事祈禱 Kh'ew yŏ pŭh sze kh'e taou, to seek medicine (in case of plague), and not pay attention to prayers.

俅 An ornamented cap; respectful and yielding. Name of a man.

冰 寥冰 Leaou kh'ew, the hands and feet appearing cold.

毬 蔻 A ball made of leather, filled with hair, now made of a bladder, filled with air and covered with leather; a ball to play with; name of a sash or girdle; name of a fish; of a staff; of a lamp; of a fruit; of a kind of cloth; and of a species of silk. 打毬 Ta kh'ew, or 戲毬 He k'ew, to play with a ball. 踢毬 T'eĭh kh'ew, or 蹴毬 Ts'ŭh kh'ew, to kick a ball with the foot; to play at the Chinese foot ball. 線毬 Sëen kh'ew, a ball of thread or silk placed on the top of a cap. 毬戲 Kh'ew he, the play of the foot ball. 毬子 Kh'ew tsze, a ball. 毬采 Kh'ew ts'ae, the prize of the conqueror at the foot ball.

球 A certain sonorous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; sphere. 天球 T'ëen kh'ew, a celestial globe. 地球 Te k'ew, a terrestrial globe. 琉球 Lew kh'ew, the small islands between China and Japan, in some books called the Lekyo, the Liqueo, and the Loo-choo islands.

犰 觩 觓 The appearance of a horn; horny.

絿 Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

裘 Skin garments. Forms a part of several proper names. A surname. 輕裘 Kh'ing kh'ew, light skin garments. 狐裘 Hoo kh'ew, fox skin garments. 披裘 P'e kh'ew, a man's name. 菟裘 T'oo kh'ew, the name of a place. 紹箕裘 Shaou ke kh'ew, to continue the profession of one's father.

賕 To seek to attain by the influence of money; to solicit by bribes; to pervert the law for the sake of money. 受賕枉法 Show kh'ew wang fă, to receive bribes and pervert the laws.

逑 To pair; to join; to collect together; to court or seek an alliance in marriage; urgent, pressing, vehement importunity; name of a sacrifice. 君子好逑 Keun tsze haou kh'ew, the laudable courtship pursued by a good man. 好逑傳 Haou kh'ew ch'uen, a narrative of a happy courtship; Chinese novel translated into English under the title of the Pleasing History.

鉞 A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or chisel, such as is used by masons.

摴 To lift up or raise with the hand.

糗 Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder. 糗餌 K'ew urh, certain cakes; same as 餿 Ch'aou. 糗糧 Kh'ew lëang, a certain preparation of rice and wheat.

醜 An ugly face.

KEH.

挌 To strike; to attack; to fight with; to stop; to fight, as with wild beasts.

格 The growing or extending of the branches of a tree; to come to; to reach; to cause to come; to extend to; to excite or influence; to scrutinize; to be obstinate and disobedient. A mark or limit; a rule; to rectify; to teach; to elevate, is expressed by Keh-keh, to attack; to subdue. Applied to the year under certain circumstances. To change. A surname. A stand or frame on which to suspend or lay things. 格者不赦 Keh chay pŭh shay, the obstinate and the rebellious will not be pardoned. 格例 Keh le, a statute or law. 格外 Keh wae, extraordinary; beyond what is usual, or strictly legal and just; very great. 格物 Keh wŭh, to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things. 格物致知 Keh wŭh che che, to search into the properties of things and carry knowledge to the utmost degree. 格言 Keh yen, excellent sayings, maxims. 格于皇天 Keh yu hwang t'ëen, to influence or excite Heaven itself. 格于上下 Keh yu shang hëa, to search to both above and below; to reach to

heaven and earth.

骼 Bones of animals; dried bones; bones exposed; the bones of the hinder legs of animals.

胦 肊 The bones of the breast.

烙 Keh, or Lŏ and Mŏ, to burn; a hot burning needle. 炮烙 P'aou lŏ, a brass burning roller; to embrace a burning pillar,—a punishment in ancient times.

鬲 Read Leïh, a tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read

鬲 Keh, an earthen vase or urn; nine tenths of a cubit, or the circumference of an ordinary man's arm; as much as the hand can grasp. Name of a state—one of the nine rivers mentioned after the deluge. Used to denote a partition between, as by a closed door; part of a yoke that lies on an ox's shoulders. The second is a common, but unauthorized form.

膈 The breast; the chest; a stoppage in the chest, or passage to the stomach; the frame on which a bell is hung. 不落膈 Pŭh lŏ keh, not go down the œsophagus; food disagreeing with the stomach and rising again.

搹 Keh or Heh, to grasp; as much as the hand can grasp.

隔 A partition; something that comes between and stops ingress and egress; to stop; separated from; apart. 阻隔 Tsoo keh, to intercept or make a stoppage between; to hinder. 防隔內外 Fang keh nuy wae, to make a stoppage or partition between those inside and outside. 隔絕 Keh tseuĕ, to separate entirely. 隔壁 Keh peïh, a partition wall; used for the person who lives on the other side of a wall; a neighbour. 隔壁居住 Keh peïh keu choo, to live next door to. 隔得幾遠 Keh teh ke yuen, how far distant from each other. 隔得遠 Keh teh yuen, far separated; situated remotely from each other.

革 The skins of animals deprived of their hair and changed in their appearance, but not cured or dressed; dressed skins are called 韋 Wei. Skins of human or other animals. To put off; to reject; to change; to degrade from office; the head of a bridle. Instruments of music made of leather.

A wing; old; a surname. 兵革 Ping keh, the dress and uniform. 改革 Kae keh, to change. 皮革 P'e keh, skin. 革職 Keh chih, to deprive of official rank.. 革車 Keh ch'ay, a military carriage. 革職留任 Keh chih lew jin, to deprive of rank but retain in the office. 革其舊之謂新 Keh kh'e kew che wei sin, to put off the old (or what was formerly practised) is called to renovate. 革退 Keh t'uy, or 革去 Keh kh'eu, to degrade; to deprive of rank. 革責 Keh tseh, to deprive of office and punish.

諱 To gloss over or adorn; to change; respectful. A man's name.

KH'EH.

客 From *shelter* and *every*, a person sheltered by an inn or common hall. A guest, one who comes to a place to make a temporary stay; any person that comes from outside; a stranger; a dealer from another part of the country; a customer. Banditti are also called Kh'eh, when they come from a foreign state. A surname. 有人客 Yew jin kh'eh, or 有客人 Yew kh'eh jin, he has a visitor. 賓客 Pin kh'eh, a visitor; a guest. 遠客 Yuen kh'eh, a stranger from remote parts. 主客 Choo kh'eh, a host and a guest. 請客 Ts'ing k'eh, to invite a friend or visitor; to invite a party. A customer, as 發客 Fá kh'eh, to procure customers—goods which do so; a travelling merchant. 茶客 Ch'a kh'eh, a tea merchant; a dealer who goes to the hills annually to procure the tea.

喀 To cough; to retch; to vomit. The noise made in retching or vomiting. 喀嗽 Kh'eh sow, to cough. 喀什噶爾 Kh'eh shih kŏ urh, Cashgur.

搕 To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of.

克 To sustain; to be able for or adequate to; to subdue; to repress. 何以克當 Ho e kh'eh tang, how sustain the weight of civility which you confer; or the duties which devolve on me. 弗克如願 Fŭh kh'eh joo yuen, an inferior man is not adequate to it. 忌克 Ke k'eh, envious and overbearing; also, to dislike self-control. 掊克 P'ow kh'eh, avaricious and injurious, applied

to the officers of government.

勉 Great effort; to force one's self; to be adequate, or more than adequate for; to overcome.

刻 **剋** Steel fit to form a graving tool; to cut; to engrave; to carve; to peel; to skin. To use harshly and avariciously. One says, to excite painful feelings. A small portion of time; the period of fifteen minutes. 雕刻 Teaou kh'eh, to carve; to engrave. 刊刻 Kan kh'eh, or 刻字 Kh'eh tsze, to engrave characters. 刻薄 Kh'eh pŏ, to use injuriously and insultingly; avariciously. 刻薄鬼 Kh'eh pŏ kwei, a selfish avaricious devil,—a person destitute of benevolent feelings. 一個時辰有八刻 Yih ko she shin yew pă kh'eh, one *she-shin* (the space of two hours) contains eight kh'eh. 頃刻 K'ing kh'eh, 暫刻 Tsan kh'eh, and 少刻 Shaou kh'eh, a short time. 重刻 Chung kh'eh, to make a new edition. 三刻 San kh'eh, a third edition. 刻念 Kh'eh nëen, to think on uninterruptedly, every moment. 刻漏 Kh'eh low, an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water, a clepsydra.

咳 Read Kh'eh or Kh'ae, to cough. Read Hae, the laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. See Hae.

KIN.

巾 A piece of cloth or napkin; anciently a square bonnet or wrapper put round the head; a cloth cover to put over a thing. 手巾 Show kin, a hand napkin; a handkerchief. 佩巾 P'ei kin, a napkin worn at the girdle in the Chinese manner. 被巾 P'ei kin, a napkin suspended from the neck, and worn like a cravat by the Tartar women. 巾車 Kin keu, name of an office; to put an ornamented cover over a carriage, a carriage so ornamented.

斤 **斧** An axe to fell timber. One says, an utensil for determining the weight of things. A catty; sixteen 兩 Lëang, make a catty. To examine. Read Hin, benevolent. 斤斤 Kin kin, to examine clearly. 斤兩 Kin lëang, catties and taels;—the weight, the quantity; as 問斤

兩 Wăn kin lëang, to ask the weight or quantity of.

劦 Kin, Hin, or Lĭh, much or great strength.

近 Near, in reference either to place or time. To bring near; to approach near to; to press upon nearly; referring to the effecting of some object. 遠近 Yuen kin, remote; near; distance, generally. Read Kìn, 附近 Foo kin, to approach near. Read Kín, 可近 Kh'o kin, one that may or ought to be approached. 近硃者赤 Kin choo chay ch'ĭh, that which touches vermilion is reddened. 近折本身 Kin chĕ pun shin, may I soon be ruined or destroyed; a curse or imprecation. 近安不宣 Kin ngan pŭh seuen, or 近好不一 Kin haou pŭh yĭh, one of these sentences occurs in the close of letters, expressing a wish that a person may be well in every respect. 近道 Kin taou, not far from right principles.

靳 The leather or harness on the breech of a horse; to restrict; to restrain; to be parsimonious; to ridicule and put each other to shame. To take. 靳教 Kin keaou, sparing of giving instruction; unwilling to tell.

今 Now; the present moment; the present time in contradistinction from ancient times. 如今 Joo kin, or 而今 Urh kin, or 目今 Mŭh kin, or 于今 Yu kin, or 於今 Yu kin, all denote the time now present. 迄今 Heĭh kin, or 迨今 T'ae kin, till now. 自古及今 Tsze koo keĭh kin, from ancient times to the present. 今日 Kin jĭh, today. 今世 Kin she, this age, sometimes understood as 今生 Kin săng, the present life, in contradistinction from a future existence, either in this world, or in a separate state. 今時 Kin she, the present time. 今早 Kin tsaou, this morning. 今晚 Kin wan, this evening. 今月 Kin yuĕ, this month. 今年 Kin nëen, this year.

妗 妗母 Kin moo, an aunt by the marriage of a mother. Read Chen, pleasing smile; female gaiety and levity. 妗兄 Kin heung, husband of a wife's elder brother. 妗弟 Kin te, husband of a wife's younger brother.

衿 A small sash or girdle; to string; to fasten to clothes; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. To

knot; to bind; to fasten about.

紟 襟 衿 Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet, a species of cloth or silk; a garment. 絞紟 Keaou kin, a kind of court dress. 紟耆 Kin kh'e, persons of some rank and old men; the gentry of the country. Same as 衿 Kin. 紟頭 Kin t'ow, the margin or part of a garment which surrounds the neck.

堇 菫 From 革 Keh, *untanned leather*, and T'oo, *earth*. Tenacious, adhesive earth; loam; yellow clay; mud. To daub or smear. The name of a plant. Time. The name of a nation.

僅 Rather deficient; hardly; just about; just able; just adequate; a little over. Its common import is no want, and yet nothing to spare. 支用僅够 Che yung kin kow, hardly enough for the requisite expenditure. 僅以身免 Kin e shin mëen, hardly escaped with his life and person—from a beaten army.

廑 A small house; few. 廑慮 Kin leu, anxiety.

堹 Argillaceous earth; clay. To plaster, to stop up with mud or mortar; to inter; to bury, to cover over with clay. A passage above a drain or sewer.

槿 Name of a tree; a handle to.

殣 To die of hunger; to die on the high way, to be buried in the high way.

瑾 A certain valuable stone.

謹 Close fine texture.

瘽 Diseased; sick; in ill health.

覲 To see; to see or be introduced to a superior; to look towards the north, the residence of the Emperor. 入覲 Jŭh kin, to be introduced to an imperial audience. 覲光 Kin kwang, to be admitted to the lustre of the Imperial countenance.

謹 謹 Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe; solemnity; serious care and attention; to keep a strict guard against. 謹記 Kin ke, to remember with veneration and regard. 勤謹 Kh'in kin, diligent and attentive. 謹天戒 Kin t'ëen keae, venerate the inhibitions of heaven, or the warning given by providence. 謹慎 Kin shin, the most care-

ful attention; careful; heedful. 謹登 Kin tăng, to receive, and place high, with respect.

饉 糧 A dearth of vegetable diet; a dearth or scarcity.

禁 To regulate; direct the manner of; to ward off; to prohibit; to guard against; to be careful, to stop or hinder; a cup for wine, or a waiter on which they are served up; an instrument of music. 禁止 Kin che, to stop. 禁中 Kin chung, the imperial dwelling. 禁禦風寒 Kin yu fung han, to keep off the wind and cold. 禁貨 Kin ho, prohibited goods; contraband articles. 禁地 Kin te, a place to which people are forbidden to go; apartments sacred to the Emperor.

㳄 Intense cold; affected with the cold. Also read Hin, in the same sense.

噤 To stop the mouth; to impose silence on one's self; to refrain from uttering angry or revengeful feelings; to be unable to speak from disease; to be prohibited by authority from speaking. A locked jaw. 悵然噤口不能言 Chang jen kin kh'ow pŭh năng yen, grieved at, so as to be unable to speak.

襟 衿 The part of a garment which hangs down in front; to ward or keep off the wind and cold; the parts where garments join and fold over and fasten by clasps or buttons; the part that surrounds the neck. Compare with the second form. 襟兄 Kin heung, or 襟弟 Kin te, the husbands of a wife's sisters, elder and younger.

笋 The roots of bamboos; the name of a particular kind of bamboo. Used for the following.

筋 From *flesh*, *strength*, and *bamboo*, because of the strong fibres of the bamboo. The strong tendonous parts of the muscles; the tendons; strong and nervous; having strong fibres. The name of a medicine. A surname. 筋力 Kin leĭh, muscular strength. 筋骨 Kin kŭh, muscles or tendons and bones.

金 Metal of any kind; *the* metal; gold, which is certainly designated by 黃金 Hwang kin, the yellow metal; yellow colour. Firm; hard; the name of an office; name of a place; of a hill; of a flower, and

of a plant. 百金 Peh kin, a hundred pieces of money. 金黃色 Kin hwang seh, a colour composed of carnation and yellow. 金鷄勒 Kin ke leh, Peruvian Bark. 金齒 Kin ch'e, the name of a place. 金樞 Kin ch'oo, the golden hinge, —a poetical name of the moon. 金鳳 Kin fung, the cæsalpina poinciana. 金銀花 Kin yin hwa, the Lonicera Japonica, the honey-suckle, used medicinally. 金戈 Kin ko, arms; military weapons. 金國 Kin kwŏ, a nation which held the north of China, in the 13th century. 金山 Kin shan, a romantic islet in the Yang-tsze-këang.

唫 To close up, as by congealed or freezing; to shut; to close; a hurried enunciation. Also read Yin, in the same sense. 呿唫 Kh'eu kin, an open mouth. 唫口 Kin kh'ow, a closed or shut mouth.

錦 Ornamented or variegated silk. A surname. Used in various proper names; a place; an insect. 錦心繡口 Kin sin sew kh'ow, a silken elegance of thought, and a highly ornamented style. 錦囊 Kin nang, an embroidered purse; that which contains thoughts; the mind. 錦繡 Kin sew, variegated with beauteous colours; embroidered; ornamented; flowery style; adorned with plates.

緊 To bind fast round with a string or cord; compressed; pressing; urgent, strict, close constructed. 緊緊閉着 Kin kin pe chŏ, very closely shut. 緊止 Kin che, to stop rigorously; to curb. 緊要 Kin yaou, or reversed, Yaou kin, important; urgent; requisite; necessary.

巹 卺 Vessels to contain wine, used by the bride and bridegroom at marriages. The Kin are made of pewter, silver, and so on, according to the wealth of the persons.

趛 To hang down the head, and proceed with haste and precipitation.

菣 Kin or Këen, the name of a plant.

KH'IN.

芹 Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name of a river. 芹菜 Kh'in ts'ae, the Kh'in vegetable.

坅 A kind of cave, or pit.

芩 A certain plant; name of a place. Read Yin, a vegetable plant. 黃芩 Hwang kh'in, name of a medicinal plant, much used in febrile complaints.

衾 衾 衾 A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shroud for a corpse. 衾影無慙 Kh'in ying woo ts'an, no shame felt under the shadow of the coverlet,—denotes conscious innocence. 衾裯 K'in ch'ow, a covering for a bed.

揿 To place the hand on; to settle or adjust with the hand.

黔 Name of a divinity; a surname. Otherwise read Kh'ëen.

琴 To restrain; a musical instrument; to restrain the passions. A certain stringed instrument; at first made with five strings to which two were afterwards added. Name of a place; a surname; a man's name; name of an insect. 風琴 Fung kh'in, bells or any jingling apparatus hung below the eaves of a house to ring by the wind. 琴韻 Kh'in yun, the tones of the Kh'in. 琴譜 Kh'in p'oo, a music book. 琴瑟 Kh'in seh, two stringed instruments. 琴書 Kh'in shoo, a stringed instrument and books. 琴心 Kh'in sin, a seductive intention.

勤 Diligent; sedulous; laborious; to pay sedulous and kind attention to; to excite to diligence. A surname. 克儉克勤 K'eh këen k'eh kh'in, able to practise both economy and diligence. 勤學 Kh'in hëŏ, to learn diligently. 勤有功 Kh'in yew kung, there is merit in diligence. 勤苦 Kh'in kh'oo, or 辛勤 Sin kh'in, diligent and painful labour. 勤工 Kh'in kung, to work diligently; a diligent workman. 勤勞 Kh'in laou, to labour diligently. 勤敏 Kh'in min, diligent and active. 勤做事 Kh'in tso sze, diligent in the performance of work, or transaction of business. 勤慎 Kh'in shin, diligent and attentive; careful. 勤儉人家 Kh'in këen jin këa, a diligent and economical man. 勤德 Kh'in teh, the virtue of diligence.

懃 A surname. 慇懃 Yin kh'in, oppressed by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

慟懂 Mournful; sorry.

蘄芹 Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.

欽 The appearance of stretching and yawning. One says, respect, that which is to command respect; thoughtful; hoping; majestic; grand. Name of a district; of a hill; the sound of a bell. Kh'in, is appropriated by the Emperor, and is applied to his acts, and to what concerns him; Imperial. 欽差 Kh'in ch'ae, an Imperial Envoy sent on any special business. 欽奉 Kh'in fung, received with profound respect (from the Emperor). 欽犯 Kh'in fan, the king's prisoner. 欽天監 Kh'in t'ëen këen, Imperial astronomers. 欽命 Kh'in ming, an Imperial mandate. 欽此 Kh'in ts'ze, *respect this*, closes every document that comes from the Emperor; it denotes the close also of a *quotation* from any Imperial document. 欽賜 Kh'in sze, granted by the Emperor.

嶔磣廞 The appearance of hills shooting up to the skies; gaping and yawning. 嶇嶔 Kh'eu kh'in, or 嶔崟 Kh'in yin, high pointed hills or mountains.

禽 An animal with two feet and feathers; animals with four feet and hair, are called 獸 Show. 禽獸 Kh'in show, birds and beasts, animals generally. All animals before pregnation are called Kh'in. Kh'in, also denotes to fight; to seize. A surname.

擒拎捦 To seize as a bird with its talons; to seize; to take; to take alive; to take prisoner. 擒拿 Kh'in na or 擒獲 Kh'in hwŏ, to seize; to take.

KING.

京 From *High*, abbreviated, and an *upright line* denoting height. Great; lofty; extensive; the highest possible eminence, with a hollow in the centre of the summit. King, denotes ten millions. A surname. 北京 Peh king, the present capital of China; commonly written Peking. 南京

Nan king, the former capital. 上京會試 Shang king hwuy she, to go up to Peking to the general examination of literati. 本京 Pun king, the present capital. 京 King, 京都 King too, or 京師 King sze, the place of the Imperial residence. 京城 King ch'ing, the capital city of a country; the metropolis of China. 京兆 King chaou, name of a place. 京畿 King ke, the space within a thousand le of the capital. 京京 King king, mournful. 京果 King kwo, Peking fruits. 京信到省 King sin taou sǎng, a letter from Peking has arrived at the capital city of this province.

倞 King, or Këang, strong; violent; wrangling. Also read Lëáng, remote; distant; to seek; to desire.

勍 Strong; violent. 勍敵 King t'ëĕ, a violent enemy.

景 Light; illumined; a region illumined and its boundaries defined; prospect; the appearances of things; a large road; a mountain. Name of a hill, and of a star. A surname; name of the wind. Read Ying, shade. 光景 Kwang king, the appearance of nature; and of circumstances. 佳景 Këa king, or 美景 Mei king, a beautiful prospect. 景緻 King che, a fine prospect which is near. 景行行止 King hing hing che, to look towards and endeavour to attain—as the summit of a mountain. 景福 King fŭh, great happiness. 景景 King king, white; luminous; to direct the attention to; to desire; to reach. 景仰 King yang, to look up towards; to look up to as to a superior.

麋 An animal said to resemble a deer, but smaller and of a black colour. 麋皮袋 King p'e t'ae, a leather purse.

竟 To the extreme point of; to the close; the termination; the finishing of; the close of a time, at the close of; then; at last; finally; after all; when examined to the bottom; to the utmost. Name of a place. A surname. Used for a boundary. 究竟 Kew king, investigating to the utmost—being fully examined into. 究竟何益 Kew king ho yih, when fully examined into, where is the advantage. 竟然不理 King jen pŭh le, at last paid no attention to it. 竟然如此 King jen joo ts'ze, since after

all, it is thus. 竟走 King tsow, at last went off. 竟寧 King ning, repose to the last—perpetual repose. 竟不曉得 King pŭh heaou teh, to the last did not understand; still did not at all comprehend.

境 From *ground*, and *the final or extreme part.* A boundary or limit; the frontier, the utmost verge of any territory; the border; the place where one lives; the state or condition of life in which one is. 入境問禁 Jŭh king wăn king, entering the limits (of another state or province) ask what its prohibitions are,—that you may avoid them. 貴境 Kwei king, your honorable boundary, or place of residence. My place, or province is expressed by 敝境 Pe king, vile borders. 境界 King keae, is the common phrase for boundary.

獍 Name of an animal, said to devour men; resembles a tiger or leopard, and when young devours its mother. Some say, also the name of a voracious bird.

鏡 A utensil to receive the appearance of things; a mirror; a looking-glass; clear; bright; a surname. Name of a stone. 石鏡山 Shih king shan, name of a hill. 明鏡 Ming king, a bright mirror. 顯微鏡 Hëen wei king, a mirror for displaying minute objects; a microscope. 千里鏡 Ts'ëen le king, a thousand mile mirror; a telescope. 玻璃鏡 P'o le king, glass mirror. 鏡架 King këa, frames for pictures. 鏡匣 King këă, a lady's dressing case. 鏡子裡見影 King tsze le këen ying, to see the shadow in a looking-glass.

競 Strong; violent; lofty; quarrelsome; vehement; precipitate; hasty; to drive away from; abundant; cheerful. 爭競 Tsăng king, to wrangle; to contest.

凉 凉冼 King shing, very cold appearance.

兢 King, or 兢兢 King king, to be attentive; cautious; guarded against; a feeling of respect; anxious; uneasy; watchful; alarm.

㙍 㙍 Streams of water flowing under ground; veins of water. Otherwise read Hing.

徑 Straight; firm; unbending. Read Ying, haste; urgency. Same as 徑 King.

勁 Strong; unyielding; violent; overbearing.

徑 A narrow track for the foot; a foot path; a path which will admit of men and cattle travelling on it, but not carts or carriages; a narrow path amongst hills; a short cut; a bye path, straight forward; the diameter; a stream running in a straight direction. Hasty; precipitate; to walk or go; to pass by. 山徑 Shan king, a mountain path. 喪不由徑 Sang pŭh yew king, a funeral must not go by a bye path. 圍三尺徑一尺 Wei san ch'ĭh king yĭh ch'ĭh, when the circumference is three cubits the diameter is one. 徑情 King ts'ing, a straight forward disposition. 徯徑 Kh'e king, a very narrow path.

桱 A wood that resembles fir, but is harder.

涇 Flowing in a straight course. Flowing through; permeable. Name of a river, and of a district, applied also to some other proper names.

痙 痓 With vehement impetuosity; violently; urgent; frantic; frenzy, or convulsions.

逕 A foot path; to approach to; to go near; to pass straight up to; to pass by. 逕庭 King ting, to go remotely apart. 曲逕 Kh'eŭh king, a winding foot path. 逕敢者 King kh'e chay, approach and commence,—usual form of beginning letters amongst equals.

經 經 經 經 The threads of a web; the warp. To pass; to cross; the person through whose hands an affair passes;—applied in medical books, to the veins and the blood. Classical or religious books. 經緯 King wei, warp and woof, to unite them; to weave *king*, lines or paths north and south; *Wei*, lines east and west, or the lines of longitude and latitude. From warp and warf *Silk* is made, hence King denotes what is excellent; justice and diligence; rules; laws; to manage, or superintend. A woman's monthly period. 五經 Woo king, the five classics. 雉經 Che king, to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation. 經 King, is a particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the verb, as 已經做了 E king tso leaou, it is already done. 經目 King mŭh, to pass before the eyes; to glance

over; as 一經目輒志于心 Yih king mŭh chĕ che yu sin, having once passed before the eyes, forthwith fixed on the memory. 經紀生理 King ke sang le, to follow the occupation of a broker. 經廳 King t'ing, an assistant or deputy magistrate of a district. 經房 King fang, room containing religious books. 經一事長一智 King yih sze ch'ang yih che, by every affair a person transacts, he increases his knowledge. 經絡 King lŏ, the veins and arteries. 經脈 King meh, the transverse blood vessels. 經穴 King heuĕ, a sinus, or receptacle of the blood. 經歷 King leih, to pass over or pass through; a kind of secretary; one, in public offices through whose hands affairs pass to the principal magistrate. 經綸 King lun, the principles of reason and justice; the silken theories woven by the mind. 經記 King ke, the principles of government and moral instruction; a broker; an intermediate person between two contracting parties, as for tea and other articles of commerce. 經丞 King ch'ing, a kind of head clerk at the Hoppo's office, who is referred to in all the ordinary routine of business. 經水 King shwuy, menstrual discharge. 經費 King fei, current expence.

頸 The stalk on which the head is set; the neck; the front part of the neck; the back part is called 項 Hëang. King is applied metaphorically to things. 好頸 Haou king, or 刎頸交 Wăn king keaou, a very intimate friendship.

敬 Attentive; sedate; respectful; respect; to shew respect to; to venerate; to worship; respect for one's self and for virtue; sedateness; seriousness of mind and of manner. A surname. 敬謹 King kin, sedate, attentive; careful; respectful. 敬恭 King kung, to shew respect and veneration to. 敬老憐貧 King laou lëen p'in, to respect the aged and pity the poor. 敬老慈幼 King laou ts'ze yew, to respect the aged and show tender regard to the young. 敬不啻神明 King pŭh che shin ming, to respect more than the gods. 敬信錄 King sin lŭh, the name of a Chinese moral and religious book, well known and much esteemed. 敬信 King sin, respect and believe; devout faith.

儆 To warn; to caution, to guard against. The same is expressed by 儆戒 King keae.

憼 Sedate; sincere, just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish. 憼革 King keh, to punish with justice and impartiality; and to be always prepared against injury or evil.

警 To warn; to command or order with the mention of some penalty; to rouse; to excite attention; to discompose. Name of a song; name of a district. Used in common with the following. 警敕 King ch'ĭh, to reprehend; to order; to threaten. 警戒 King keae, to caution; to warn, to exhort with authority; to direct what to do and threaten with the consequences of failure.

驚 驚 From *a horse* and *affrighted.* To alarm; to affright; to astonish; to surprize. 震驚 Chin king, to strike or shake or with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder. 驚天動地 King t'ëen tung te, to astonish all nature. 驚危 King wei, alarming and dangerous. 驚動 King tung, to alarm; to rouse; to excite. 驚駭 King hae, or 驚懼 King kh'eu, to strike with alarm, to be afraid. 驚得呆了 King teh ngae leaou, alarmed to stupefaction; alarmed; dismayed; astonished. 驚蟄 King chĭh, a Chinese term, which answers to March 6th. 驚死人 King sze jin, to frighten to death.

矜 Read Kin, a club; a staff; the handle of a spear, to withdraw the spear, or to be pierced with concern for. Read King, to compassionate; to shew pity to; to feel for the dangers or distresses of other people; to regret; to be concerned about. Dangerous; self-righteous; conceited of one's own excellence or greatness. Serious; respectful; exercising self-control; to esteem or value; to expand. 不矜細行 Pŭh king se hing, to disregard small acts—will finally ruin great affairs. 矜伐 King fă, to boast of one's own merits. 矜高 King kaou, high opinions of one's self. 矜誇 King kh'wa, boastful. 矜孤恤寡 King koo seŭh kwa, to shew pity to the orphan and commiserate the widow. 矜矜 King king, strong and ungovernable,—applied to a flock of sheep.

荆 A certain wood or thorny bush; formerly used to inflict punishments, hence the character contains the word, to punish. Otherwise called 牡荆 Mow king, and 楚荆 Ts'oo king, from growing plentifully at Ts'oo. Name of a district, and of a hill. 荆棘 King keih, thorns, thorny bushes. 荆芥 King keae, a medicinal plant.

KH'ING.

鯨 A large sea fish, the largest are said to be a thousand Chinese le in length; the smaller ones, several times ten cubits. Compare with 鯢 E. 鯨吞 Kh'ing t'un, to swallow as a sea monster; to defraud.

黥 To mark the face with black indelible ink as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. 墨黥 Meh kh'ing, to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

輕 輕 輕 Light; the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity. 輕狂 Kh'ing kwang, levity and madness; light, dissipated, irregular conduct. 輕高麵 Kh'ing kaou mëen, light bread or pastry. 輕秤小升 Kh'ing ch'ing seaou shing, light weights and a small measure. 輕生 Kh'ing sǎng, to make light of one's life, to be, or to affect to be, fearless of death. 輕車熟道 Kh'ing ch'ay shŭh taou, a light carriage and a well-known road. 輕口出違言 Kh'ing kh'ow ch'ŭh wei yen, with levity of mouth to utter opposing words; impertinent. 輕唇音 Kh'ing shin yin, words pronounced with the lips lightly compressed.

頃 頃 A hundred *mow* or Chinese acres of land; the name of a place; the name of a kind of basket; to hold the head not erect. In epitaphs it denotes timid, cautious, careful. A very short space of time; a moment. 俄頃 Ngo kh'ing, a moment; a very short time. 西頃 Se kh'ing, name of a hill. 少頃等下 Shaou kh'ing tǎng hëa, wait a short while. 頃刻不離 Kh'ing kh'eh pŭh le, not separate from for a moment. 頃刻間 Kh'ing kh'eh këen, in a moment.

蕢 Name of a plant.

傾 Indirect; lateral; sideways; aslant; overturned; thrown down. Forms part of the name of a hill. Read Kh'ing, an instant of time. 傾俯 K'ing foo, to lay prostrate. 傾敗 Kh'ing pae, to ruin. 傾瀉 Kh'ing sëay, to rush down, as a mountain. 傾到 Kh'ing taou, to subvert. 傾財 Kh'ing ts'ae, to waste property. 傾頭視 Kh'ing t'ow she, to turn the head aside and look at. 傾側 Kh'ing tseh, to lay sideways. 傾耳而聽 Kh'ing urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear and listen. 傾溢 Kh'ing yih, to turn over, or break over the edge of that which confines it.

擎 弊 擏 To raise with the hand; to raise or lift high. 一手擎起 Yih show kh'ing kh'e, to raise high with the hand; to lift up with the hand. 擎拳 Kh'ing kh'euen, to salute with the folded hands in the Chinese manner. 擎天之志 Kh'ing t'ëen che che, mind elevated high as heaven.

卯 From *the credentials* given to a public servant, hence the 卯 Kh'ing, denotes a statesman serving his prince; now written 卿 Kh'ing, to be distinguished from 卯 Maou.

檠 檄 警 An utensil for adjusting a bow, when putting on the string; a stand against the wall for placing a lamp on;—applied to the name of a piece of poetry. 檠子 Kh'ing tsze, a certain stand.

卿 From *to issue forth*, the other part giving sound. Highly intelligent and enlightened; also, an object towards which all look. A title conferred in different periods of Chinese history, on various of the higher officers of state. Sometimes used by equals to each other, as a term of respect; also by superiors to inferiors. Under the dynasty Sung, the Emperor addressed his ministers by the word Kh'ing. A surname. 周六卿 Chow lŭh kh'ing, under the dynasty Chow (which ended B. C. 215) were six Kh'ing. From these it appears, the more modern Six Boards, called 六部 Lŭh poo, originated. 天卿 T'ëen k'ing, title of the first of the 吏部 Le poo. 地卿 Te kh'ing, title of the first of the 戶部 Hoo poo. The president of the 禮部 Le poo, is entitled 春

卿 Ch'un kh'ing; of the 兵部 Ping poo, 夏卿 Hëa kh'ing; of the 刑部 Hing poo, 秋卿 Ts'ew kh'ing, and the president of the 工部 Kung poo, is entitled 冬卿 Tung kh'ing. 少卿 Shaou kh'ing, a secondary degree of the same rank.

綮 Read Kh'ing, the part where the muscles are connected under the arm, or about the ribs. Read Kh'e, a particular kind of silk.

殼 Read Kăng, to strike against and attack. Read Shing, anciently used to denote sound. Occurs used for the following.

磬 From the representation of something *hanging suspended; to strike*, and *a stone*. A sonorous musical stone; to hang up as a stone is suspended; the sound of a sonorous stone. 編磬 Pëen k'ing or 特磬 T'eh kh'ing, are different sorts of sonorous stones, there are several other varieties. 磬控 Kh'ing k'ung, giving the reins to and checking a horse. 磬折 Kh'ing chĕ, to stop in the presence of a superior. 棹磬 Teaou k'ing, to strike the Kh'ing, to clash; jarring collision.

磬 An empty vessel; exhausted; to exhaust; entirely. 室如縣磬 Shĭh joo heuen kh'ing, the house as a vessel hung upside down. 不能磬述 Pŭh năng kh'ing shŭh, cannot narrate the whole. 盡磬其所有 Tsin kh'ing k'e so yew, to give (or take) all that is possessed, to empty completely.

慶 Good; excellent; beneficent; happy; blessed; to congratulate; to approach with congratulatory presents, offerings or speeches; the great path of right principles; a particle beginning a sentence. Name of a district. 喜慶 He kh'ing, joy and congratulations. 餘慶 Yu kh'ing, an exuberance of bliss,—the portion of a virtuous family. 慶祝 Kh'ing chŭh, congratulatory prayers and wishes. 慶賀 Kh'ing ho, to congratulate. 慶賀豐年 Kh'ing ho fung nëen, to congratulate an approaching plentiful year,—at the feast of lanterns. 慶典 Kh'ing tëen, beneficent or congratulatory state usages,—as on birth days, &c.

KO.

個 箇 个 A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as 一個人 Yih ko jin, one man. 二個 Urh ko, two. 別個 Pëĕ ko, another. 每個 Mei ko, each.

戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horizontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname. 干戈四起 Kan ko sze kh'e, shields and spears every where arose,—and civil wars spread through the empire. 司戈 Sze ko, an ancient military situation.

戈 The name of a plant.

鈫 鍋 An iron hoop of a wheel; a utensil to contain fat; a boiler is commonly so called, and in Canton pronounced Wo. 廣鍋子 Kwang ko tsze, a large boiler. 鍋頭 Ko t'ow, an iron boiler.

哥 哿 From 可 Kh'o, repeated, denoting *a lengthened sound*. To sing; in this sense now written 歌 Ko; and 哥 Ko, is used as the epithet of an elder brother. Used by equals to each other, though not related. In the dialect of 潁川 Ying-ch'uen. 小曰哥 Seaou yuĕ ko, juniors, or small children are called Ko. 阿哥 O (or ah) ko, is used in the same sense. The reigning family designates the sons of the Emperor by this term. 二阿哥 Urh o ko, is, in the language of the court, the Emperor's second son. 我的哥子 Wo teih ko tsze, my elder brother.

歌 歌 To lengthen out the sound of words tunefully to sing; to recite in a musical tone, to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. 唱歌 Ch'ang ko, to sing lighter songs. 朝歌 Chaou ko, the name of a place. 歌詩 Ko she, to recite odes. 歌笑 Ko seaou, to sing and laugh. 歌舞 Ko woo, singing dancing, or a kind of posture making; the employment of Chinese ladies of the imperial palace. 歌謠 Ko yaou, Ko, to sing with music; Yaou, to sing without it; singing generally.

裹 To bundle up; to bandage; to wrap round; to wrap up; a bundle; the fruit of plants;

a room or recess. 裹足 Ko tsŭh, to bind up the feet; fettered and unable to advance. 裹尸 Ko she, bound up the corpse. 包裹 Paou ko, to bundle up, a bundle.

鶡 鳴 駒 A goose is so called in some parts of the country.

果 菓 Ko, or Kwo. From *tree* and a resemblance of *fruit* at the top. The fruits of trees; really, truly, solidly; to surpass; to exceed; to overcome; used to express naked; bare. Occurs read Lo. The second is the vulgar form, but it also thus written in the books of the Han dynasty. 百果 Peh ko, every kind of fruit. 正果 Ching ko, the truth and reality of the Buddha religion. 因果 Yin ko, a favorite expression of the Buddhists denoting,—a connexion with the divinity. 果然 Ko jen, certainly; assuredly; undoubtedly; the name of an animal. 果係 Ko he, it is so really. 果蓏 Ko lo, the first is the fruit of trees, the other of smaller plants; the first applies to those that have stones; the other, to those that have not any. 果子 Ko tsze, fruit, fruits. 果攤 Ko t'an, a fruit stalk.

過 過 Ko, or Kwo, to pass; to exceed; past, in reference to time or place; exceeding a rule; error; fault; crime. Name of one of the diagrams; name of a state; name of a stream; a surname. Makes the perfect tense of verbs. See Kwo. 做過 Tso ko, to have done before. 行過去 Hing ko k'eu, to pass by and go away. 知過則改 Che ko tseh kae, as soon as you know your faults, reform.

蔼 Plants; wide; hungry.

KH'O.

可 To have liberty to do; to be permitted; to have the power of doing. May; can; might; could; fit; competent; proper; worthy. It forms the adjectives which terminate with *able*, as amiable. Sometimes used interrogatively. A surname. 不可 Pŭh kh'o, it may not; it must not; it cannot. 斷乎不可 Twan hoo pŭh kh'o, must not on any account whatever. 有何不可 Yew ho pŭh kh'o, what is there in

it inadmissible, improper, or objectionable. Kh'o often makes an interrogative sense; as; 可是幾個金字 Kh'o she ke ko kin tsze, were there not a few golden characters? 可惡 Kh'o woo, abominable; hateful; odious. 可人意 Kh'o jin e, such as people would like. 可否 Kh'o fow, is it admissible or not? 可愛 Kh'o ngae, lovely; amiable. 可恨 Kh'o hăn, detestable. 可人 Kh'o jin, a competent man. 可口 Kh'o kh'ow, pleasant to the taste. 可不可 Kh'o pŭh kh'o, may it be done or not? 可見 Kh'o kĕen, it may be seen. 可以使得 Kh'o e she teh, it may be done. 可勝歎哉 Kh'o shing t'an tsae, can it ever be enough lamented? 可笑 Kh'o seaou, laughable; ridiculous. 可也 Kh'o yay, it may; it is permitted; it will do. 可不悲歟 Kh'o pŭh pei yu, is it not most lamentable?

坷 Uneven; rugged; progressing with difficulty. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; always meeting with difficulties, or misfortunes and losses. 不知鹹若 Pŭh che hĕen k'oo, does not know salt and bitter;—does not know the affairs of life. This is said of those who have been brought up in affluence and indulgence.

柯 The name of a wood; a large branch; the stalk of a plant; the handle of an axe three cubits long; a means of effecting; the name of a place. A surname. 斧柯 Foo kh'o, the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages. 執柯伐柯 Chĭh kh'o fă kh'o, to grasp a handle in order to cut down a handle—to employ men to rule other men. 柯米 Kh'o me, or 柯子米 Kh'o tsze me, myrobalans..

珂 **砢** A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh, stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

軻 The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. 轗軻 Kan kh'o, a carriage dragging heavily; a person struggling with difficulties. 坎軻 Kan kh'o, impeded; obstructed.

骼 The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone.

哿 Excellent; to commend; may; can; might; could;

should. Occurs as if meaning, the ornaments of a female's head dress.

科 A *measure* and *grain*. A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank; rule by which degrees are determined; an examination of literati; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word—practice. 外科 Wae kh'o, surgical practice; surgery. 內科 Nuy kh'o, internal practice; physic. 科場 Kh'o ch'ang, the arena for literary examinations for the rank of Keu-jin. 科雉 Kh'o che, name of an animal. 科分 Kh'o fun, a distinction of the period of standing, in the several degrees. 科甲 Kh'o këă, having literary degrees. 科舉 Kh'o keu, an examination previous to the Kh'o-ch'ang examination. 科派 Kh'o p'ae, to compel persons to subscribe to anything, or to compel the people to serve inferior officers without pay. 科條 Kh'o t'eaou, rules by which the public literary examination are regulated. 科第 Kh'o te, the rules by which graduates are accepted. 科頭 Kh'o t'ow, bare headed—to appear before a superior with the head or feet uncovered, is a great rudeness. 科斗 Kh'o tow, a species of frog. 力不同科 Leïh pŭh t'ung kh'o, strength is not possessed by different persons in the same degree. 鄉科 Hëang kh'o, the local district examinations. 大科 Ta kh'o, a triennial examination.

蝌 蝌蚪 Kh'o tow, the tadpole. 蟾蜍 Chen choo, the frog. The tadpole is also called 活東 Hwă tung, and 水仙子 Shwŭy sëen tsze, In Canton called 雷公魚 Luy kung yu, the thunder fish.

窠 A hole or cavern; a nest formed in a hollow place, not on a tree. The place where wild fowl roost.

課 To essay; to make a trial; placed in order; deliberation; plan; to examine according to the plan or rule; a duty, or task imposed at school; a tax, or duty levied on any commodity; the name of a district. 日課 Jïh kh'o, a daily exercise, or exercises to be gone through. 功課 Kung kh'o, literary exercises. 工課 Kung kh'o, tasks of work. 學課錢 Hëŏ kh'o ts'ëen, allowance given to literary candidates. 租調役課 Tsoo t'eaou yŭh kh'o, are four sorts of levies made on the

people. 稅課 Shwuy kh'o or 餉課 Hëang kh'o, taxes; duties. 課程 Kh'o ch'ing or Ch'ing kh'o, the rules of study; the statutes fixing the task to be performed. 顆期 Kh'o k'e, the periods of writing exercises. 課業 Kh'o nëë, the occupation of a scholar; the profession of letters. 課文 Kh'o wăn, to examine literary essays.

顆 A small bead or knot; the numeral of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. 一顆 Yĭh kh'o, or 一頭 Yĭh t'ow, are used in a similar manner. Read Kwan, the name of a plant; a man's name. 顆顆明珠 Kh'o kh'o ming choo, every one bright pearls.

KŎ.

各 From *mouth*, and 夂 Che, *to follow*. To follow calling to, but disregarded by the person before; no mutual understanding; each apart; each separately; every; each one of all; various. 人各有心 Jin kŏ yew sin, each man has his own feelings. 各人 Kŏ jin, every man. 各一人 Kŏ yĭh jin, to each (situation) one man. 各人各見 Kŏ Kŏ jin kŏ këen, each man has his one views of a subject. 各國 Kŏ kwŏ, every nation. 各各差別 Kŏ kŏ ch'a pëë, every one differing from another. 各有一說 Kŏ yew yĭh shwŏ, each has a different tale. 各辦各事 Kŏ pan kŏ sze, every one transacts his own business. 各色 Kŏ seh, various colours; variegated; various kinds. 各還各的 Kŏ hwan kŏ telh, let each take his own apart. 各色貨物 Kŏ seh ho wŭh, every variety of merchandise.

咯 Read Lŏ, the noise of wrangling or disputing. Read Kŏ, the cackling of a fowl. Coughing and retching.

恪 愘 愙 Feeling of profound veneration and respect; manner, commanding respect and awe; a surname; careful attention to. 執事有恪 Chĭh sze yew kŏ, those who have the direction (in temples) must be respectfully attentive and reverent. 謹恪 Kin kŏ, attentive; 恪恭已職 Kŏ kung ke chĭh, to attend diligently to the

duties of one's office.

閣 擱 A screen before a door; a case or press in which to lay by provisions; to lay by; to place on; an upper room or gallery, an upper story in a pavilion, from which a more extensive prospect is obtained. A council chamber at court, where the ministers meet. Name of a star. The noise of a cricket. The second form of the character is not sanctioned by K'anghe. 閣下 Kŏ hëa, to lay down. 閣老 Kŏ laou, a complimentary term addressed to statesmen, known in Europe by *Colao*. 閣上 Kŏ shang, to place up. 閣在 Kŏ tsae, to place.

匼 Kŏ, or Hŏ, to environ; to encircle and unite; to surround.

蛤 蛤蚧 Kŏ kae, a species of iguana found on the south of the Meiling mountain, bites off its own tail to avoid being caught; the tail used medicinally, the other parts are eaten; they are from six to eight inches long. 山蛤 Shan kŏ, a species of frog.

鴿 A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd. 白鴿巢 Peh kŏ ch'aou, the *Casa Garden*, at Macao, is so called. 野鴿 Yay kŏ, a wild pigeon, 鴿子 Kŏ tsze, or 白鴿 Peh kŏ, a pigeon.

韐 袷 帢 Kŏ or Këä, a leather covering for the knees, worn by the military; a certain leather.

匄 Kae or Hŏ, to request; to beg; to solicit; to crave; to give; to bestow. A beggar.

割 To cut; to cut off; to divide; to wound; to injure; to ruin. To rhyme, read Këë. 割勢 Kŏ she, to castrate as a punishment for adultery.

KH'Ŏ.

盍 The name of a bird. Read Hŏ, to cover over. Why not?

磕 磕 The sound of two stones striking against each other. 磕頭 Kh'ŏ t'ow, the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down, and knocking the forehead against the ground.

磕 磕 碣 To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. 磕逝 Kh'ŏ she, to die.

溘 Suddenly, as a boat striking against the sand; to extend to; to accord with.

膅 Appearing to wish to sleep.

醓 A vessel to contain wine.

曷 Read Kh'ŏ, the name of a bird. Commonly read Hŏ, why? wherefore?

渴 / 歇 Desiring to drink; thirsty; anxious to attain or effect; to thirst after figuratively. Read Kiĕ, water dried up. 飢渴 Ke kh'ŏ, hungry and thirsty. 思賢如渴 Sze hĕen joo kh'ŏ, to desire virtue as a thirsty person,—desires water. 止渴 Che kh'ŏ, to quench thirst. 渴者易爲飲 Kh'ŏ chay e wei yin, it is easy to make a thirsty man drink.

葛 Creeping plants; a certain edible plant; a plant of which cloth is made for summer dresses. 瓜葛之親 Kwa kh'ŏ che ts'in, distant relationship. 葛布 Kh'ŏ poo, or 黃葛布 Hwang k'ŏ poo, cloth made from the K'ŏ plant. 葛藤永斷 Kh'ŏ t'ăng yung twan, to cut asunder for ever the creeper; to put a final close to litigation.

愒 To covet; to desire, as a thirsty person; to be eager to attain an end.

轕 The appearance of spears in a war chariot; urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots; noise and clamour. 轕轄 Kh'ŏ hĕă, the appearance of being turned round and shaken or agitated.

殼 / 殼 / 壳 The skin of anything which is hollow; the bark of a tree; a shell of any kind; a nut-shell; an egg-shell. 雲母殼 Yun moo kh'ŏ, mother-of-pearl.

KOO.

古 From *ten* and *mouth*; that which has passed by tradition through ten generations. Remote ages; ancient old language. A surname; the name of a plant. 古今 Koo kin, ancient and modern. 博古通今 Pŏ koo t'ung kin, thoroughly versed in ancient and modern affairs. 往古來今 Wang koo lae kin, the old passes away and the present comes. 人心不古 Jin sin pŭh koo, men's hearts are not

as in ancient times; i. e. they are not so good as formerly. 終古 Chung koo, of long duration; permanent. 古人 Koo jin, or 先古 Sëen koo, the ancients. 古聖人 Koo shing jin, the ancient sages. 古怪 Koo kwae, strange, odd, monstrous. 古教 Koo keaou, the ancient doctrine, ancient principles. 古老 Koo laou, old fashioned. 古智復萌 Koo che fŭh ming, begin his old knavish tricks again. 古時 koo she, ancient times. 古詩 koo she, ancient odes. 古古的 Koo koo teïh, old, ancient. 古蹟 Koo tseïh, antiquities. 古語 Koo yu, an old saying, a proverb.

估 Tax; duty; custom paid to government. To conjecture; to reckon. To value; the price. 擡估 T'ae koo, to raise the price by unfair means: a practice prohibited in case of grain. 估計 Koo ke, to reckon. 估價 Koo këa, to make an estimate of the value of. 估量 Koo lëang, or repeated, Koo koo lëang lëang, to conjecture; to suppose; to speak, or give an opinion without affirming positively. 估定 Koo ting, to settle; to fix the price.

姑 An epithet of respect, used by a wife to her husband's mother. A father's sisters are also called Koo; a wife calls her husband sisters. 小姑 Seaou koo. The sisters of a grandfather are called 王姑 Wang-koo. Used as a particle implying temporary indulgence. The name of a star, of a state, and of a hill. 作姑 Tsŏ koo, a cross or diverging road. 姑免 Koo mëen, to exercise lenity and excuse from some punishment. 姑娘 Koo nëang, the epithet of a lady at home, given by her friends and domestics. 姑念 Koo nëen, out of indulgent consideration. 姑息 Koo seïh, to be indulgent, as to children. 姑且 Koo ts'ëay, for the time being; leisurely; indulgently. 姑從 Koo ch'ung, to accord with, in the exercise of a kind of indulgence. 姑爺 Koo yay, madam; Mrs., used only in the family by people belonging to it. 姑待明日 Koo tae ming jïh, just wait till to-morrow,—these *four* words are the bane of life.

故 Causing to be affected; that which induces the performance of, or the taking place; a cause; that which is purposed. Therefore; that which

exists before, as a cause; old; to become old and forgotten; to die. 詐故 Cha koo, crafty arts. 何故 Ho koo, what cause? wherefore? 爲此之故 Wei ts'ze che koo, for this cause. 緣故 Yuen koo, cause or reason of. 身故 Shin koo, or 已故 E koo, dead. 故交 Koo keaou, or 故人 Koo jin, an old friend. 故意 Koo e, purposely. 故舊 Koo kew, old; long connected with. 故做 Koo tso, to do or purpose. 是故 She koo, or 故此 Koo ts'ze, for this cause; therefore. 大故 Ta koo, mourning for the death of parents.

沽 酤 Name of a river; to sell; to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or abridge; to retrench. 求善賈而沽 K'ew shen këa urh koo, to seek a good price and then sell, —applied to a person's abilities. 沽酒 Koo tsew, to sell wine. 沽名干譽 Koo ming kan yu, or 沽名市譽 Koo ming she yu, to buy fame and solicit or purchase praise.

牯 Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock: it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.

痼 From *old* and *disease*. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.

罟 罟 圄 A net; a net to catch fish with; to catch in a net; applied also to the taking of beasts; and to an involvement by violating the laws. 罪罟 Tsuy koo, involved in crime.

羖 羖 Sheep of a black and white wool; in different periods applied to the ram, and to the ewe sheep with horns; a black ewe sheep. 以五羖羊皮贖之 E woo koo yang p'e shŭh che, redeemed him by five sheep skins.

酷 Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor. Also read How. 清酷百壺 Ts'ing koo peh hoo, pure wine a hundred cups.

鈷 A vessel for containing grain; a warm vessel. To cut asunder or terminate.

鴣 鷓鴣 Chay koo, a partridge; the Chinese call it a smaller species of the 斑鳩 Pan kew, which is considered a bird of the Columba species.

辜 From *acrid*. Fault; crime; guilt; to cut open a victim; to oppose a hindrance to other people's buying and selling, in or-

der to monopolize for one's self; a necessity imposed. The moon under certain circumstances. 無辜 Woo koo, innocent, guiltless. 無辜受累 Woo koo show luy, to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault. 以救無辜伐有罪 E kew woo koo, fă yew tsuy, to deliver the innocent, the guilty are punished. 與其殺不辜寧失不經 Yu kh'e shă pŭh koo, ning shĭh pŭh king, compared with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of fixed laws. 辜較 Koo keaou, generally, generally speaking; a general collection of goods in order to monopolize.

固 From Hwuy, *surrounded on all sides*, and *ancient*. Shut up on every side; impervious; hard; solid; stony; firm; stable; with fixed intention; obstinate. Chronic disease. Rustic. Originally; constant. Reiterated, used as an adverb for certainly; assuredly. A surname. Name of an ancient state, and of a district. 堅固 Keen koo, or 牢固 Laou koo, strong; firm; stable; sure. 主固 Choo koo, denotes what is surely, safely, well done; the allusion seems to be certain, safe, or well, as if a master did it. 閉固 Pe koo, closely shut up as by the cold of winter. 修整堅固 Sew ching keen koo, repair it and make it strong. 敢固辭 Kan koo ts'ze, would presume again to decline or refuse. 固意 Koo e, with fixed intention; purposely. 固執得狠 Koo chĭh teh hăn, excessively obstinate; extremely pertinacious. 固然 Koo jen, certainly; unquestionably. 固守 Koo show, to maintain firmly; to strengthen; defence. 固疾 Koo tseĭh, a chronic disorder. 固辭 Koo ts'ze, to decline with firmness in spite of entreaties. 固四塞也 Koo sze seh yay, koo is, stopped up on four sides.

堌 The name of a place, which gave a name to a canal opened by the Tartars of the dynasty Yuen.

涸 To freeze; to congeal; to close; to shut.

姮 Koo or Hoo, excessive attachment to. Name of a bird.

痼 From *disease* and *firm*. A chronic deep rooted obstinate disease. 痼病 Koo ping, or 痼疾 Koo tseĭh, dis-

eases of long standing. For the first syllable 錮 Koo, and 固 Koo, are both used.

錮 To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly. 錮禁 Koo kin, or Kin koo, to stop up a passage, or the road to, either literally or figuratively, applied to shutting the door of preferment against good men. 錮疾 Koo tseih, obstinate disease.

盬 鹽 } Any vessel or utensil.

鹽 Certain salt lakes or pans stretching fifty one le in length, and seven le in width. Badly made; not of strong texture; hurried; bustle; confused and temporary; to slobber; to suck.

孤 Fatherless; a child without a father to look up to. Alone; destitute; an orphan; a destitute poor person. A humble term by which kings and princes designate themselves; title of office. 孤舟 Koo chow, a single boat, not attended by any other. 孤魂 Koo hwăn, disconsolate and orphan spirits, who have no relative to pay honors to their manes or intercede for them. 孤寡 Koo kwa, an orphan and a widow. 孤生獨死 Koo săng tŭh sze, to live and die alone. 孤身 Koo shin, a person alone; a solitary individual. 孤立無助 Koo leih woo tsoo, standing alone without assistance. 孤獨 Koo tŭh, alone, single,—without brothers or sisters. 孤子 Koo tsze, a fatherless boy,—when deserving transportation is allowed to remain with his mother. 孤陋寡聞 Koo low kwa wăn, a scholar without learned society, and whose knowledge is confined.

菰 Name of a plant; name of a place.

罛 A net for fish.

觚 A wine cup used at village feasts; square having corners; a rule or law. The front of a furnace; a title of office. The handle of a sword. A man's name. Used in several proper names. 觚不觚 Koo pŭh koo, the vessel that should have corners destitute of them.

軱 A large bone.

雇 僱 } To hire; to borrow the use of by paying a sum of money; to obtain people's labour for money. A surname. Read Hoo,

the name of a bird. The second form is common, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. 僱船 Koo c'huen, to hire a boat. 僱轎夫 Koo keaou foo, to hire chair-bearers. 僱賃 Koo jin, to hire; to rent. 僱車子 Koo ch'ay tsze, to hire a carriage.

顧 頑 To turn the head and look at; to look to with regard, care and attention, as to a child that one has to protect; to keep the eyes fixed upon; a protecting look. Used to denote—but. A particle beginning a sentence. Used for the preceding. To lead. Name of a place. 不顧 Pŭh koo, to disregard. 不自顧念 Pŭh tsze koo nëen, to pay no regard to one's self. 顧盼 Koo pan, a favorable glance; a look of regard. 顧惜體面 Koo seĭh t'e mëen, to pay regard to and be careful of one's respectability.

鼓 鼓 A martial instrument of music made of leather; a drum. Name of a star; of an ancient state; and of a measure. Koo is also applied to sonorous metals and to stones. 打鼓 Ta koo, to beat a drum. 鑼鼓 Lo koo, the Chinese gong. 鼓噪 Koo ts'aou, noise and clamour made by a great concourse of persons.

鼓 To beat a drum; to strike any sonorous body; the part of a bell which is struck; to encourage; to arouse to action; to excite. 鼓之舞之 Koo che woo che, drum them up, dance them forward;—use every means to stimulate. 鼓舞 Koo woo, to drum up; to arouse; to excite; to encourage.

瞽 The eye closed with a skin like a drum-head; blind; the master of a band, because blind men were found to possess the nicest ears for music. 瞽目院 Koo mŭh yuen, a hospital for the blind. 瞽瞍 Koo sow, the father of the ancient Shun.

股 胠 骹 The commencement of the lower extremities; the thighs; a particular part of a carriage; a branch of a stream; a fold of a cord; a division, or share of; strong; firm. Name of an ancient country. 一股生意 Yĭh koo săng e, one share in some trading concern. 作幾股 Tsŏ ke koo, have how many shares? 三股索 San koo sŏ, a three-fold cord. 打皮股 Ta p'e koo, to beat the skin of the thighs,

—is by some used to express bastinading; flogging. 股肱 Koo hung, the legs and the arms; metaphorically, ministers of state.

賈 To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read Këa, the price of a thing.

蠱 Worms in the abdomen; a vessel injured by insects; a poisonous preparation; ghosts or manes of the dead; the name of an animal; suspicious; to deceive and impose upon. Name of one of the Kwa. Read E, flattering. 生蠱脹 Săng koo chang, a swelling of the abdomen. 蓋愆幹蠱 Kae kh'ëen kan koo, to cover the faults and make amends of the errors—of deceased parents. 蠱惑 Koo hwĕ, to impose upon by fraudulent pretences of a superstitious or any other nature. 蠱藥 Koo yŏ, a poisonous preparation intended to kill people.

KH'OO.

枯 From *old* and *wood*. Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid. 童枯 T'ung kh'oo, mountain forests in a decayed state, and marshy grounds without water—are not taxed. 枯槁 Kh'oo kaou, decayed, rotten. 枯朽 Kh'oo hew, rotten; putrid. 枯骨 Kh'oo kŭh, rotten bones.

秕 秕穉 Kh'oo lëen, grain that is not filled.

苦 Name of a plant. Bitter; unpleasant; painstaking, that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. Read Kh'oó, to deem bitter; to dislike. A surname. 何苦 Ho kh'oo, what occasion to be at the trouble. 辛苦 Sin kh'oo, acrid and bitter,—laborious, distressing. 甘苦同受 Kan kh'oo t'ung show, we'll take the sweet and bitter together. 苦菜 Kh'oo ts'ae, bitter herbs. 苦志 Kh'oo che, resolution to take pains and bear difficulties in the pursuit of. 苦船 Kh'oo ch'uen, to dislike boating. 苦車 Kh'oo ch'ay, to dislike a carriage. 苦勸 Kh'oo kh'euen, to advise or urge to in the most pressing manner. 苦口 Kh'oo k'ow, pains-taking, faithful but unpleasant advice. 苦心 Kh'oo sin, trouble and vexation of mind. 苦楚 Kh'oo ts'oo, bitter distress; very distressing. 苦口良藥 Kh'oo k'ow lëang yŏ, faith-

ful, though unpleasant, advice is good medicine.

詁 From *ancient* and *words*. Words which explain the progress and reason of things. 詁訓 Kh'oo heun, or 故訓 Koo heun, to explain ancient books.

胠 Scorched or dried in the sun. Used also to denote, the thigh.

骷 Applied to the bones of the knee, of the loins, and of the shoulder. 骷髏 Kh'oo low, the brains of a dead body.

䈞 A species of rattan or basket work, bound round anything.

藍 蓋 } A certain plant.

刳 To cut asunder; to divide in two; to kill; to rip open; to hollow out. 刳心猶言洗心 Kh'oo sin yew yen se sin, Kh'oo-sin expresses the same as Se-sin, to cleanse the heart.

庫 A shed for a military carriage; composed of *a carriage* place beneath *a house*. A store house; a treasury; the word is appropriated to government treasuries. Name of a gate; a surname. 天庫 T'ëen kh'oo, name of a star. 倉庫 Ts'ang kh'oo, a granary and a treasury. 五庫 Woo kh'oo, five store houses,—for different purposes of government. 庫項 Kh'oo hëang, property belonging to the treasury. 庫大使 Kh'oo ta sze, keeper of the treasury.

袴 絝 褲 } Clothing for the legs and thighs; trowsers; pantaloons. They are called by various names in different parts of the Empire. The third form of the character is in common use, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. 小袴 Seaou kh'oo, or 牛頭袴 New t'ow kh'oo, short breeches, the second term is local. 置袴中 Che kh'oo chung, to put into trowsers. 褶袴 Seïh kh'oo, riding breeches. 套袴 T'aou kh'oo, overalls,—for riding on horse back.

KOW.

刈 To the westward, a hook or sickle is called Kow.

枸 Name of a large lofty tree. 枸杞子 Kow

kh'e tsze, the seed of a certain tree used as a medicine.

句 勾 In common use to express rejecting or excluding; marking off on paper what is to be rejected; and also, to hook on with; to inveigle; to entice. A surname. 勾除 Kow ch'oo, to put away; to reject. 勾引 Kow yin, to inveigle; to entice; to seduce to. 勾串 Kow ch'uen, to link on with; to form a clandestine and illegal connexion with. 勾决 Kow k'euĕ, to mark off the names of persons left to be capitally punished. It is equivalent to signing a death warrant. 勾當 Kow tang, is used in Peking, to denote business or affair. It is also used in a bad sense, implying illicit intercourse.

拘 Keu or Kow, to hook or take; to sweep or draw together.

狗 A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters and gentlemen's servants. 大狗 Ta kow, a great dog, means also a gentleman's servant. 掌門狗 Chang mun kow, a dog that guards the gate; a porter. Name of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place, &c. 天狗食日 T'ëen kow shĭh jĭh, a dog in the heavens eats the sun,—which causes an eclipse. 狗吠 Kow fei, a dog barks. 狗國 Kow kwŏ, a nation, the inhabitants of which have human bodies and dog's heads. 狗偷 Kow t'ow, a thievish dog; a petty thief. 狗尾續貂 Kow we sŭh teaou, to place a martin at a dog's tail,—means to affect to correct an elegant essay.

笱 A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

苟 Plants; grass; uncertainly; if; but; carelessly; in any manner; illicitly. Name of a rocky impediment in a river. A surname. 不苟得 Pŭh kow teh, do not take or obtain in any irregular manner. 苟非 Kow fei, if not. 苟犯 Kow fan, to offend in an inconsiderate and careless manner; in contradistinction from a careful attention to correctness and to duty. 苟合 Kow hŏ, irregular; indecorous; rude; approaching to vice; illicit union of the sexes. 苟不然 Kow pŭh jen, if it be not so. 苟且了事 Kow ts'ëay leaou sze, to put an affair off one's hand in any irregular manner. 苟且 Kow ts'ëay, remiss; hurried; careless manner of doing things.

鞲 The lower segment of a yoke; or the collar of a horse. Name of the carriage of an ancient Queen.

鉤 A crooked piece of iron; a hook; a kind of sword; the hook of a spear; a crooked knife carried by barbarians; a sickle. To hook; to crook; to detain; to drag; to induce. Forms a part of many proper names. 帶鉤 Tae kow, the clasp of a sash or girdle. 魚鉤 Yu kow, a fish hook. 刈鉤 E kow, a sickle. 鉤格 Kow keh, a hook on which to hang anything. 鉤金 Kow kin, crooked metal; a hook; a clasp. 鉤引 Kow yin, to hook and draw aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude; to form illicit connections. 鉤援 Kow yuen, an instrument for ascending or scaling walls.

耇 **者** An old person; the skin of whose face always appears soiled with earth; extreme old age, when the body seems to return to earth before life forsakes the system. 耇老 Kow laou, very old.

垢 Dust with damp or wet; scurf; filth; dirt; mire; mud. The name of a country. Read Kŭh, dirty or impure within. To rhyme, read Koo, a stain or disgrace; cause of reproach. 塵垢 Ch'in kow, dust and dirt. 刮垢磨光 Kwă kow mo kwang, to scrape off the dirt and rub bright.

姤 Meeting together; occurring or coming in contact; junction of the productive elements in nature. 交姤 Keaou kow, junction of the material heavens and the earth, in order to the generation of creatures; union of the sexes.

詬 Kow or How, to rail at and abuse; to put to shame; to disgrace; outrageous; unprincipled; specious; abandoned. 詬詈 Kow le, or 詬罵 Kow ma, or 詬誶 Kow suy, to rail at and abuse.

冓 To connect together, as the beams of a house, represented by the character. One hundred millions.

媾 A marriage; a second marriage; love to; affection for; social harmony; conjugal union; sexual intercourse. 媾合 Kow hŏ, or 交媾 keaou kow, the union of the sexes.

嶋 A winding path amongst hills.

搆 To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot.

構結 Kow këë, or Këë kow, to knot or frame some connexion; sometimes to form a reciprocal enmity. 構想 Kow sëang, or 構思 Kow sze, thought engaged in framing some device or plot; to study. 構怨 Kow yuen, to contract some enmity.

構 To cover as with the beams of a house; the wooden frame of a house; to unite or join together; the junction of the sexes; to finish or complete; to connect together and cause to arise, as fire. 解構 Keae kow, to open or separate, referring to by-standers peeping and making their remarks which cause dissension. 傍人解構之言 P'ang jin keae kow che yen, the remarks of by-standers, which disunite. 事已構 Sze e kow, the affair is already mixed and confused. 構精 Kow tsing, union of sexes.

溝 A water-course in a field, four cubits wide and four deep; a ditch; a moat. Read Këang, water flowing in diverging streams. 汗溝 Han kow, a channel on a horse's back. 濠溝 Haou kow, a ditch around a city wall. 溝中 Kow chung, in a fosse, ditch or kennel. 溝池 Kow ch'e, a fosse or ditch around a city. 溝渠 Kow k'eu, a channel for water; a gutter; a drain. 溝壑 Kow hŏ, a channel for water amongst mountains.

覯 To occur to one's sight; to meet and see; to happen; to effect or complete. Also read How. 罕覯 Han kow, rarely seen; seldom occurs. 覯見 Kow këen, or 遇覯 Yu kow, happened to see; saw unintentionally, or accidentally.

韝 韝 A certain defence for the arm in shooting with the bow and arrow, or a kind of bandage for strengthening the arm.

遘 To occur; to meet; to happen; to bolt upon; to see or occur accidentally. 遘遇 Kow yu, to happen or occur accidentally.

彀 To extend or stretch out; to stretch a bow; those who stretch the bow; archers. Used to denote—enough; sufficient; adequate to. 不能彀 Pŭh năng kow, inadequate to; insufficient for. 不彀用再來取 Pŭh kow yung tsae lae ts'eu, if not enough for the use required, come again and get more. 巴不能彀 Pa pŭh

năng kow, implies—to wish or desire.

篝 籠 A bamboo utensil for spreading clothes over a fire to fumigate them; the bamboo basket covers the fire as a cage, and the clothes are spread outside all; a bamboo utensil for other purposes. 篝答 Kow ling, a certain kind of basket.

褠 Single garments; narrow sleeves; light sleeves or cuffs, intended for convenience in using the hands; the rumples or plaits of a garment.

購 To seek to attain for money; to buy. Name of a plant. 購買什物 Kow mae shĭh wŭh, to buy a thing with money.

穀 搆 To take the milk from a cow; to milk a cow or a goat.

穀 To milk a goat.

觳 From *a bird* in a *shell* Young birds which are unable to feed themselves; those which can, as chicken, are called 雛 Ts'oo.

觳 觳昏 Kow mow, ignorant; uninformed.

KH'OW.

口 The mouth of any animal; speech; utterance; an entrance; a narrow strait or passage into a lake or sea; the mouth of a river; the passes on the frontier, particularly the northern frontier of the empire. The numeral particle employed when reckoning houses, persons, draughts of liquid, and knives or swords. A surname Also a part of several proper names. 乖口 Kwae kh'ow, a ready conciliating elocution. 好口角 Haou kh'ow kĕŏ, a good utterance, fluency of speech. 角口 Kĕŏ kh'ow, to wrangle with. 隨口附和 Suy kh'ow foo ho, to assent to everything said. 花口 Hwa kh'ow, indiscriminate loquacity. 爭口氣 Tsăng kh'ow kh'e, to wrangle about words. 封口 Fung kh'ow, to close up or seal. 海口 Hae kh'ow, an entrance from the sea. 湖口 Hoo kh'ow, an entrance to a lake. 河口 Ho kh'ow, entrance of a river. 路口 Loo kh'ow, the entrance of a road. 門口 Mun kh'ow, a door. 戶口 Hoo kh'ow, a house, a separate family. 家口 Kĕa kh'ow, the people of a house.

人口 Jin k'ow, persons. 生口 Săng kh'ow, living persons. 牲口 Săng kh'ow, domestic animals. 數口之家 Soo kh'ow che këa, a family consisting of several persons. 口外 Kh'ow wae, the territories beyond the frontier of China proper. 隘口 Yae kh'ow, an important pass or road. 口口聖旨 Kh'ow kh'ow shing che, mouthing, or reiterating His Majesty's will. 守口員弁 Show kh'ow yuen pëen, the officers and men who defend a pass. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, a pass where duties are levied; a custom-house. 小刀八口 Seaou taou pă kh'ow, eight small knives.

扣 敲 To strike; to knock against; to strike out; to deduct; to drag or lead a horse. 每百兩扣平三兩 Mei peh lëang, kh'ow p'ing san lëang, in each hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three taels,—ninety-seven taels will be esteemed equal to a hundred. 扣折 Kh'ow chĕ, a kind of discount or allowance made. See Chĕ. 扣除 Kh'ow ch'oo, to strike out; to deduct from. 扣鈕處 Kh'ow new ch'oo, the place where garments clasp or button. 扣回 Kh'ow hwuy, to withhold or deduct the sum given before. 扣門 Kh'ow mun, to knock at the door. 扣鈕 Kh'ow new, a button or clasp. 扣數 Kh'ow soo, to deduct according to account. 扣工錢 Kh'ow kung ts'ëen, to deduct from the wages of a person.

叩 To strike; to strike lightly; to agitate, or discuss a subject; to ask; to raise the hand to the head; to kneel down and put the forehead to the ground, as an act of reverence and submission performed by concubines and servants to the master and mistress of the house; by the people to the mandarins; and by all persons to His Imperial Majesty. It is also a posture of divine worship. 叩頭 Kh'ow t'ow, and 叩首 kh'ow show, are the usual expressions for this act of submission. The Tartars usually express it by 磕頭 Kh'ŏ t'ow, and use the term as a salutation, without performing the ceremony. 叩首三千 Kh'ow show san ts'ëen, I ought to make three thousand prostrations. 叩稟 Kh'ow pin, to knock head and state verbally, or

by any writing to a superior.

寇 From *To attack* and *to complete*. To plunder of everything; to pillage; a plundering attack made by a band of villains, by pirates, and by foreign marauders. Internal commotions are expressed by 亂 Lwan. Large numbers of destructive birds or other animals are called Kh'ow. 司寇 Sze kh'ow, a criminal judge. 海寇 Hae kh'ow, pirates. 寇賊 Kh'ow tsĕh, plundering banditti. 寇殺人 Kh'ow shă jin, to plunder and murder.

寇

簆 A utensil employed in weaving.

蔻 Kh'ow, or 荳蔻 Tow-kh'ow, nutmeg. 荳蔻花 Tow kh'ow hwa, mace. 蔻仁 Kh'ow jin, a certain medicine.

蔻

KŬH.

谷 From *Water* issuing through *a mouth* or passage. Water of a spring issuing forth and flowing in a channel; the water running between two hills, or the course or bed of a stream. A valley; an empty space; to nourish; the east wind; the wind that makes the grain grow; a spout made with bamboo; a cavern in the earth; a part of the human foot. Name of a place, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. 山谷之中 Shan kŭh che chung, amongst the valleys and mountains. 暘谷 Yang kŭh, the place where the sun rises. 昧谷 Mei kŭh, the place where the sun sets. 谷水 Kŭh shwuy, streams amongst hills, and the dry bed of a stream.

焀 Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

梏 Manacles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote straight-forward, correct conduct; self restrained by virtuous principles. 桎梏 Chĭh kŭh, fetters and manacles.

牿 A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

祜 To pray to superior beings; prayers accompanied with sacrifices. Otherwise read Kaou.

酷 Generous welltasted wine; the heart hardened, as by drunkenness. Hard-hearted;

inhuman; cruel, in an extreme or very high degree; very fierce indignation. Also read Hŏ. 酷政 Kŭh ching, tyrannical cruel government. 酷法 Kŭh fă, cruel laws. 酷刑 Kŭh hing, inhuman punishment. 酷烈 Kŭh lëĕ, cruel fierceness; a high degree of fragrance. 酷官 Kŭh kwan, a cruel mandarin. 酷吏 Kŭh le, to use cruelly or harshly inferior officers. 酷虐 Kŭh nëŏ, fierce; cruel.

嚳 Kŭh, or Kwŭh, a hurried enunciation of, or information given to. A proper name.

鵠 Read Hŏ, a large water bird of the goose species. Read Kŭh, a mark to shoot at, made of leather. 正鵠 Ching Kŭh, the part made of cloth which surrounds the leather is called Ching; the centre part is called Kŭh.

骨 Kŭh, or Kwŭh, a bone; the hard and smooth parts of an animal body. A surname; the fibres of plants; taken for the whole person. Used in one place as the name of nutmeg. 骨力 Kŭh leïh, the strength of bone; possessing strength. 骨骸 Kŭh heae, bones and all the parts of the body. 貴骨 Kwei kŭh, a noble bone,—a fine figure or worthy person. 牲骨 Săng kŭh, victims used in sacrifice. 骨間肉 Kŭh këen jow, or 骨間髓 Kŭh këen suy, the fleshy matter, or the marrow in a bone. 打斷骨 Ta twan kŭh, to break a bone. 骨肉之親 Kŭh jow che ts'in, bone and flesh relationship; consanguinity. 賤骨頭 Ts'ëen kŭh t'ow, a mean bone, is used in abusive language to denote lowness of birth or of conduct.

骨力 From *bone* and *strength.* To exert one's strength.

骨骨 A bone-like appearance issuing forth; the new rising moon; a bird that by its note foretells approaching good or evil.

穀 / 穀 A generic term for all sorts of grain. Real; solid; good; substantial; wealthy; continual succession; name of a river. 穀米 Kŭh me, rice. 穀雨 Kŭh yu, a Chinese term which happens on April 22nd. 穀盅 Kŭh chung, a certain cup, or other vessel.

轂 / 轉 The middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves; the nave; seems used for the wheel, and for the carriage general-

ly. 暢轂 Ch'ang kŭh, or 長轂 Ch'ang kŭh, a military carriage. 笠轂 Leïh kŭh, soldiers standing near the wheel of an officer's carriage, and holding an umbrella to defend him from the sun, military carriages having no cover. 推轂 T'uy kŭh, to push forward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person. 轂下 Kŭh hëa, below the nave; i. e. near the Imperial person or residence.

KH'ŬH.

窟 A cavern dug in the ground for a dwelling; a hole in the ground; a rat hole. 窟室 Kh'ŭh shïh, a den, or dwelling under ground. Name of a hill. 窟邊禾 K'ŭh pëen ho, grain at the side of a rat hole,—it is said the rat will not eat it, so man should not injure his neighbours.

堀 堀 Kh'eh or Kh'euĕ, a den or cavern.

崛 崛 崛 A small hill; a hillock. 崛屈 Kh'ŭh wŭh, hilly; mountainous appearance.

哭 From 叩 Heuen, *to make a clamourous noise*, and 獄 Yŭh, *a prison*, abbreviated. The loud expression of grief by strong crying and tears. The name of a star. 大哭起來 Ta kh'ŭh kh'e lae, burst into a loud fit of crying. 痛哭 T'ung kh'ŭh, to cry bitterly. 涕哭 T'e kh'ŭh, to weep and cry. 哀哭 Ngae kh'ŭh, lamentation and crying.

堀 Kh'wŭh or Kh'ŭh. From T'oo, *earth*, and Keuĕ, *to dig or hollow out*. A mound being raised by digging a pit; a hollow cavern; a den; a cave; a hillock or mound of earth.

矻 矻矻 Kh'ŭh kh'ŭh, constant and severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort. 矻矻窮年 Kh'ŭh kh'ŭh kh'eung nëen, to labour and toil all the year; incessant study.

KUNG.

工 An ingenious gloss or ornament; skilled in any work or craft; a mechanic; an artificer; a workman; work; an officer of the government. Used for the following. 僱工 Koo kung, to hire a labourer, or workman. 傭工 Yung kung, to hire one's self to labour. 長工 Ch'ang kung, constant work. 短工 Twan kung, a job. 花工 Hwa kung, a gardener. 拌工 Pwan kung, piece work. 論工 Lun kung, work done by the day. 工整 Kung ching, work properly adjusted; lucid order in writing. 工夫 Kung foo, work; occupation. 工人 Kung jin, a workman; a mechanic; a common labourer. 工作 Kung tsŏ, to do or perform work. 工匠 Kung ts'ëang, an artificer.

功 Meritorious service; merit; the praise or consideration in the state arising from meritorious service; service; affair, or work. Also denotes the *virtues* of plants. Part of a surname. To rhyme, read Kin. 大功 Ta kung, mourning worn for nine months. 小功 Seaou kung, mourning worn for five months. 有功 Yew kung, to have deserved well. 捐功名 Keuen kung ming, to purchase rank. 人功 Jin kung, human affairs. 立功 Leïh kung, to begin a meritorious work, or establish one's merit. 成功 Ch'ing kung, to effect or perfect any good work. 功勞 Kung laou, meritorious labour or service. 功名 Kung ming, rank in the state, supposed to be the reward of meritorious services, but often purchased. 功名到手 Kung ming taou show, rank come to hand; i. e. already obtained. 功德 Kung teh, virtuous deeds, meritorious in the sight of God. 功夫 Kung foo, work, the preceding character is commonly used. 請功 Ts'ing kung, to request a reward for one's services. 功歸人過歸己 Kung kwei jin kwo kwei ke, to give the merit to others, and take the blame to one's self.

㞷 Hasty temper.

攻 To attack; as in battle; to put in order; good; strong; the assaults of desire on the mind; to attack a per-

son's faults; to rouse. A surname. 攻書 Kung shoo, to attack books, is to apply closely to study. 攻人之陰私也 Kung jin che yin sze yay, to attack, or aim to acquire a knowledge of people's secret and private affairs. 攻特 Kung t'eh, to geld a horse. 攻擊 Kung keïh, to attack and strike.

杠 The name of a place. Read Keung, a wooden bridge; a flag-staff.

紅 Commonly read Hung, red colour. Read Kung, denotes women's work; sewing or weaving.

釭 The iron that goes into the nave of a wheel. Also read Këang.

貢 To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. 禮物 Le wŭh, expresses presents sent from equal and independent states. Kung, further denotes—devoted offerings of personal services; hence implies *merit*, and is thus applied to officers. A surname. 貢船 Kung ch'üen, the ship which bears tribute. *Sending* or *offering* tribute is expressed by 進 Tsin or 入 Jŭh, preceding the word *Kung*. 貢賦 Kung foo, to pay duties or taxes to the government. To offer to a superior is expressed by Kung; to take from an inferior, as in the form of taxes, is expressed by 賦 Foo. 貢價 Kung këa, a certain contribution paid by the Canton merchants to government; it seems to denote a paying of money instead of articles of tribute. 貢品 Kung p'in, the articles of tribute. 貢使 Kung sze, the envoy who accompanies the tribute, and who does homage in the name of his King, Prince, or Governor. 貢輸 Kung shoo, to offer up; to present offerings, as of taxes, tribute, and so on. 貢院 Kung yuen, a hall for the reception of literary candidates at the usual examinations.

廾 廾 The two hands held up as when presenting something, or in the manner of the Chinese bow.

弓 A bow to shoot with, which the character is thought to resemble; cover to a carriage bent like a bow; a land measure eight cubits long, three hundred made a 里 Le. Name of a district, and of a river. 拉弓 La kung, to draw a bow. 弓丈 Kung chang, an instru-

ment used in measuring land. 弓矢 Kung shĕ, or 弓箭 Kung tsëen, a bow and arrow. 弓馬頗知一二 Kung ma p'o che yih urh, a little acquainted with archery and horsemanship.

躬 躳 The body; one's own person; one's self. 躬親其事 Kung ts'in k'e sze, to do the work one's self. 曲躬 Kh'eŭh kung, to bend the body and bow forward. 朕躬 Chin kung, I, the Emperor. 躬行心得 Kung hing sin teh, what one does one's self, the mind obtains,—said of literary exercises.

宮 From a *covering* and the *body* abbreviated. The palace of a king or Emperor, chiefly the private apartments for his family, and the chambers for the women. A wall; a temple; a title of office; a note in music; to surround. 守宮 Show kung, the name of a tree; a lizard that creeps on the wall. 行宮 Hing kung, a travelling palace; i. e. one for the reception of the Emperor when travelling. 宮室 Kung shih, a house; a dwelling; imperial apartments; the phrase first became confined to imperial use in the time of Tsin. 宮中 Kung chung, within the palace. 宮刑 Kung hing, the punishment of castration. 宮禁 Kung kin, the inner imperial dwelling; the sacred apartments. 宮娥美女 Kung ngo mei neu, the handsome women in the palace of the moon. 宮堂之上 Kung t'ang che shang, sitting in public court. 宮殿 Kung tëen, a palace.

公 From Pă, to *turn the back up*, and Sze, *selfish*, the opposite of that which is selfish and unjust; general; public; just; equitable; fair; the male of animals. A term of respect, addressed to persons; name of certain official situations; a title of nobility; name of certain stars; a surname. 君公 Keun kung, a king, or sovereign of a country. 相公 Sëang kung, a state minister. 事頭公 Sze t'ow kung, the master of a shop. 公主 Kung choo, a prince. 公費 Kung fei, public expenditure. 公幹 Kung kan, or 公務 Kung woo, public affairs. 公車 Kung keu, a certain public office. 公家 Kung këa, my father. 公門 Kung mun, a public gate, an official place. 公平 Kung p'ing, or 公道 Kung taou, just, equitable. 公心 Kung sin, public

spirited. 公平正直雖無子悉死爲神 Kung p'ing ching chĭh suy woo tsze seĭh sze wei shin, he who is just, equitable, and upright, though he be not blessed with a son, when he rests in death, will be a god. 公司 Kung sze, term by which Chinese designate European Companies. 公司船 Kung sze ch'üen, a company's ship. The *English Company* is expressed by 英吉利國公班衙 Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ kung pan ya. 公所 Kung so, a public place; a kind of hall where a Company of Merchants meet; that of the Hong Merchants of Canton, is known by the term *Consoo*. The phrase known to residents by *Consoo charges*, is expressed by 公所行用 Kung so hang yung. 公私 Kung sze, are opposites, as public, private; just, selfish. 公仔 Kung tsze, toys like men and women, for children. 公私兩盡 Kung sze lëang tsin, both public and private duty fulfilled. 公爵 Kung tsëŏ, the first of the five ranks of nobility. 公子 Kung tsze, the son of a nobleman; a term of respect like Master or Mister. 周公 Chow kung, or 周相公 Chow sëang kung, Mr. Chow. 公祖大人 Kung tsoo ta jin, the title by which privileged persons address the magistrate of a Foo. 公子家 Kung tsze këa, a gentleman's family.

蚣 蜈蚣 Woo kung, a poisonous insect; the centipedes, prepared by the Chinese for medical purposes. Name of a plant.

共 Derived from Jĭh, *twenty, taken together*. Represents two hands, united to hold something. General; many collectively; the whole; all; altogether; with; the same to all; to include with. Read Kùng, to take the control of artificers; towards. A surname. Also read Kúng, to give or supply with. Read Hung, forms part of the name of a place. 共同 Kung t'ung, together with. 大共 Ta kung, or 總共 Tsung kung, or reversed, Kung tsung, the whole collectively. 合共 Hŏ kung, all united. 共計 Kung ke, the whole number reckoned up; sum total.

供 To place; to arrange; to offer to; to supply with; to give; to declare; to give in evidence. A surname. 飲食供奉 Yin shĭh kung fung, to offer meat and drink to one's

parents, or to the gods. 口供 Kh'ow kung, evidence, deposition, declaration of a witness, or the declaration of a criminal. 供峙 Kung che, to be well provided for, as with provisions. 供職 Kung chih, to fulfil the duties of a situation. 供給 Kung keih, to give to, or supply with. 供應 Kung ying, supplying what is necessary; paying the fees of office.

恐 Struck with fear; apprehension.

恭 恐 The mind collected; serious; sedate; respectful; reverential, in opposition to levity, flippancy, disrespect; benign; affable; cordial. A certain court officer who watches at night. To treat a guest with humility and courtesy. Kung, on epitaphs or in elegies, expresses correct and virtuous conduct; a fine external figure, and submission to superiors. The name of a district. A surname. 恭人 Kung jin, title of the wives of officers of the fourth rank. 恭喜 Kung he, respectfully wish you joy; I congratulate you. 恭敬 Kung king, serious, sedate, respectful. Kung, refers to the external demeanour; King, to the mind.

烘 Kung, or Hung, flame of a torch.

拱 To unite the hands together, and raise them before the breast in the Chinese manner of making a salutation; to take hold of with both hands; to encircle. The name of a district; a surname. 垂拱 Chuy kung, to let fall the raiment and make a salutation with the hands;—done by the ancient king Shun, and without further effort, the world was tranquillized. 拱照 Kung chaou, to encircle with light; to grant protection, as is done by a felicitous star. 拱立 Kung leih, to stand in a respectful posture. 拱別 Kung pëĕ, to make a salutation. 拱手 Kung show, to salute with the hands. 拱候多時 Kung how to she, to wait for a long time.

栱 Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonnade.

珙 Name of a valuable stone. Also read Hung, a man's name.

KH'UNG.

空 The firmament or expanse of heaven; great; wide; vacant; to empty; exhausted; poor; broken; empty. When it is applied to the heart or mind, it denotes clearness of

perception; the mind unoccupied by previous erroneous sentiments; unprejudiced. Used by the Buddhists for a state of abstraction. The name of a place; of an office; and of a prison. 太空 T'ae kh'ung, heaven. 乘空 Shing kh'ung, to take an opportunity of every one being absent. 空中 Kh'ung chung, in the air. 空虛 Kh'ung heu, vacant, unoccupied. 空了 Kh'ung leaou, reduced to nonentity; annihilated. 空言 Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about the good one does not practice. 空心服 Kh'ung sin fŭh, take it with an empty stomach. 空過 Kh'ung kwo, to pass off without any reward or any thanks; to pass without effect. 空首 Kh'ung show, a certain manner of bowing. 空地 Kh'ung te, an empty place. 空屋 Kh'ung ŭh, an empty house. 空邀 Kh'ung yaou, to request to do without rewarding,—to invite to dinner and have nothing to eat, said by the host.

倥 倥侗 Kh'ung t'ung, ignorant; rude. Read K'ùng, hurry of business; haste; urgent. Read Kh'úng, weary; fatigued.

悾 An *empty heart*, means unable to attain one's purpose; dissatisfied; and also the mind devoid of knowledge; ignorant; simple; sincere; undesigning. 悾悾如也 Kh'ung kh'ung joo yay, in a simple rustic ignorant manner.

控 To draw or pull with the hand, as a bow; to draw in or check a horse; to strike; to eject; to impeach or accuse in an official form; to petition against to government. 控告 Kh'ung kaou, to accuse or petition against. 控告二十次 Kh'ung kaou urh shĭh ts'ze, to accuse, or impeach to government upwards of twenty times.

箜 箜篌 Kh'ung how, an instrument of music of the reed kind.

鞚 A horse's bridle; that with which it is checked.

巩 巩 挛 卷 To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bunble up; to bind.

蛩 See under Keung.

恐 Apprehensive of some evil; alarm; affright; suspicion; anxious thought; to suppose; to imagine; to reckon upon or calculate. 惶恐 Hwang kh'ung, the name of a rapid water course. 誠恐 Ch'ing kh'ung, really apprehend. 恐懼 Kh'ung keu, Kh'ung is the first impression of alarm; Keu is the subsequent fright; fright; alarm; tremor. 恐惶 Kh'ung hwang, alarm; agitation of mind or spirits. 恐怕 Kh'ung p'a, supposition, suspicion; to suppose; to apprehend.

鞏 To *bind* with *leather;* to bind fast; to maintain firmly; well secured, applied to the defence of a city. To dry with fire; the name of a state; and of a district. A surname. 鞏固 Kh'ung koo, well bound or secured; safely guarded.

龔 To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful; to do with respect; the name of a district; a surname.

孔 孔 From *bird* and its *young ones.* An ancient designation of excellence; a spacious vacuum; an orifice; an aperture; the hole of a musical instrument; the passages of an animal body; the name of a bird; a surname. 鼻孔 Pe kh'ung, the nostrils. 山孔 Shan kh'ung, interstices in the mountains. 孔穴 Kh'ung heuĕ, an open place; a hole; a cavern. 孔夫子 Kh'ung fŏo tsze, Confucius. 孔子不語怪 Kh'ung tsze pŭh yu kwae, Confucius did not speak of the strange or marvellous. 孔聖 Kh'ung shing, *Kh'ung* (Confucius) the sage. 孔道 Kh'ung taou, a thoroughfare; a road not stopped at either end; a highway. 孔雀 Kh'ung ts'ëŏ, the peacock.

𩰫 Read Kh'ung, a small cup. Read Kan, a cover or lid.

KWA.

瓜 The cucumis species; cucumber and melon; forms a part of various proper names. 西瓜 Se kwa, the water melon. 黃瓜 Hwang kwa, the cucumber. 天瓜 T'ëen kwa, a certain medicine. 瓜州 Kwa chow, name of a place near Nanking, and also of a place beyond the great wall, on the N. E. side. 瓜田不納履 Kwa t'ëen pŭh nă le, don't

touch your shoes in a melon field,—lest people think you are stealing their fruit.

瓜 Distorted; deviating from rectitude.

抓 To lead; to drag; to strike.

卦 Divination; to divine and mark by lines; a prognostic. 打卦 Ta kwa, 占卦 Chen kwa, or 卜卦 Pŭh kwa, to divine, or cast lots. There are two modes of doing this, either with three coins cast from a tortoise shell box, or taking one from amongst sixty-four slips of wood. The eight diagrams, or Pă kwa, invented by Chow.

掛 To be separated from; to lay by; to hang on the middle of the little finger of the left hand; to divine by straws placed between the fingers; to hang up; to suspend. 懸掛 Heuen kwa, to hang up with a line. 掛意 Kwa e, or 掛心 Kwa sin, *thought* and *heart suspended*,—anxious thought. 掛人齒頰 Kwa jin ch'e këĕ, to be hung upon people's teeth and jaws,—to make one's self the topic of their constant conversation. 掛慮 Kwa leu, suspense; anxiety. 掛上 Kwa shang, to hang up. 掛燈 Kwa tăng, to hang up a lamp.

罫 Read Kwa, Hwa, and Kwae, a kind of chess board, or rather the squares on a board; to hinder; to impede; to fasten, as a horse to a crooked branch.

挂 From *hand* and *earth* twice; as if to draw a limit with the hand; to suspend, or hang up. 挂星查 Kwa sing ch'a, the raft hung upon the stars. Compare with 巨 Keu and 貫 Kwan.

絓 Certain coarse silk from which the finer has been taken; thread or cords knotted and used to fasten a horse to; a crooked piece of wood; threads formed into a knot. 剛絓 Kang kwa, a particular kind of pointed-arrow.

袿 Long upper garments worn by women; the sleeve or ornamented cuff.

罣 觸罣 Ch'ŭh kwa, to rush against an impediment; to fall into a net. 罣礙 Kwa ngae, to hinder; to impede, as by a net. 罣念 Kwa nëen, to think with anxiety.

註 To deceive; to fail in; to disappoint. Read Hwa, an impediment; a hindrance.

剮 To separate the flesh from; to cut off the flesh and place the skeleton by itself.

咼 A distorted mouth. Read Ko, a surname.

媧 An ancient divine person who operated at the creation of all creatures. Commonly called 女媧 Neu kwa, the character woman is for sound only, and does not denote that the person was a woman. *Neu-kwa*, also invented a musical instrument, of the reed kind. The name of a hill; a surname.

蝸 蝸牛 Kwa new, a slug or snail without the shell.

騧 A yellowish horse with a black mouth. Forms part of a man's name.

凹 Kwa, or Yaou, hollow; indented; a pit; a concave. Also read Kwá.

寡 寡 From *a covering* or *a house*, and 頒 Pan, to distribute, or divide and give to; hence, few; little; seldom; rarely; single; alone. A widow; a woman without her husband at the age of fifty; a term used by kings and princes for *I* and *me*. The second form, which is common, is not correct. Kwa, is used also in a good sense, implying few desires, and little to say. 不侮鰥寡 Pŭh woo kwan kwa, do not insult a widower nor a widow. 孤寡 Koo kwa, fatherless and widows. 多寡 To kwa, how many? 損多益寡 Pow to yĭh kwa, to lessen the superabundant and add to the deficient,—thus equalizing. 寡婦 Kwa foo, a widow woman. 寡合 Kwa hŏ, to unite in society rarely. 寡人 Kwa jin, or 寡君 Kwa keun, *I*, the king, used with affected humility, implying that his virtues are small. 寡妻 Kwa ts'e, the wife, properly so called, she being but one. 寡德 Kwa teh, possessed of but little virtue. 寡聞 Kwa wăn, to have heard but little; to be unacquainted with the world. 寡慾 Kwa yŭh, few desires.

KH'WA.

夸 Striding and strutting; big; self-conceited; extravagant. Otherwise read Keu and Kh'o.

恪 From *big* and *heart*. Great in one's own estimation; self-conceited; perverse; cowardly.

胯 Kh'wa or Koo, the legs or thighs; the space be-

tween the thighs; a fat appearance. 胯下 Kh'wa hëa, between the legs.

誇 奢 From *big* and *words*. To talk big; to boast; to talk and brag much; large,—applied to cloth and garments. 此人好誇 Ts'ze jin haou kh'wa, this man is fond of boasting. 誇嘴 Kh'wa tsuy, to brag; to vaunt. 誇口 Kh'wa k'ow, or 誇言 Kh'wa yen, boasting, rhodomontade.

跨 To pass over; to surpass; to stride over; to sit, as on the back of a horse; to sit, an ancient local word. The thighs; between the thighs. 跨踪 Kh'wa kwa, to straddle and stride in walking. 跨馬 Kh'wa ma, to ride on the back of a horse. 跨十字架 Kh'wa shĭh tsze këa, to step over, or tread under feet across, —a form of abjuration of the Christian religion required by the Chinese, in their public courts.

䟦 胯䟦 Kh'wa pe, or 夸䟦 Kh'wa pe, a soft lubberly person; a puffing boaster.

KWĂ.

刮 To rub off; to pare off; to scrape. One says, to press forcibly with the fingers or hand; or violent attrition. 刮摩 Kwă mo, 剔刮 T'oĭh kwă, or 刮削 Kwă sëŏ, all express to scrape or pare off. 刮字 Kwă tsze, to scrape out letters. 刮削價錢 Kwă sëŏ këa ts'ëen, to pare off stingily, or deduct from the price agreed on.

KWAE.

夬 支 Diffluent streams; soft; flowing; parting; dividing; to divide. Also read Keuĕ, that with which the strings of an instrument are stretched.

另 To pare the flesh. From *men's bones*, and to *throw them aside*. To be distinguished from 另 Ling. To dwell apart; to separate from; beside.

拐 拐 A staff held in the hand to assist the feet. To swindle; to kidnap; to steal children or women. 拐杖 Kwae chang, a

staff. 拐販婦女 Kwae fan foo neu, to kidnap and sell women and girls. 拐騙 Kwae p'ëen, to swindle; to cheat and seduce; to persuade to run away. 拐子 Kwae tsze, a kidnapper; a swindler. 拐騙人妾 Kwae p'ëen jin ts'ëĕ, to seduce away, or elope with a concubine. 拐帶 Kwae tae, to carry off in a kidnapping manner.

枴 杲 楇 柺 A staff to support old bones; an old man's staff. 枴杖 Kwae chang, a walking stick; a staff.

乖 乖 Said to represent the back bone; to turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; strange; extraordinary. 乖異 Kwae e, strange, unaccountable, in a bad sense. 乖巧 Kwae kh'eaou, clever and ingenious, in a bad sense; crafty.

筠 A kind of basket for carrying fish in.

怪 恠 Different from what is common; strange; monstrous; superhuman; unnatural appearances, as fairies; elfs; hobgoblins; strange appearances seen about wild lonely mountainous places; false and wonderful stories; a strange odd visage; to deem strange; to be surprized at. 怪祟 Kwae suy, superhuman, monstrous appearances, as ghosts, elfs, &c. 怪性 Kwae sing, a cheerful disposition. 怪哉 Kwae tsae, an exclamation expressive of surprize and astonishment. 怪誕 Kwae t'an, visionary tales of wonder; marvellous unfounded stories; fond of the marvellous. 怪不得 Kwae pŭh teh, cannot be deemed strange; it is not to be surprized at. 怪物夜飛下食小兒 Kwae wŭh yay fei hëa shĭh seaou urh, a strange thing which flew down at nights and devoured little children.

儈 Kwae, or Kwei. From *a man* and *assembling*. One who excites to combination or conspiracy. 市儈 She kwae, or 牙儈 Ya kwae, a person who goes round amongst the dealers in rice, to induce them to sell at a higher price on particular occasions; a man who effects combinations amongst the dealers,—punishable by law.

劊 Kwae or Kwei, to cut or break asunder. 劊子

Kwae tsze or 劊子手 Kwae tsze show, an executioner.

KH'WAE.

快 快 The *heart flowing*. A flow of soul; joy; alacrity; speed; cheerfulness; self indulgence. A surname. 不快 Pŭh kh'wae, or 不爽快 Pŭh shwang k'wae, indisposed; not in good health. 快意 K'wae e, cheerful, pleasing thoughts or feelings. 快活 Kh'wae hwŏ, glad and lively; elevated spirits; keen sensation of pleasure. 快快去 Kh'wae kh'wae kh'eu, go urge forward with haste. 快樂 Kh'wae lŏ, joy and delight; delightful. 快行無好步 Kh'wae hing woo haou poo, to walk fast is not a good-looking pace. 快快開門 Kh'wae kh'wae kh'ae mun, make haste and open the gate. 快馬 Kh'wae ma, a fleet horse; a courier; a postman. 快些 Kh'wae sëay, make haste. 快艇 Kh'wae t'ing, a *fast boat*; a hoy.

駃 Occurs in the sense of the preceding. Otherwise read Kh'euĕ.

噲 K'wae or Hwae, to drink; a constriction or stoppage of the throat. 噦噲 Tsan-kh'wae, clamour, vociferation. A surname. A person's name. Read Kwaè, the name of a place. Read Kwă or Kwae, meagre, thin countenance.

獪 狯 狡 From *dog* and *assembling* or *quick*. Artful; crafty; causing disturbance and trouble. 狡獪 Keaou kh'wae, crafty; fraudulent; deceitful.

璯 A man's name. Read Hwuy, to adorn the seams of a cap with stones.

膾 To cut or mince. The name of a state. Very small minced meat or fish; it is a modern usage to cut up alive fish or pig's head, and eat them without dressing; supposed to be very strengthening, called 魚生 Yu-săng, living fish; eaten chiefly in winter. 膾炙 Kh'wae chĭh, minced and roasted.

憒 Perturbation and disquietude of mind. 昏憒 Hwăn kh'wae, a state of stupidity induced by sickness. 憒亂 Kh'wae lwan, the thoughts disturbed, perplexed and confused.

壞 Read Kwae, as a verb intransitive, to spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own

accord. Read Hwae, as a verb active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. See Hwae.

塊 土 A clod of earth; a segment, or fragment, or portion of; a piece; doltish, unintelligent as a clod. Occurs used for the pronoun I. 造物之名曰大塊 Ts'aou wŭh che ming yuĕ ta kh'wae, the name of that which creates (namely Heaven and Earth, Nature) is called Ta-kh'wae. 土塊 T'oo kh'wae, a clod of earth. 一塊兩塊 Yĭh k'wae lëang kh'wae, one piece, two pieces, &c. 一塊地 Yĭh kh'wae te, a portion of land. 塵土爲蓬塊 Ch'in t'oo wei pung kh'wae, dusty, or loose earth is (called) Pung-k'wae. 破塊 P'o k'wae, to break the clod; as plants sprout up through it. 塊然無知 Kh'wae jen woo che, doltish and ignorant.

欱 歔 To breathe; a long breathing; yawning; sighing.

欱 蒯 Kh'wae or 菅蒯 Kwan kh'wae, certain grass or rushes fit for making cords of. The name of a place. A surname. 蒯緱 Kh'wae how, certain thread, or cord wound round the handle of a sword.

KWAN.

官 *A covering* under which *many* are assembled. An officer of the government whether civil or military, great or small; the word translated by the Portuguese *Mandarin*, and which is now adopted throughout Europe. Kwan is also used to denote, the place where business is transacted at court, and may be translated *government*. Occurs in the sense of business or affair; the senses of the human body are called the Five Kwan, the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eye-brows. A surname. 天官賜福 T'ëen kwan tsze fŭh, may the rulers of heaven confer happiness. 入官 Jŭh kwan, or 歸官 Kwei kwan, to revert to the mandarins; to be confiscated to government. 官職 Kwan chĭh, an official appointment. 官府 Kwan foo, a general term for an offi-

cer of the government, answering to the word *Mandarin*. 官話 Kwan hwa, the general language of China, called the *Mandarin*. 官宦人家 Kwan hwan jin këa, a gentleman's family. 官路 Kwan loo, a government road. 官體 Kwan t'e, the respectability becoming a magistrate. 官樣 Kwan yang, the air and manner of a magistrate; magisterial—not used in a good sense.

棺 宦 From *wood* and to *rule*. To close or shut up; that which encloses a dead body; a coffin; that which closes up or terminates all human affairs, with respect to the individual; to gather or collect together. 棺材 Kwan ts'ae, a coffin. 棺槨 Kwan kwŏ, an internal coffin and the external shell.

涫 Kwan kwan. Name of a river; perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

瘝 Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

管 管 A tube or reed employed as an instrument of music; a bamboo or any tube; the reeds of which pencils are made; to guide by the use of the pencil or by writing; to rule; to control; the general control of. 五管 Woo kwan, the viscera. 管下 Kwan hëa, to keep in subjection. 管見 Kwan këen, to see through a tube; to see little; used by person's to express their own limited views. 管理 Kwan le, to direct or rule. 管束 Kwan shŭh, to restrain and keep in order. 管籥 Kwan yŏ, a kind of porter at the Imperial palace; Kwan yŏ, is also an instrument of music. 照管 Chaou kwan, to oversee and keep in order.

錧 轄 A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

館 館 From *a covering* and *many* assembled *to eat*. A hall or house for the reception of strangers or travellers, an inn; a place provided by government for officers; travelling on duty is called 公館 Kung kwan. Any public hall, an exchange or place where trading people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. 賭館 Too kwan, a gaming house. 烟館 Yen kwan, house for smoking opium. 小蒙館 Seaou mung

kwan, a boy's school. 嫖館 P'eaou kwan, a brothel. 夷館 E kwan, the hall of foreigners; the rooms of European Companies at Canton are so called. 會館 Hwuy kwan, a merchant's hall. 學館 Hëŏ kwan, or 書館 Shoo kwan, a school. 開館 Kh'ae kwan, to open a school. 大經館 Ta king kwan, a kind of private academy for grown persons, in which the ancient classics are taught. 館所 Kwan so, a public hall for the reception of merchants or scholars. 館舍 Kwan shay, a house or dwelling place. 館政 Kwan ching, the government or rules of a school.

盥 From *water*, *mortar*, and *a tub*. To wash the hands; to wash with water in a tub; to wash the hands before offering sacrifice. 盥櫛 Kwan tsëĕ, to wash and comb. 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands. 盥洗 Kwan se, or 盥沃 Kwan ŭh, to wash; to cleanse; to bathe.

冠 Read Kwan, to cap; to put a cap on a young man; a ceremony formerly performed by his father, when the individual had arrived at the age of twenty. It is now performed on the day of marriage. Females have a similar observance, instead of being capped, their hair is put up and dressed in a particular manner, with a bodkin of wood, copper, silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the parties. 加冠 Këa kwan, to add the cap, or perform the ceremony just described. Read Kwàn, the person who overtops all others, the head; the chief. A surname. 免冠 Mëen kwan, to put off a cap. This is plain language. 陞冠 Shing kwan, raise the cap; i. e. put it off, in the language of courtesy. 冠冕 Kwan mëen, a cap. 冠裳 Kwan chang, caps and long robes; i. e. fine raiment.

莞 Read Hwan, a grass or rush of which mats are made; a mat. A surname. Read Kwan, in a similar sense; also the name of a place; and of a valley. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of the Bocca Tigris.

脘 A certain part of the stomach.

雚 The name of a plant; a certain water bird. Also read Hwan.

灌 灌 Name of a river; and of a district; to run or flow to one place; to drink; to assemble or collect together; free growing plants;

to pour out as a libation. Read Hwan, flowing in large masses. 灌注 Kwan choo, to spread out in many streams. 灌灌 Kwan kwan, to state with the utmost sincerity. 灌溉 Kwan kae, to apply water to; to flow to. 灌水 Kwan shwuy, to put water on plants; to water. 灌醉 Kwan tsuy, thoroughly drunk. 灌地 Kwan te, to pour a libation on the ground.

灌 Read Hwan, to rejoice; to be pleased. Read Kwan, to be sorry and distressed. 懽懽 Kwan kwan, sorrowful, without having any one to tell one's tale to.

爟 To raise fire; i. e. to ignite; to heat with fire; fire rising or flaming up; the person who ignites the fire at sacrifices.

瓘 The name of a valuable stone. A man's name.

罐 A kind of jar; a vessel for drawing water; a vessel for containing water, wine, or oil. Used also for a tea cannister or tea catty; it is applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, and so on, whether made of earthen ware, metal or glass.

鸛 Name of a certain water bird, which from its fondness for water, always begins to sing at the approach of rain.

觀 觀 观 To look; to observe; to travel, or to ramble, and observe; to cause to be observed; to manifest. That which is observed; the external appearance; many. The temples of the Taou sect, are called Kwan. A palace; an elevated gallery; a man's name; name of a district. Used for the following. 觀瞻 Kwan chen, to look up to, as to a superior. 觀行 Kwan hing, to observe the actions or conduct. 觀看 Kwan kh'an, to look at and observe. 觀此可見 Kwan ts'ze kh'o këen, those who observe this, may see, &c. 觀音山 Kwan yin shan, Padre hill, behind Canton. 觀音 Kwan yin, a merciful goddess, much spoken of, and frequently represented. 觀音菩薩 Kwan yin poo sa, the goddess Kwan-yin. 容觀 Yung kwan, external appearance; deportment.

貫 From a representation of *a string passing through* and *money*. 貝 Pei, anciently denoted a kind of money, which having a hole through it could be strung together; hence, to string or connect. Used for the following:—to connect, as beads

strung together; to pass through and through; to pass through the middle; to implicate or involve; the name of a state. A surname. 籍貫 Tseïh kwan, an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure. 貫月查 Kwan yuĕ ch'a, the raft linked with the moon; has probably some reference to the ark as spoken of in India. 貫通 Kwan t'ung, or 貫注 Kwan choo, to pass right through; to see through with the mind.

慣 A *heart* or *mind* which has *passed through* affairs. Accustomed; having had experience of; practiced in. Formerly written with *hand*, as the following; now written with *heart*. 習慣自然 Seïh kwan tsze jen, custom becomes second nature. 慣熟 Kwan shŭh, matured in, fully acquainted with. 慣爲 Kwan wei, 慣弄 Kwan lung, or 慣做 Kwan tso, accustomed to do.

摜 To be accustomed or familiar with; same as the preceding character. To be disrespectful to. 摜瀆鬼神 Kwan tŭh kwei shin, irreverence or impiety to the gods.

瘝 瘝 Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

鰥 寡 A certain large fish; a person advanced in life, and without a wife; an old bachelor or a widower; few; used also for the preceding. 鰥居 Kwan keu, to live alone. 鰥寡 Kwan kwa, a widower and a widow. 鰥魚 Kwan yu, a large fish, said to fill a cart itself.

關 關 關 From *a door* and to *pass threads transversely*. To fasten a door with a cross bolt or bar; to stop up; to close a door; the bolt of a door; the gate of a market place; gate to a grave. A bar; a limit or pass; to pass over to; to bear upon; to effect or implicate in consequences. Morally, a boundary line or limit between virtue and vice; happiness and misery. A pass famous in history, situated between Ho-nan and Shen-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. 不關我事 Pŭh kwan wo sze, it does not concern me. 閉關 Pe kwan, to shut a gate, as of a market place. 淨穢關 Tsing wei kwan, the line between purity and defilement.

理慾關 Le yŭh kwan, the boundary between reason and passion. 三關 San kwan, the ears, eyes, and mouth. 關中 Kwan chung, answers to the modern *Shen-se* Province. 關係 Kwan he, consequences; the evils which follow any given proceeding, or single act. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, custom-house, in Canton called a Chop-house. The people who attend in them are called 關口家人 Kwan kh'ow këa jin, or 稅役 Shwuy yŭh. The attendants from the Hoppo's office are complimented by 爺們 Yay-mun. 關孔 Kwan k'ung, the eye into which the handle of an axe is put. 關脉 Kwan Kwan meh, certain particulars respecting the pulse. 關門 Kwan mun, to shut or bolt a door. 關部 Kwan poo, the Hoppo of Canton. 關而西 Kwan urh se, denotes the regions on the west of Honan. 關心 Kwan sin, it concerns my mind.

祼 To pour out an oblation when sacrificing: also to pour out wine, and invite a guest to drink.

丱 the appearance of two horns. The two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children. In the colloquial dialect, the two tufts of hair are called 總角 Tsung këŏ.

絟 To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

KH'WAN.

寬 寬 From *a covering*, and *a wild sheep*. A large house; broad, wide, large, easy, liberal, generous, kind, forgiving; to enlarge; to widen. 寬一尺 Kh'wan yĭh ch'ĭh, a cubit broad. 寬恩 Kh'wan ngăn, kind, extensive benevolence. 寬闊 Kh'wan kh'wŏ, large and wide. 寬容 Kh'wan yung, indulgent; forbearing. 寬舒 Kh'wan shoe, to expand; to relax; to open out; to take relaxation. 寬大 Kh'wan ta, large; wide; liberal; indulgent.

髖 髋 The hip bones; the bones of the pelvis.

款 欵 Something desired by the mind, but which is still unattainable; sincere; real; affectionate; singleness of intention; to seek a passage through; to reach or extend to; to detain; transverse; some memorandum engraven on; empty; leisurely; name of a

river; numeral of affairs. Used for the following. 一欵事 Yih kh'wan sze, an affair; some occurrence. 欵曲 Kh'wan kh'eŭh, or 委曲 Wei kh'eŭh, to impose some hardship upon. 欵待 Kh'wan tae, to treat sincerely, liberally, generally. 欵冬 Kh'wan tung, the name of a plant.

窾 Empty; vacant; hollow; rotten wood. Also read Koo, and Ko. The name of a river.

KWĂN.

棍 In the Dictionaries, read Hwan. Commonly read Kwăn, a stick; a staff; a rod of wood or metal. See Hwăn. 棍騙 Kwăn p'ëen, to swindle. 棍徒 Kwăn t'oo, a sharper.

衮 袞 衮 From *public* and *garment*. Imperial raiment; court dresses. Also read Keuen. 衮衣繡裳 Kwăn e sew chang, imperial dresses and embroidered garments. 衮龍袍 Kwăn lung p'aou, the dragon robe,—*five* dragons are embroidered on it; common court dresses have *four*. 衮冕 Kwăn mëen, a robe and a crown.

掾 To turn.

滾 滾 The appearance of water flowing; moving rapidly; rolling; to roll about as anything round does; to roll; to run. Used in Canton for boiling. 滾水 Kwăn shwuy, boiling water,—peculiar to Canton. 滾圓的珠子 Kwăn yuen teih choo tsze, pearls that roll about. 滾你路罷 Kwan ne loo p'a, make off with yourself,—said in anger to a person.

蔉 蔉 To hoe or put up the ground, or mould around the roots of plants.

髡 To cut or shave off the hair; a leafless tree. A man's name.

鯀 A fish; a large fish. Name of the father of 禹 Yu, the repairer of the Deluge, famous in China.

KH'WĂN.

困 From *a plant surrounded and fading*, because of the confinement. An old house. Fatigued; wearied; ex-

hausted; poor; diseased; weak; bed-ridden; lassitude. The name of one of the 卦 Kwa. To be confused; disordered, as by wine. Sorry; mournful; to labour as in studying what is not yet perceived. Used as an active verb, to exercise superiority of strength or of talent, so as to cripple. To repress; to weary; to fatigue; one who opposes ineffectual effort, as animals that are hunted. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wăn, wearied or exhausted by ineffectual efforts in pursuit of honor or of gain. 行李困乏 Hing le kh'wăn fă, a want of, or inadequate supply of, travelling necessaries. 濟困 Tse kh'wăn, to supply the wants of the necessitous. 病乃困危 P'ing nae kh'wăn wei, by disease; is rendered dangerously weak. 被困 P'e kh'wăn, to be wearied or exhausted. 困住 Kh'wăn choo, to weaken; to disable; to incapacitate from acting, and to keep under a kind of control. 困乏 Kh'wăn fă, a failure of strength, or of pecuniary resources. 困倦 Kh'wăn keuen, wearied; fatigued. 困鬱 Kh'wăn yŭh, grieved; vexed; anxious. 困力乏也 K'wăn leĭh fă yay, Kh'wăn, denotes a failure of strength.

悃 From *heart* and to *compress*. Sincere, devoted mind. 謹杼忱悃 Kin shoo shin kh'wăn, with much respect sincerely state my mind—used in letters. 悃悃欵欵 Kh'wăn kh'wăn kh'wan kh'wan, sincere and devoted in the highest degree. 悃忱 Kh'wăn shin, or Shin kh'wăn, sincere; plain; unadorned.

捆 From *hand* and *to compress*. To beat and bind in order to render firm; fine work; to take, to work on. 捆屨 Kh'wăn keu, well made shoes; strong shoes; to labour at making shoes.

梱 From *wood* and *to confine*. The posts of a door; the two side posts; sometimes moveable, as in carriages; the posts of a gate; referring to the gate of a camp. To bring a work to a close; the appearance of concluding or finishing; to arrange in order.

綑 From *silk threads* and *to confine*. To tie up; to bind; to weave. 綑起來 Kh'wăn kh'e lae, to tie up; to bind persons previous to punishment. 綑綁 Kh'wăn pang, to tie or fasten with cords.

閫 From *a gate* and to *compress*. The posts of a gate; the gate of heaven; the

door which leads to the female apartments; the chambers of the women. 閫範 Kh'wăn fan, a pattern of female virtue—said respecting the dead. 閫府 Kh'wăn foo, title of a military officer. 閫內 Kh'wăn nuy, the abodes of the females. 閫外 Kh'wăn wae, the habitations of the men. 天閫 T'ëen kh'wăn, the gate of heaven.

頤 Bald headed; the passage of the ear.

菌 Kh'wăn or Keuen, the mushroom. 菌有味而常毒殺人 Kh'wăn yew we urh ch'ang tŭh shă jin, the mushroom has a pleasant taste, but constantly poisons people.

坤 The earth; the name of one of the 卦 Kwa; the ideal meaning is compliance or obedience; hence the word is applied symbolically—to statesmen who are servants, and ought to be obedient to the Sovereign; to wives; to the moon; and to things generally, which are inferior and ought to yield or to be obedient. Its opposite is 乾 Kh'ëen, 乾坤 Kh'ëen kh'wăn, heaven and earth, the sun and moon, the superior and inferior. 坤珍 Kh'wăn chin, the figure obtained by Fŭh-he from the back of a tortoise.

昆 Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence; a surname; the name of a hill. Read Kh'wăn, a man's name. 昆弟 Kh'wăn te, or 昆仲 Kh'wăn ch'ung, an elder and younger brother; brothers. 你令昆仲好 Ne ling kh'wăn ch'ung haou, are your brother's well? 昆後 Kh'wăn how, before and after.

崐 **崑** 崑崙 Kh'wăn lun, famous mountains on the N. W. of China in Central Asia, of which many fabulous things are said. The yellow river is said to spring from the north east edge of the range of mountains. 崑崗 Kh'wăn kang, name of a hill. 崑山遍玉 Kh'wăn shan p'ëen yŭh, title of the literary rank otherwise called Shwang-yuen.

琨 Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

緄 An embroidered sash; a cord; a child's sash. Read Hwan, a seam.

褌 **褌** Drawers or breeches; any garment for the breech. 褌襠 Kh'wăn tang, breeches; also the name of a plant.

鯤 The spawn of fish generally; also a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long. 鯤化爲鵬 Kh'wăn hwa wei p'ăng, the Kh'wăn is transformed into a P'ăng,—which is a very large bird.

鵾 鶤 Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

壼 壼 壼 A path in the ladies' apartments of the palace. 閨壼 Kwei kh'wăn, a virtuous accomplished woman.

刋 To cut off the branches of trees.

KWANG.

光 炎 From *fire* placed above *Man*, denoting illustrious; splendid; glorious; light; splendour; bright; shining. Naked; plain; bare; barely; only. Read Kwàng, to illumine; to adorn; to shed lustre upon. 日光 Jīh kwang, the light of the sun. 月光 Yuĕ kwang, the light of the moon. 主光 Choo kwang, the sovereign light; i. e. the sun; this phrase is also applicable to the light or glory of Deity, as in the following sentence, 神光普照 Shin kwang p'oo chaou, the light of Deity illumines every place. 點燭光 Tëen chŭh kwang, light a candle. 輝光 Hwuy kwang, 光明 Kwang ming, 光耀 Kwang yaou, 光華 Kwang hwa, or 光彩 Kwang ts'ae, all express what is light, splendid, and gay. 光照 Kwang chaou, to illumine. 光榮祿大夫 Kwang yung lŭh ta foo, title written on cards of persons of the first rank. 光顯 Kwang hëen, to manifest. 光頭 Kwang t'ow bald head. 光前耀後 Kwang ts'ëen yaou how, to give celebrity to one's ancestors, and to reflect glory on one's posterity. 光潤 Kwang jun, bright and glossy. 光脚 Kwang këŏ, naked feet. 光射 Kwang shay, beams or rays of light. 光明正大 Kwang ming ching ta, truly great and splendid, said of persons or things. 光棍 Kwang kwăn, a naked

stick, denotes a person possessed of nothing, who goes about swindling. 頂上圓光 Ting shang yuen kwang, the rays of glory round the head—of Buddha; sometimes represented by a ring of bright copper. 光景 Kwang king, appearance of circumstances; a prospect; the aspect of affairs.

桄 An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat. 桄榔 Kwang lang, or 桄榖 Kwang lang, the name of a wood, of which the best chair poles are made.

洸 From *water* and *light*. A kind of lustre issuing from water bubbling up. Name of a river; wide and deep; used to denote perturbation. 洸洸 Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

胱 膀胱 Pang kwang, the urinary vessels; the bladder.

誑 誆 詿 A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk; to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches.

僙 A martial appearance.

戇 Repeated Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; valiant; bolt; commanding. A doubtful character.

廣 From *a house* and *imperial yellow;* a large palace; large; great; wide; extensive; to extend; to widen; name of a place; and of a military carriage; a surname. 傳之愈廣 Ch'uen che yu kwang, promulge them more extensively. 樂道而廣佈之 Lŏ taou urh kwang poo che, to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them extensively. 神通廣大 Shin t'ung kwang ta, intellectual capacity of great extent. 志器不廣 Che kh'e pŭh kwang, a contracted mind. 廣遠難知 Kwang yuen nan che, a subject of vast extent which it is difficult to understand. 廣行陰隲 Kwang hing yin chĭh, to perform extensively virtuous and benevolent deeds. 廣州府 Kwang chow foo, the city district of Canton, with the surrounding country; also the magistrate who presides over it. 廣才學 Kwang ts'ae hëŏ, to increase one's talents and learning—by reading. 廣協 Kwang hëĕ, a military officer of the 3rd rank, in Canton. 廣

交 Kwang keaou, or 廣結朋友 Kwang këĕ p'ăng yew, extensive acquaintance. 廣行三教 Kwang hing san keaou, to propagate widely the three religions;— viz. that of Buddha, Taou, and Confucius. 廣東 Kwang tung, the province of Canton. 廣西 Kwang se, the province adjoining Canton, on the west; these two provinces are under one governor, and united called 兩廣 Lëang kwang, the *two Kwang*.

儅 儅俍 Kwang lëang, uneven.

KH'WANG.

匡 Originally denoted a square vessel; hence, by allusion it denotes square; right; to right; to rectify; to assist; to deliver. Occurs in the sense of distorted, or declined from the perpendicular. The name of a place. A surname. 跂匡大 K'e kh'wang ta, very lame. 匡正 Kh'wang ching, to right, to put in order. 匡方 Kh'wang fang, square, regular. 匡救其惡 Kh'wang kew kh'e ngŏ, to rescue from vice.

劻 劻勷 Kh'wang jang, in haste, urgent.

恇 Fearful; timid; apprehensive. 恇怯 Kh'wang këĕ, timid; cowardly. 恇懼 Kh'wang keu, fearful; filled with alarm.

框 The ends of a coffin. 框脉 Kh'wang ho, the head or end of a coffin.

眶 **頠** The margin of the eye; the ball of the eye. 高眶 Kaou kh'wang, a high eye-ball. 眼眶大 Yen kh'wang ta, *eye ball large;* supercilious, proudly contemptuous.

筐 A kind of basket for containing rice; a basket generally; the name of a star; a certain couch or bed. Name of a place. 筐筥 Kh'wang keu, a basket used when sacrificing. 筐篚 Kh'wang fei, a basket in which presents are sent.

誆 To speak falsely; to lie; to deceive; to cheat. 誆騙 Kh'wang p'ëen, to defraud by lying speeches.

踆 踆蹌 Kh'wang sëang, walking in a hurried manner.

駈 A horse with curling ears.

洭 The appearance of water.

狂 From *a dog* aspiring to *reign* over others. Mad; ambitious. A disease which effects the mind and disables it from judging between right and wrong, what is advantageous and what is not. Madness; insanity; madness exhibited by anger and rage; used in a lower sense for any wildness or extravagance of thinking or acting; enthusiastic, in a good sense. Name of a bird, of a hill, and of a river. 書狂 Shoo kh'wang, *book-mad*, extravagantly pedantic. 狂癡 Kh'wang ch'e, mad, foolish. 狂吠 Kh'wang fei, to bite like a mad dog;—applied contemptuously to a person who is in a violent passion; ambitious projects. 狂犬 Kh'wang kh'euen, a mad dog. 狂躁 K'wang ts'aou, incoherent, wild levity of disposition; extravagant and eccentric. 狂妄 Kh'wang wang, mad, irregular, vicious conduct; extravagant, wild schemes or pretensions. 狂言 Kh'wang yen, incoherent, wild, extravagant talk.

哐 A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheel-barrow. An unmanageable wheel-barrow.

潢 Water collected in a lake or pond. Name of a river; name of a star; the glare of water; a wide surface of deep water. Paper coloured yellow. 裝潢 Chwang kh'wang, a paper case neatly made to contain any present; paper cases or boxes generally.

壙 A cave; a cavern. The grave or pit in which the dead are deposited, a desolate wilderness; an extensive region.

曠 From *the sun* and *widely spread*. Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname. 曠隔 Kh'wang keh, far separated; remotely apart in respect of time. 曠日遲久 Kh'wang jih ch'e kew, to delay the time long. 曠野之地 Kh'wang yay che te, waste land; a wilderness. 空曠 Kh'ung kh'wang, waste; void; unoccupied.

矌 From *eye* and *wide*. A dead colourless eye; a lifeless eye; to extend the eyes wide; to stare. 矌矌 Le kh'wang, to look; to gaze.

纊 Raw silk; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

KWĂNG OR KUNG.

肱 厷 云 The upper part of the arm. The name of a country; a man's name. 臂肱 Pe kwăng, the arm. 曲肱 K'eŭh kwăng, to bend the arm. 股肱耳目 Koo kwăng urh mŭh, legs, arms, ears, and eyes;—statesmen are such to the Sovereign.

觥 觵 A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up; large; great. 觥觥 Kwăng kwăng, a firm straight-forward appearance. 觥羊 Kwăng yang, a large sheep.

KWEI.

圭 珪 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of states, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment. A certain measure.

刲 To cut; to cut open; to pierce; to step. Applied to killing victims.

桂 The laurus cassia, the Chinese say it is the best of all medicines; it grew in heaven, and fell from the moon. Three sorts grow in Cochinchina. 桂花 Kwei hwa, the olea fragrans. 桂皮 Kwei p'e, cassia lignea. 桂林 Kwei lin, the capital of *Kwang-se*. 桂子 Kwei tsze, cassia buds; a valuable kind of which comes from Cochin-china through Kwang-se province, and is called 安邊桂 Ngan pëen kwei, or Pëen kwei. A finer sort is called 青花桂 Ts'ing hwa kwei. 肉桂 Yŭh kwei, cinnamon.

桂 An instrument of husbandry. Read Wa, to plough.

袿 Kwei, or Kwa, long garments; a kind of gown or external female garment, that reaches to the feet. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

跬 Kwei, or Kwa, half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read Sëĕ, effort beyond one's strength; lame effort. 敝跬 Pe kwei, the appearance of exertion. 跬步 Kwei poo, Kwei, denotes the length of one step, or three cubits; Poo, is the distance of a step, with each foot,

or six cubits. 跬步不忘 Kwei poo pŭh wang, not to forget for a moment.

邽 The name of a district. A surname.

閨 A solitary door of an apartment resembling the 圭 Kwei, sceptre; particularly the rooms appropriated to the women and children; the retired apartments of unmarried females. 金閨 Kin kwei, a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. 驚閨 King kwei, a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. 深閨 Shin kwei, the deep or retired apartments. 香閨 Hëang kwei, the fragrant apartments; and a great many other adjectives joined to Kwei, express the apartments appropriated to the females. 閨闈 Kwei k'wăn, 閨閤 Kwei kŏ, or 閨門 Kwei mun, a small door leading to the female apartments; the female apartments; the females themselves. 閨女 Kwei neu, an unmarried lady. 閨秀 Kwei sew, an accomplished female; a writer of verses. 閨門事情 Kwei mun sze ts'ing, the affairs of women.

垝 To ruin or demolish; a wall of any building; in ruins ruinous.

恑 Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent; the appearance of standing alone.

詭 To reprimand; to blame; to deceive; to impose upon; to insult. Strange; odd; to oppose right principles; to vilify; perverse, wicked. Name of a star, and of a city; and of a man. A surname. 詭怪 Kwei kwae, or 詭異 Kwei e, strange, wonderful, unfounded, false, visionary tales of wonder. 詭毀 Kwei hwuy, to reproach; to vilify; to calumniate. 詭譎 Kwei keuĕ, false; artful; crafty. 詭隨 Kwei suy, to follow any false and ridiculous pretender, without examining the pretensions made; to be deluded to vicious practices. 詭遇 Kwei yu, to circumvent, or shoot birds by artifice.

祪 A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

癸 From *two bars* laid across, to determine the centre. Water flowing, from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character,—applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. A

surname. 呼庚癸 Hoo kăng kwei, a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of provisions. 天癸 T'ëen kwei, or 癸水 Kwei shwuy, that natural supply of semen to the male, and of blood to the female, necessary in the first stages of life to the growth and perfection of the animal, and subsequently necessary to procreation. 二七天癸至 Urh ts'eĭh t'ëen kwei che, the catemena comes on at fourteen years of age.

憵 Agitation of mind; anxiety. 憵憵 Kwei kwei, agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, in the same sense.

規 槼 規 From *a great man viewing* things. To view by fixed rules. The instrument by which a circle is made. Compasses; a rule; a custom; a usage; a fee; to rule; to regulate; to govern; a dial; to calculate; to plan; to scheme; to draw a line. Name of an office; and of a fish. 日規 Jĭh kwei, a sundial. 月規 Yuĕ kwei, a moondial. Properly 晷 Kwei. 規求 Kwei kh'ew, to try to find out some plan. 規矩 Kwei keu, compass and square; usage, custom; a regular mode of doing things. Kwei-keu, is also the name of an animal. 規避 Kwei p'e, to oppose or act contrary to the laws; to pervert them. 規田 Kwei t'ëen, a piece of land divided into nine parts.

嫢 Read Kwei, a small delicate waist. Read Tsze and Chuy, in a similar sense. Handsome, elegant figure; slender, delicate; the appearance of a woman spying or looking and examining.

擐 To tear up silk in order to make garments. 鍭擐 Peĭh kwei, to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk for garments; to prepare materials.

瞡 睽 To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense. 睽睽 Kwei kwei, the appearance of success and self-enjoyment; having attained one's wish.

鬼 鬼 The lower part of the character is *man;* the upper part *a fiend-like head*, and Mow, the *fraudulent craftiness* of a fiend. Spirit of a dead man; a ghost; a demon; a devil. Kwei, implies, reverting to; that spiri-

tual state of existence to which human beings return at death. Name of a star; of a country, and of a bird. A surname. 鬼頭風 Kwei t'ow fung, vulgar term for a whirlwind. 鬼怪 Kwei kwae, strange; monstrous; demoniacal; fiends; fairies; hobgoblins. 鬼魅 Kwei mei, a kind of demon; malevolent fairy or elf, said to proceed from mountains and woods, to injure human beings. 鬼神 Kwei shin, spirits, in general. 在人鬼神 Tsae jin kwei shin, the human spirit. 鬼蜮 Kwei yih, a man of a crafty and malicious disposition. 鬼神之助祐 Kwei shin che tsoo yew, the assistance of the gods.

傀 Great; extraordinary; excellent; magnificent; strange; monstrous. 大傀異烖 Ta kwei e tsae, great and extraordinary calamity; a convulsion of nature, as mountains rushing down and occupying the beds of rivers, at an eclipse of the sun or moon. Read Kwei. 傀儡 Kwei luy, certain ludicrous, but ingenious moving figures, made of wood, first invented about A. M. 3000; at present, called 木偶戲 Mŭh ngow he, comic performance by wooden figures; a mock drama, or puppet show. Also read Kwuy.

傀 Handsome; excellent; abundant; great; strange. Same as the preceding.

瑰 A round good pearl; applied to a precious stone of an inferior quality. The name of a tree. Rare; extraordinary; precious. 玫瑰 Mei kwei, name of a pearl; also of a round cake, called the *moon-cake*, eaten at the harvest moon; applied also to a reddish stone called a *fire-pearl*. 瓊瑰 Kh'eung kwei, applied to a pearl, and to an inferior stone. 瑰瑋 Kwei wei, rare; precious.

貴 Not low or common; lofty; noble, honorable; dear; high in price. To desire; desirable. A surname. Name of a district. Kwei is applied by way of compliment to whatever belongs to another person. 貴州 Kwei chow, one of the southern Provinces of China. 貴國 Kwei kwŏ, your country. 貴姓 Kwei sing, your surname. 貴相 Kwei sëang, a noble countenance. 貴監督 Kwei këen tŭh, the honorable superintendant—of duties arising from foreign commerce; the Hoppo of Canton. 貴陽 Kwei yang, the capital of Kwei-

chow Province. 貴友 Kwei yew, your friend. 貴賤 Kwei tsëen, noble and ignoble, worthy and base; dignified and mean; dear and cheap.

匱 A kind of press with shelves and doors. A large chest; exhausted; terminated; to fail. A surname. 書匱 Shoo kwei, a book-case. 藥匱 Yŏ kwei, a press to contain medicine. 圍匱 Wei kwei, a counter or table with drawers, used in shops.

喟 To sigh deeply; to ridicule a person. To commiserate; to shew compassion to.

櫃 A box; a press; a shop-counter; the name of a hill. 櫃桶 Kwei tung, a drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

猬 獷猬 Mung kwei, a species of monkey brought from Siam that catches rats; there are black, white, and yellow colours of the same animal; it is compared to a domestic cat; some say, the weasel.

蕢 An utensil made of straw or rushes. Name of a vegetable; and of a hill. A surname. Used to denote a clod of earth.

簣 Read Kwei and Kwae, a basket for carrying earth in. One says, a bamboo arrow.

襀 A kind of button or string to fasten clothes on with; embroidered; variegated.

儈 See Kwae.

劊 See Kwae.

檜 A large durable kind of wood, fit for making coffins and boats of. Certain ornaments of a coffin. Used also for the preceding characters. Name of an ancient state.

歸 歸 歸 归 To revert to; to return again to; to return to the same place, or state; to throw one's self on, or attach one's self to; to go to the bridegroom; to be married, said of a woman. to throw in; to send; to unite; to give to, or promise; to terminate. Forms a part of various proper names. 紅顏多不好歸結 Hung yen to pŭh haou kwei këĕ, most of handsome women have terminated their career badly. 八歸 Pă kwei, a phrase of the Taou-sect. 來歸 Lae kwei, or 歸寧 Kwei ning, a visit from a bride to her parents. 大歸 Ta kwei, to go forth at marriage never to return. 歸除 Kwei ch'oo,

to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction. 歸義 Kwei e, to return to right principles. 歸服 Kwei fŭh, to return to submission; to submit to. 歸結 Kwei këĕ, the winding up, the close of any affair, or course of action. 歸家 Kwei këa, to return home. 歸故 Kwei koo, or 歸人 Kwei jin, deceased; dead. 歸故里 Kwei koo le, to return to one's own, or former dwelling place. 歸思 Kwei sze, or Sze kwei, to desire to return home. 歸田 Kwei t'ëen, to return to the field,—to resign the magistracy. 歸無 Kwei woo, to revert to non-existence.

巋 A cluster of little hills. Great and lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

宄 宓 Traitorous plots, as of banditti originating from without. When arising from within the court or country, they are expressed by 姦 Këen, or 姦宄 Këen kwei, traitorous banditti.

軌 迆 衍 The mark or rut of a wheel; the end of an axle; a rule; a law; disobedience to the laws or treasonable plots arising outside. 不軌 Pŭh kwei, not conformable. 軌道 Kwei taou, a constant path or road, as that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

迆 敧 Distorted; deflected; depraved; extremely thin and emaciated; deeply involved; to lean or depend upon.

氿 厬 Water dried up; rotten earth or mud by the side of a stream issuing from the side of a cavern, or of a larger stream; the margin of a stream; a bank.

庋 庪 Kwei or Ke, shelves, or a press to put away provisions in; a kind of cupboard.

頍 To raise the head; a small point; the appearance of a cap; a cap with a particular kind of fastening under the chin, used in ancient times.

撝 To left up the garments as when fording water. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

蹶 Kwei, or 蹶蹶 Kwei-kwei, moved; agitated; moved with velocity; speedy motion; to walk fast. A surname. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

鱖 The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read Keuĕ.

喟 To lament; to sigh; to sigh deeply; expressed also by 喟然 Kwei jen. Otherwise expressed by 太息 T'ae selh.

匭 A chest or box; to bind up; to put into a box. 銅匭 T'ung kwei, a copper box.

龜 囿 黿 The chief of all animals having mail; the tortoise. The Chinese affirm, that nature has formed no male of the species, and that it copulates with a serpent; hence the vulgar phraseology of 龜公 Kwei kung, for a cuckold; and 龜仔 Kwei tsze, for a bastard. The name of a place; name of an office, and name of a star. 龜貝 Kwei pei, a tortoise-shell. 龜目 Kwei mŭh, a certain wine vessel. 龜殼 Kwei kh'ŭh, the back of the tortoise. 龜膠 Kwei keaou, glue made from tortoise-shell.

劌 Sharp; to cut; to wound. A person's name.

簋 A square vessel for containing grain, used in sacrifice. 瓦簋 Wa kwei, earthenware basins used in sacrifice. 簋碗 Kwei wan, large basins used at table.

晷 From the *sun* and *to vary* or digress. A gnomon to show the declination of the sun; a dial. Used for the day. 焚膏繼晷 Fan kaou ke kwei, to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. 日晷 Jĭh kwei, a sun dial. 月晷 Yuĕ kwei, a moon dial.

闖 闖 To contest and take; to take with the hand; to draw lots. 拈闖而分 Nëen kwei urh fun, to divide by lot.

KH'WEI.

奎 The space enclosed by a person's striding; between the legs. The name of a star; one of the 28 constellations which consists of sixteen stars, and looks like a person striding. 奎踽 Kh'wei keu, the appearance of raising the feet and walking.

跪 From *feet* and *dangerous;* an uneasy posture; to kneel; to kneel as an act of reverence or worship; to kneel and sit upon the heels; the feet. 三跪九叩 San kh'wei kew kh'ow, to kneel thrice and knock the head nine times against the ground. 跪下祈禱神 Kh'wei hëa kh'e taou

shin, to kneel down and pray to the gods. 跪送 Kh'wei sung, to kneel down to, at parting. 跪迎 Kh'wei ying, to kneel down and meet. These two sentences denote the cringing conduct of inferior officers.

恢 Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge. 天網恢恢疎而不漏 T'ëen wang kh'wei kh'wei soo urh pŭh low, the net of heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing pass through.

盔 A vessel for rice; a general term for vessels. A vulgar term for a helmet. 頭盔 T'ow kh'wei, a helmet. 盔甲 Kh'wei këă, helmet and armour.

詼 To jest; to play and trifle with; to seduce. 詼嘲 Kh'wei chaou, or 詼笑 Kh'wei seaou, to jest and laugh, to play and make game.

睽 Placed in opposition to, as the sun and moon; at a distance from. Often used for the following. 睽違日久 Kh'wei wei jĭh kew, we have been separated for many days. 睽隔 Kh'wei keh, parted from; removed to a distance. 睽別一月 Kh'wei pëĕ yĭh yuĕ, separated from each other a month.

睽 An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside. 萬目睽睽 Wan mŭh kh'wei kh'wei, all eyes gazing. 睽孤 Kh'wei koo, an outcast or orphan.

揆 To guess; to calculate; to conjecture; to surmise the meaning of, to examine; to conclude. 揆度事理 Kh'wei t'ŏ sze le, to guess or calculate the import of any affair or principle. 百揆 Peh kh'wei, the name of an office. 揆之於心 Kh'wei che yu sin, to enquire of one's own mind. 揆一 Kh'wei yĭh, to calculate; to reason or conclude in the same manner,—said of the sages in different periods.

猇 K'wei or Ke, a strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

葵 蔡 The herb malva, or mallows; esteemed the best of all vegetables; also the name of several varieties of the Hibiscus. Name of a place; a surname. Used also for 揆 Kh'wei. 葵花 Kh'wei hwa, the helianthus or sun-flower; called also 照日

葵 Chaou jïh kh'wei. 葵心向日 Kh'wei sin hëang jïh, the heart of the helianthus turns to the sun. 葵扇 Kh'wei shen, a fan made of the malva leaf.

騤 A horse whose gait is majestic; strong; violent; indefatigable. 騤驥 Kh'wei kwang, curly hair on the back.

窺 From *to look* below a *cavern.* To peep; to spy; to look furtively as out of a hole or cavern; to look. Used to a step taken with one foot, which the Chinese call half a pace. Used for the following. 窺見 Kh'wei këen, to look; to observe. 管窺 Kwan kh'wei, to peep through a tube, the field of vision small. 窺探 Kh'wei t'an, to peep; to spy about, to go about looking at from impertinent curiosity, or from some designing motive. 窺測 Kh'wei ts'eh, to spy and fathom with the mind; to discern clearly abstruse principles.

闚 From *to look* below *a door.* to turn the head aside and peep out at a door; to spy; to peep; to observe narrowly. 闚觀 Kh'wei kwan, or 闚視 Kh'wei she, to look; to observe; to look narrowly. 闚竊 Kh'wei ts'ëë, to look or spy furtively.

胞 A sudden pain in the loins.

魁 From *a spirit* and the *north polar star;* the head; the headmost; great; the name of a star; a certain insect. A surname. A small mart. Occurs in the sense of 塊 K'wei and of 科 Kh'o. 魁帥 K'wei shwae, the headmost; a leader. 魁星 Kh'wei sing, or otherwise 北斗 Peh tow, the north polar star; hence the first, the headmost, the god of learning. 魁梧 Kh'wei woo, large, great; applied to a person's stature.

饋 Food; victuals; to prepare food; to carry in food to superiors; to offer in sacrifice; to make a present of food to; to present to. Read Tuy, the name of a certain cake.

廥 Kw'ae or Kh'wei, a store house in which to lay up straw or reeds. 廥積 Kh'wei tseïh, the name of a star.

旝 An engine for throwing stones against an enemy; applied also to banners or standards.

澮 To *unite* and *water.* Two streams joining; water flowing in a channel; the name

of a river; broad and deep. 滑澮 Hwă kh'wei, a small flow or stream of water. 溝澮 Kow kh'wei, water running in a kennel or gutter.

獪 See Kwae.

禬 Kwae or Kh'wei, to assemble and offer sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity. 禬禳 Kh'wei jang, to drive away some calamity.

襘 Kh'wei or Hwae, that which binds garments, as a sash; or that which is bound by the sash or by strings; strings that fasten garments about the neck.

髻 Kh'wei, Kwae, or Kwŏ. From *hair* and to *collect together*. The hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head.

鱠 Minced meat; a fish said to be generated from the refuse of minced meat thrown into the Yang-tsze-këang river.

頄 顈 頃 逵 頄 The cheek or jaw bones; otherwise, a road diverging nine different ways, hence from *Nine* and *Head*. The name of a mushroom of the larger kind. 鍾頄 Chung kh'wei, a man's name. Name of a tree.

逵 A road diverging in nine directions. 逵泉 K'wei ts'euen, name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

夔 蘷 Name of a plant, name of an ancient statesman.

悝 To ridicule or play with; a man's name. Read Le, mournful; sorry; pensive; diseased.

虧 A failure of the breath; failure; deficiency; defect; diminution. The exertion or fatigue which causes weakness or defect; the gradual lessening of the moon; to injure; in the language of courtesy, to put to some trouble; to obtain some good owing to the efforts of others; owing to some circumstances. To be injured or lose in trade, is expressed by 吃虧 K'eih kh'wei. 虧負 Kh'wei foo, to be deficient in making a due return for benefits received. 虧人 Kh'wei jin, to injure a person; or in a lighter sense to occasion them trouble in order to serve one; to be injured or ill-used by others is called 受人虧 Show jin kh'wei. 虧銀 Kh'wei yin, a defalcation, or failure of sums due. 虧我言語 Kh'wei wo yen yu, owing to what I said. 虧欠

Kh'wei kh'ëen, to owe to; to be in arrears to. 虧短 Kh'wei twan, a failure and coming short of; a deficiency. 虧了你 Kh'wei leaou ne, I trouble you; i. e. I give you annoyance by my requests to you; my welfare is owing to you. 虧數 K'wei soo, the number, or amount of the deficiency. 虧空 Kh'wei k'ung, to fail entirely; a great deficiency. 虧數甚多 K'wei soo shin to, deficiency to a large amount.

KWO.

果 The fruit of trees; really; truly; solidly; to surpass; to exceed. See Ko.

惈 Firm mind; bold; undaunted.

菓 Fruit. See Ko.

蜾 蜾蠃 Kwo lo, name of an insect, said to resemble a bee in appearance.

過 过 過 To pass by; to pass over, or beyond; to exceed; excess; fault; blameable. That which is past in respect of time. 過天車 Kwo t'ëen ch'ay, a water wheel for raising water to inundate fields; the Egyptian wheel. 過光 Kwo kwang, to throw a false gloss over some affairs. 過仙橋 Kwo sëen kh'eaou, to pass the angel's bridge; certain rites are performed that departed spirits may pass this supposed bridge. 過去 Kwo kh'eu, past and gone; applied to that which is already done; applied to that person of Buddha whose reign is past. 過境 Kwo king, to pass through a district. 過身血脈 Kwo shin heuĕ meh, to put the blood in circulation. 過坑蛇 Kwo kh'ang shay, a species of clematis. 過生 Kwo sǎng, or 過日 Kwo jĭh, to pass one's days, to spend one's life. 過塘蛇 Kwo t'ang shay, impatiens Chinensis, or Balsam. 過多 Kwo to, an excessive quantity. 過頭 Kwo t'ow, over head, a vulgar expression for an excessive degree; like *over head and ears.* 過度 Kwo t'ŏ, or 過節 Kwo tsëĕ, to go beyond the measure or limit; excess.

鍋 A utensil to contain fat; a boiler is so called. See Ko.

戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end. See Ko.

科 A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank. See Kh'o.

KWŎ.

佸 See Kwŭh.

括 To enclose round; to bundle or bind up; to embrace within its folds; to retard or impede; the end of an arrow which is placed on the string. 包括 Paou kwŏ, to envelope; to surround and keep together. 括髮 Kwŏ fă, the hair bound in a tuft on the top of the head. 機括 Ke kwŏ, a combination of ingenious springs. 括囊 Kwŏ nang, or Nang kwŏ, to enclose as in a bag.

姡 婚 An ugly face; false, deceitful.

聒 聒 A clamorous noise of voices; a discordant sound; boisterous; noisy; clamorous; distracting to the ear. 聒聒 Kwŏ kwŏ, ignorant appearance.

蛞 蛞蝓 Kwŏ yu, or 鼻涕蟲 Pe t'e ch'ung, a slug, it has a variety of other names.

濶 Kwŏ kwŏ, the noise made by a current of water.

跬 To tread on with the foot.

适 适 Fleet; hasty; a man's name.

國 国 Kwŏ, or Kwĕ. A general term for a state or a nation; a kingdom; an empire. Kwŏ is applied to the smallest states and places, as 滿剌加國 Mwan lă kĕa kwŏ, Malacca state. 萬國 Wan kwŏ, ten thousand (i.e. all) nations. 中國 Chung kwŏ, the middle empire, China. Tartars call their empire 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwŏ, the great and pure empire. 濟國用 Tse kwŏ yung, to aid the wants of the country. 國主 Kwŏ choo, the lord or sovereign of a country. 國政 Kwŏ ching, the politics of the country. 國朝 Kwŏ chaou, the existing dynasty. 國皇 Kwŏ hwang,

or 國君 Kwŏ keun, are expressions which denote the sovereign. 國家 Kwŏ këa, the royal or imperial family; the government of the country. 國璽 Kwŏ se, the signet or national seal. 國事 Kwŏ sze, national affairs. 國帑 Kwŏ t'ang, the national treasury. 國王 Kwŏ wang, the king of a country, often denotes a dependant prince.

嘓 Mouth chattering; troublesome and incommoding loquacity.

幗 蔮 簂 A woman's head dress; a kind of cap that covers the hair; a cap worn when mourning.

膕 髃 The bend of the leg below the knee; the ham; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

郭 鄔 Desert waste land outside cities. The name of a state. A surname. 城郭 Ch'ing kwŏ, cities and the waste lands outside.

廓 Large; great; wide; vacant; to widen; to expand; to pare with a sword; the name of a district. 開廓 Kh'ae kwŏ, to enlarge; to expand. 廓兒喀 Kwŏ urh k'eh, the Goorkas on the north of Bengal.

鞹 鞟 A deep valley; expanding; widening. The latter character expresses also the stoppage of rain, and the dispersing of the clouds; clearing up.

槨 擴 To stretch out that which is small till it becomes large. Read Hwang, to beat; to pound.

槨 椁 An external coffin, the interior one is called 棺 Kwan. To measure. 槨周于棺 Kwŏ chow yu kwan, the shell surrounds the coffin. 石槨 Shih kwŏ, a stone external coffin,—was three years in making.

鞹 鞟 鞹 Skin with the hair taken off, used in covering carriages.

鄺 A surname.

虢 The marks of a tiger's foot made in the act of seizing on its prey. Name of

an ancient state; a surname.

聝 馘 𢦏 To cut off the ear of prisoners taken in battle, who refuse to submit; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as a proof of victory. Read Hwŭh, denotes the face.

KH'WŎ.

闊 Open; wide; broad; remote; distant; long apart; perverse; painful. 迂闊 Heu kh'wŏ, vague; wide of the mark. 閒闊 Hëen kh'wŏ, widely separated; long separated from a friend. 乖闊 Kwae kh'wŏ, perverse; disobedient. 寬闊 Kh'wan kh'wŏ, wide, broad; to widen; to lengthen a term. 契闊 Sëĕ kh'wŏ, diligent; painful endeavour; a desire to see. 闊大 Kh'wŏ ta, wide and large.

KWŬH.

圣 圣圣 Kwŭh kwŭh, the appearance of one's having exerted his utmost possible efforts.

佸 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. 佸佸 Kwŭh kwŭh, appearance of strength.

LA.

拉 To drag, to pull. 拉倒 La taou, to pull down; a familiar expression for quashing, or terminating any affair. 拉搋 La ch'ay or 扯 Ch'ay, to drag; to pull; to tear asunder; to drag along. 拉體納文字 La t'e nă wăn tsze, the Latin written language,—this expression is taken from an Imperial document. 拉手 La show, to grasp by the hand; to make an acquaintance with.

LĂ.

刺 From *to pierce* and *knife*, in allusion to the dissevering effects of a knife. Perverse; disobedient; wicked; unsocial; unkind; inhuman. 無乖刺之心 Woo kwae lă che sin, perversity of disposition. 撥刺 Pŏ lă, the sound of a bow string. 跋刺 Pă lă, the noise made by fish leaping or frisking. 刺屍 Lă she, to lacerate a corpse. 刺刺 Lă lă, loquacity. 刺嘛 Lă ma, the Lama of Thibet, or any of the priests of that religion. 刺屎 Lă she, to evacuate the contents of the intestines.

喇 喝喇 Hŏ lă, precipitate utterance.

拉 To cause to approach; to pull near; to break; to destroy; to break the ribs or bones; to force to join one; the sound of the wind. 拉人來 Lă jin lae, to force to accept an invitation. 拉去 Lă kh'eu, to pull away. 拉扯 Lă ch'ay, to pull and haul. *Lă lă, ch'ay ch'ay*, to pull and haul a person about; to force an intimacy. 拉殺 Lă shă, to drag about and kill. 拉賬 Lă chang, to get into debt; to urge people to lend one.

衵 䙝衵 Să lă, or reversed, Lă să, bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

腣 **湣** A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat.

辣 **辤** **辨** A very acrid pungent taste. 辛甚曰辣 Sin shin yuĕ lă, acrid in a high degree, is called Lă.

蠟 **蠟** The wax formed by bees; bees wax; waxed; a resin from a certain tree. 黃蠟 Hwang lă, yellow bees wax. 白蠟 Peh lă, white wax. 蠟梅花 Lă mei hwa, the name of a flower, the calycanthus prœcox. 蠟燭 Lă chŭh, a wax candle. 蠟油 Lă yew, a kind of soft wax. 蠟嘴 Lă tsuy, the name of a bird.

臘 Sometime after the winter solstice, when sacrifices are offered; to bind. Name of a sword; name of a barbarous state. Otherwise read Lëĕ. 地臘 Te lă, the 5th day of the 5th moon. 天臘 T'ëen lă, the 1st day of the 1st moon. 臘

月 Lă yuĕ, the 12th moon.

邐 邐遝 Lă t'ă, the appearance of walking in a slow pacing manner. Read Lëĕ, the waving of banners.

LAE.

來 来 A certain kind of auspicious wheat. The ancient character represents a *sheaf* bound up, it *comes* by the special blessing of heaven; hence, the character is borrowed to denote—to come; to effect; to bring to the point wished. Also a surname. 往來 Wang lae, going and coming; having intercourse with. 自遠方來 Tsze yuen fang lae, to come from a distant part. 你幾時來 Ne ke she lae, when did you come? 他未曾來到 T'a we tsăng lae taou, he has not yet arrived. 他來了 T'a lae leaou, he has come. 他做得來 T'a tso teh lae, he can do it; he can succeed. 講不來 Këang pŭh lae, cannot express it, or unable to persuade to. 是甚麼來歷 She shin mo lae leïh, how did it come about? 原來 Yuen lae, or Lae yuen, the original cause, state or circumstances. 沒來頭 Meh lae t'ow, no source from which to spring. 向來 Hëang lae, heretofore. 將來 Tsëang lae, or 後來 How lae, hereafter. 今以來 Kin e lae, from this time henceforward. 來路 Lae loo, that which comes from a distant part; as, 來路麵 Lae loo mëen, foreign flour. 來孫 Lae sun, the grandson of a grandson. 來歷 Lae leïh, the origin and successive progress of a thing. 來人 Lae jin, a messenger. 來頭 Lae t'ow, that from which a thing proceeds. 來呀 Lae ya, *come here*, used by the Chinese when calling a servant.

勑 To reward labour; to encourage; to induce to come by kind treatment; a precept; an order; a prohibition; sincere; right; firm. See Chih.

俵 徠 Occurs used for the two preceding.

睞 The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint; to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon. 瞑睞 Mëen lae, to

throw a sparkling eye, or glance upon a person. 盼睞 P'an lae, to look upon with affection.

秣 麧 A local word for wheat.

賚 賴 To confer upon; to give to an inferior. 勞賚 Laou lae, to reward; to induce to approach by bestowing gifts. 賚予 Lae yu, to give to an inferior; to confer.

萊 A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country; and of a hill. A surname.

騋 A horse seven cubits high; commonly applied to mares. 騋牝驪牡 Lae pin le mow, tall mares and elegant stallions.

賴 賴 To lean or depend upon; that which affords support; to be beneficial to one's own family; in a bad sense. To assume what is not true; to act upon what is not the fact. A designation of persons, implying some thing bad. The second is a vulgar character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 忠臣國賴以安 Chung chin kwŏ lae e ngan, a nation depends on faithful statesmen for its tranquillity 無賴 Woo lae, to have no regular dependance, simply expressing a state of destitution; also crafty, artful, scheming, fraudulent; the latter is the use of the expression in the central parts of the empire. 萬世永賴 Wan she yung lae, a person or thing on which all ages depend. 賴厚 Lae how, intimate acquaintance.

懶 Lae, or 憎懶 Tsăng lae, to have an aversion to; to hate; to dislike. Commonly used for 懶 Lan, idle; lazy.

攦 Read Lă, 撥攦 Pŏ lă, to turn over and examine or sort with the hand. Read Lae, to push away or reject with the hand; to rend or split and destroy. Read Ngan, also in this last sense.

瀨 Water flowing over a sandy bottom. The name of a river.

癩 A virulent disorder, or sore. 癩瘡 Lae ch'wang, a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

禰 To fall down in ruins, or to involve in ruin. Read Lan, remiss in offering sacrifice. 祓禰 Choo lae, to curse, to utter imprecations.

籟 A wind instrument with three tubes, and of which there are three different sizes; any ingenious combination of bores or tubes, like an organ. 籟從天起 Lae ts'ung t'ëen kh'e, or 天籟 T'ëen lae, a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

唻 Lae, or Luy. To gloss over with words; to conceal from, by the language used.

糲 The refuse of pounded rice; coarse food.

藾 蔾 Name of a plant. Shady.

祝 Certain offerings presented at the door or gateway, such are usual when children are ill. Read Shuy, certain small offerings or sacrifices.

LAN.

婪 Covetous; fraud, practised in divination; greedy extortion. 貪婪 T'an lan, avaricious and greedy. 婪贓 Lan tsang, the hoards arising from greedy extortion; to lay up hoards by those means. 婪索 Lan sŏ, to extort with avaricious greediness.

滎 Salt brine in which fruits are preserved; the name of a tortoise-shell utensil, for divination, and through which water is allowed to drip.

儋 儋儳 Lan ts'an, a malevolent, ugly, wicked appearance.

嚂 To desire, as food; to cause to desire, or to induce appetite. Read Kan, to call out clamorously or angrily. Read Han, to spread unfounded reports.

憾 Greedy voracious; vehement, in desire. Read Han, strong; robust.

濫 An overflowing, or inundation of water; to overflow; to exceed the prescribed and due bounds; excess; literally and metaphorically, to encroach upon; to violate; floating; superficial; unsettled, loose, applied to speech, to sound, and to action. Name of a river. Brine. Read Han, a potter's vessel; a vessel for bathing. 賞罰無濫 Shang fă woo lan, no excess either in rewards or punishments. 濫支 Lan che, to branch out or spread excessively. 濫刑 Lan hing, ex-

cessive tortures, unauthorized by law. 濫寫門壁 Lan sëay mun peïh, to scribble on the doors and walls. 濫收 Lan show, to receive or accept of too much. 濫取 Lan ts'eu, to take excessively. 濫用 Lan yung, to use or employ excessively. 濫交遊 Lan keaou yew, to associate with any vagabond.

籃 A large basket. 花籃 Hwa lan, a basket of flowers. 脚籃 Këŏ lan, a basket with feet. Lan, or 籃筐 Lan kh'wang, a basket.

藍 A plant which dyes blue; a blue colour. Name of a bird; of a place, and of hill; a surname. 紅藍 Hung lan, a kind of purple colour. 伽藍 Kë'ay lan, an expression of the Buddha sect, denoting a great many gardens. 藍色 Lan seh, a blue colour. 藍靛 Lan tëen, a certain yellow dye. 藍褸 Lan leu, bad dirty garments. The following is the right word.

襤 A single coverlet; clothes without any collar or proper hem; bad clothes. 襤褸 Lan leu, tattered bad raiment; mean clothing. 襂襤 Săn lan, the name of a place.

覽 覽 From *to see*, expressed by *two* different characters. To look at; to observe; to inspect. Name of a district; a surname. 覽物起興 Lan wŭh kh'e hing, to view the creatures, and use them to introduce ideas in poetry.

欖 欖 橄欖 Kan lan, the name of a fruit resembling the olive, of which there are two varieties. 白欖 Peh lan, a yellowish sort. 烏欖 Woo lan, a purple kind.

攬 擥 揽 To *view* and *grasp* with the *hand*. To grasp all one sees; to hoard up as monopolizers do. 攬采 Lan ts'ae or 攬取 Lan ts'eu, to seize or take hold of, to take hold of more than one ought. 攬埋辦 Lan mae pan, to usurp the whole management of; to monopolize,—a Canton phrase. 攬稻 Lan taou, to grasp and carry sheaves of grain. 兜攬事情 Tow lan sze ts'ing, to interfere with and usurp the management of every thing.

纜 纜 Rope, such as is used in boats or ships; a cord; a rope; a cable.

爛 Fire raging in confusion.

壈 坎壈 K'an lan, expresses the state and feeling arising from being unable to obtain one's wish; an expression of disappointment.

燐 燐 To roast till a thing becomes yellow; to toast.

嵐 Mountain vapour; fog hanging about the tops of hills is called 山嵐 Shan-lan, the name of a hill, and of a district.

闌 闌 From *door* and something placed in it. A screen or stoppage in a doorway; a screen or covering for a carriage; closely shut up, obscured. Evening; fading; falling; rare or small in quantity, applied to the drinking of wine. To act irregularly; to go into the palace without having proper passes; a ring that surrounds the wrist; an armlet. Name of a district. 闌干 Lan kan, railing or balusters; see 欄 another mode of writing the phrase.

攔 To stop or intercept with the hand. 遮攔 Chay lan, to stop or hinder; to prevent the approach to. 攔街 Lan keae, to stop the passage of the the street. 攔阻 Lan tsoo, to hinder; to impede; to stop; to prevent doing. 攔輿 Lan yu, to stop a *mandarin's* carriage,—for the purpose of presenting a petition.

欄 A rail as for support in going up stairs, or in passing a bridge; railing to confine animals. The name of a wood, in which sense it is also read,-Leuen. 牛欄 New lan, a railing to confine cows. 勾欄 Kow lan, a crooked railing. 欄杆 Lan kan, a baluster, or railing.

瀾 Streams flowing and running together, forming a continued course; thick water in which rice has been washed. 瀾漫 Lan man, the appearance of heavy showers of rain. One says, to separate and spread wide. 瀾汗 Lan han, appearance of a long stream of water.

爛 Boiled or roasted in an excessive degree; boiled to rags; hence, torn; rent; broken; ragged; tattered; to break; to tear; clear; bright, as by the light of fire. 燦爛 Ts'an lan, in a very high, or excessive degree,—applied in various ways. 貪多嚼不爛 T'an to tsëŏ pŭh lan, so greedy of getting

much, as not to chew what one does eat. 霉爛 Mei lan, rotten and spoiled with the damp. 爛衣 Lan e, ragged garments. 爛鞋 Lan heae, slit or worn out shoes. 爛醉 Lan tsuy, very drunk.

糲 糲 糠 } 糲飯 Lan fan, rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

蘭 囉 } 蘭花 Lan hwa, the name of a fragrant plant well known in China; species of the Epindenduim; the general name for the class Gynandria. The name of a tree, of a cloth, and of a man. Applied also to the pulse. 牙蘭 Ya lan, cochineal. 鳳眼蘭 Fung yen lan, name of a plant, species of Iris. 木蘭 Mŭh lan, the name of a tree. 萑蘭 Hwan lan, to wet the balusters with tears. 芄蘭 Hwan lan, thick free growth. 蘭奢 Lan ch'ay, to flatter. 蘭州 Lan chow, the capital of Kan-sŭh province.

讕 謂 } Idle talk; slander; false accusations. 詆讕 T'e lan, to attack by false charges.

躝 To leap or pass over; to surpass.

闌 To enter, in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

懶 嬾 } A woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle; lazy. 懶惰 Lan to, idle; lazy. 懶婦豬 Lan foo choo, a certain wild sow.

LANG.

浪 A wave; the waves of a river, or of the sea; unsettled; profligate; dissipated. A drum; to drum. Name of a well. A surname. 泮浪 Laou lang, alarmed and disturbed. 波浪 P'o lang, waves. 滄浪 Ts'ang lang, the name of a river. 康浪 K'ang lang, the name of a river. 聊浪 Leaou lang, wandering and dissipated as a vagabond. 謔浪 Nëŏ lang, irreverent pride and ridicule. 浪意 Lang e, dissipated idea. 浪浪 Lang lang, flowing appearance. 浪子 Lang tsze, a dissipated prodigal; a profligate wasteful spendthrift.

浪用 Lang yung, an extravagant use of things; extravagance; prodigal waste of.

狼 An animal like a dog; with a pointed snout. A wolf; name of a star; of a place; and of a plant. A surname. 豺狼 Ch'ae lang, a wolf. 狼惡 Lang ngŏ, cruel and wicked. 狼戾 Lang le, or 狼藉 Lang tseïh, a year of plenty and joy; to have so much as to throw away some. 狼子野心 Lang tsze yay sin, wolf's whelp and desert mind, is an expression applied to people of bad disposition. 狼狽 Lang pei, or 狼狼狽狽 Lang lang pei pei, fettered; embarrassed; nonplused. Pei, is said to be an animal resembling a wolf, the young of which are often born without a leg, in which case they are unable to walk alone; hence the allusion.

烺 爍烺 Tang lang, the light or appearance of fire.

稂 莨 The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

閬 A lofty door or gateway; vacant; empty; wide as a desert, an unoccupied waste. Name of a hill; and of a territory; a man's name. 閬閬 Lang lang, lofty; extensive vast. 閬苑 Lang yuen, a place where the Sëen genii reside.

朗 朗 Clear; bright, lofty, bright and clear. A surname. 朗照 Lang chaou, to solicit people's assistance. 朗朗的說道 Lang lang teïh shwŏ taou, said in a clear distinct tone.

廊 Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil.

廊 Apartments or small rooms built on the east and west sides of large houses; they have generally before them a piazza or covered walk. 廊廡下 Lăng foo hëa, apartments around the court or yard, in the front of the hall.

根 The name of a wood used in making seden-chair poles. The name of an insect. 鳴根 Ming lang, a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to frighten the fish into the net.

琅 琅玕 Lang kan, resembles a pearl; a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

蜋 Forms part of the name of an insect called 蜋鐺 Lang tang, denotes also ineffec-

tual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

鋃 鋃鐺 Lang tang, a kind of lock; something that locks round the neck; things fastened together, so as to drag heavily; wearied; fatigued. The sound of a bell.

郎 The name of a place, and of an office; a title of respect applied to men by their wives, and by servants to their masters, and by friends to each other. 令郎 Ling lang, your son.

LĂNG.

冷 Derived from *ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Ling, in the dialect of 吳 Woo, 冷澤 Ling tseh, denotes ice. 冷熱 Lăng jĕ, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous. 冷冰冰 Lăng ping ping, cold as ice. 冷落 Lăng lŏ, cold and comfortless, being fallen into neglect. 冷淡無味 Lăng t'an woo we, cold, insipid, tasteless, — applied to books. 冷笑 Lăng seaou, a cold disaffected laugh.

稜 The majesty of divinity. A neighbouring state or nation; the name of a species of grain; name of a medicine. Vulgarly used for the corner of anything. 幾稜 Ke lăng, how far?—a term used by husbandmen. 稜角 Lăng kĕŏ, or 觚稜 Koo lăng, the corner of anything square.

棱 A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity. 剛棱 Kang lăng, virulent, vicious, 模棱手 Mŏ lăng show, a person who takes hold of either end of a story, not desirous of coming to any decision.

楞 From *four*, *square*, and *wood*. Same as the preceding; a Tartar name. 楞嚴 Lăng yen, name of a book of the Buddha sect.

LAOU.

老 A person aged seventy; old; aged; venerable; a term of honour and respect. Laou, at the end of phrases, is a kind of vulgar complimentary term, which some deem an insult, as 外江老 Wae-këang laou, a person from beyond the Yang-tsze-këang; i. e. a man of another province. A surname. 二老爺 Urh laou yay, a gentleman's second son, if he have arrived at the years of manhood. 老拙 Laou chuĕ, old and stupid. 老君 Laou keun, or 老子 Laou tsze, the founder of the Taou-sze sect, B. C. 500; otherwise called 老子道君 Laou tsze taou keun, he is said to have appeared in every age under different names. 老萬山 Laou wan shan, island called the Great Ladrone. 老師 Laou sze, the title of a priest of the Taou sect, 老垢 Laou ne, scurf; dandriff. 老父台 Laou foo t'ae, the title by which privileged persons address the Magistrate of a Hëen. 老子 Laou tsze, *old boy*,—a familiar term for father. 老樣子 Laou yang tsze, an old fashion. 老爺 Laou yay, a title of officers of inferior rank, and of private gentlemen. 老幼 Laou yew, or 老小 Laou seaou, the very old, and the very young, for whose peculiar circumstances the law provides.

牢 Strong place of confinement; a prison. From *a covering* and *a cow*. A place to keep kine in; cattle, generally those for sacrifice, including sheep and swine. Name of a hill; a surname. 太牢 T'ae laou, a cow. 少牢 Shaou laou, a sheep. 坐牢 Tso laou, to be confined in prison. 搶牢 Ts'ëang laou, to take a firm grasp of,—neither naturally or morally. 牢記 Laou ke, a strong recollection of. 牢固 Laou koo, or 堅牢 Këen laou, strong, applied to any work well put together.

倖 Large. 僇倖 Keaou laou, coarse, large.

勞 劳 From *burning shining*, and *strength*. To employ one's strength; to toil; to labour; to fag; wearied; fatigued; to give trouble to; service; meritorious efforts; worthy deeds; merit. Read Laòu, to take account of men's services in order to re-

ward them; to console; to commend; to encourage; to reward. A surname; a name of a city; a hill, and of a weapon. 勤勞 Kh'in laou, diligent labour. 徒勞 T'oo laou, to labour in vain. 酬勞 Ch'ow laou, to reward for services performed. 憂勞 Yew laou, anxiety of mind; grief. 功勞 Kung laou, merit; meritorious. 犒勞 Kaou laou, rewards of oxen, wine, and so on, given by government to the military on particular occasions. 勞苦 Laou kh'oo, severe toilsome labour. 勞金 Laou kin, *labour gold;* i. e. the money given to recompence labour. 勞困 Laou kh'wăn, wearied by labour; fatigued. 勞心勞力 Laou sin laou leĭh, to labour and toil with mind and body. 勞力 Laou leĭh, to labour with bodily strength. 勞苦患難 Laou kh'oo hwan nan, difficulties and distress. 勞病 Laou ping, or 勞瘵 Laou ch'ae, disease supposed to arise from excessive exertion of mind or body; a spitting of blood, with fever; weak pulse and cough; a consumption. 勞則思思則善 Laou tseh sze, sze tseh shen, labour induces reflection, and reflection virtue. 勞心 Laou sin, to labour with the mind.

僗 Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

憥 Strength of the mind worn out; wearied; fatigued; exhausted.

嘮 Noise; clamour. 嘮嗷 Laou naou, and 嘮叨 Laou t'aou, express the same.

撈 To drag for in a river; to find with a drag and pull out of the water; to take from a deep place, or from amongst water. Also read Leaou, to take; to take with a hook. 水底撈月 Shwuy te laou yuĕ, to drag the moon out of the water;—vain and ineffectual effort. 水中撈救人 Shwuy chung laou kew jin, to save a man from the water. 打撈屍首 Ta laou she show, to take up dead bodies out of the water. 撈起 Laou kh'e, to raise up, as from the bottom of a river, by grappling.

癆 From *labour* and *disease.* In the language of Corea, poisonous drugs are called Laou. Commonly used to denote, an emaciated figure arising from fatigue or long indisposition; they say, a cough becomes what they mean by Laou. 癆症 Laou ching, an internal disease

induced by excessive labour. 癆痢 Laou le, an ugly appearance; a thin emaciated figure; in the north applied also to pernicious drugs, or to whatever is of a poisonous nature.

蟧 A certain kind of shell fish.

澇 潦 An accumulation of water in the streets caused by excessive rains; a rushing torrent like a flow of water; a rapid stream. Name of a river. 澇水 Laou shwuy, a sudden torrent of water caused by rain, and that soon passes away. 澇潦 Laou laou, complicated convolution, as of creeping plants growing wild; complicated, abstruse.

嘮 嘮嘈 Laou ts'aou, noise; clamour; vociferation. To clamour; to vociferate.

嫪 A hankering, excessive, stupifying affection for, or love to. A surname. 戀嫪 Lwan laou, the affections hankering after, or intensely set on an object. 姻嫪 Koo laou, a hankering regard for; the mind set on prostitutes; a whoremonger. 嫪嫭 Laou hoo, to envy. 嫪毒 Laou yae, lewd; profligate; lascivious.

LE.

里 A city or place of abode; mournful; sorry. A surname; the name of a place, and of a hill. A measure of land; commonly called the Chinese mile, about three and a half go to an English mile; a lane in a village; a village. Five families are called 鄰 Lin, neighbours, or a neighbourhood; five of these *Lin*, make a Le; 360 步 Poo, make a Le, in land measure. One Poo is six cubits; 250 Le are considered a geographical degree. 鄉里 Heang le, an ancient term for wife. 梓里 Tsze le, one's native place.

俚 To trust; to depend upon. Rustic; vulgar. 無俚之至耳 Woo le che che urh, nothing to depend on. 質而不俚 Chih urh pŭh le, plain, but not vulgar. 野人歌曰俚 Yay jin ko yuĕ le, the song of the rustic is called Le. 俚句 Le keu, or 俚言 Le yen, vulgar coarse expressions. 俚俗 Le sŭh, vulgar; low.

哩 Le, or La, inserted in colloquial books as an un-

defined tone at the close of a sentence or paragraph.

娌 妯娌 Chŭh le, an expression by which brother's wives designate each other. Compare with Chŭh.

梩 A kind of barrow to remove earth; some say it means to stick into the earth. Read Chae, the name of a wood. 藁梩 Luy le, a kind of basket for carrying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

狸 貍 貓 Le, or 狐狸 Hoo le, the fox, or as they call it a wild cat, of which there are various species. 狐狸皮 Hoo le p'e, fox skin. 狸毛筆 Le maou peĭh, pencils made of the hair of the fox. 狸首之斑 Le show che pan, the streaks on the head of a fox, to which some things are compared.

理 To work or polish gems; to control; to rule; to direct; to regulate; to rectify; to govern; to regard or pay attention to; to meddle with; the principles in matter, in bodies, in the universe, and in man, by which they are regulated; right principles; reason in man; the principle of order by which the universe is regulated. The veins in animal bodies, or streaks in stones or wood. To separate or divide; a go-between, or marriage contract-maker. A surname; certain paper. *Le*, as distingushed from 氣 Kh'e, is an immaterial incorporeal principle. Kh'e is the more subtle or insensible parts of material existences; the substance on which *figure* and the other qualities of bodies are reared. Whatever has *figure* is founded on *Kh'e;* whatever is destitute of *shape* or *figure*, belongs to *Le* and to 道 Taou. *Kh'e* is *below*. 形 Hing, i. e. *form* or *figure;* it is the 器 Kh'e, or 具 Keu, the containing vessel; the substratum; the subsistence of material bodies, the primary matter. *Le* is the *Taou*, or principle which is *upon*, or *inherent in*, material bodies, and is considered their 本 Pun, root or origin; nor has it any 掛搭處 Kwă t'ă ch'oo, place in particular where it is appended or attached to them; nor can it be decided whether *Le* or *Kh'e* is first, though if an *order* must be mentioned, the precedence is given to *Le*. Le also denotes a kind of *principle of organization; the internal essential form* of Europeans. Le is sometimes spoken of as a

kind of *soul of the universe.* The heavens, the earth, and all animate and inanimate creatures, 只是一箇理 Chĭh shĕ yĭh ko le, are but one *Le*, or principle; and as to human beings 各自有一箇理 Kŏ tsze yew yĭh ko le, every one has an individual and distinct *Le.* The universal *Le* is compared to the water of the ocean, out of which each person takes a part, some more and some less; still all belong to the water of the ocean, which is supreme. 理直氣壯 Le chĭh kh'e chwang, reasoning straight, and feeling strong; expresses having the right side of a question and supporting it with energy. 理髮 Le fă, to adjust the hair. 理會 Le hwuy, to perceive or comprehend the principles or nature of. 理氣學 Le kh'e hëŏ, the science of immaterial, and of material principles or existences,—has a considerable analogy to the metaphysics of Europe. 理虧 Le kh'wei, to be deficient in reasoning; to have the wrong side of a case or question. 理論 Le lun, to reason or debate. 理學 Le hëŏ, persons well instructed in the principles of moral science; virtuous persons. 理到人服 Le taou jin fŭh, when reason comes, man submits—when he is convinced by reasoning that he is in the wrong. 理事 Le sze, to attend to, or superintend affairs. 理所當爲 Le so tang wei, that which it is reasonable to do; what ought by rights to be done. 理慾 Le yŭh, reason and passion.

哩 A vulgar character used for the sail of the boat. 桅哩綷纜 Wei le leŭh lan, masts, sails, pullies and ropes.

鯉 The carp fish. 鯉魚跳龍門 Le yu t'eaou lung mun, the carp has jumped into the dragon's gate—is applied to literary men who have made rapid advances in rank. 雙鯉 Shwang le, *a pair of carp*, now used to denote *a letter*, or *epistle.*

吏 From 史 She, a *royal servant*, and *one*, implying the unity of purpose in the mind of rulers. One commissioned by a superior to rule others. An emperor or king; a magistrate of any rank; a recorder or writer of official papers in public courts; one employed in the subordinate executive departments. The four seasons. A surname. Read She, to receive and fulfil the duties of an official situation. 書吏

Shoo le, a writer in government offices. 長吏 Chang le, a superior officer. 少吏 Shaou le, an inferior officer. 循吏 Seun le, an active, upright, good magistrate. 貪官汚吏 T'an kwan woo le, an avaricious corrupt magistrate. 吏治人者 Le ch'e jin chay, Le denotes one who rules or governs men. 吏部 Le poo, the board of magistracy which superintends all civil appointments; the filling up of vacancies, and the punishment of official delinquents throughout the Empire. 吏目 Le mŭh, attendants on courts.

李 杼 A small species of plum is called Le, or 李子 Le tsze, to arrange, as for a journey. Name of a star. A surname. 桃李 T'aou le, a peach and plum —denotes recommending a person. 行李 Hing le, travelling plums,—or travelling arrangements,—denotes one's bedding and baggage when going on a journey. 李自成 Le tsze ch'ing, a famous rebel who caused the downfall of the Ming dynasty. 李下不整冠 Le hëa pŭh ching kwan, don't adjust your cap below a plum tree,—lest people say you are stealing plums. 李鐵拐 Le t'ëĕ kwae, one of the eight genii called Pă-sëen.

利 A sharp edge or point; acute; profit; profitable; the interest on money; to benefit; advantageous gain; gainful; suitable; smooth; felicitous; to covet. A surname. 刀口不利 Taou kh'ow pŭh le, the edge of the knife is not sharp. 公利 Kung le, just gain. 私利 Sze le, selfish, unjust gain. 戰不利 Chen pŭh le, an unsuccessful attack in battle. 利息 Le seĭh, interest on money. The Chinese generally speak of so much per month; hence, 一員半 Yĭh yuen pwan, one dollar and a half; 一分五 Yĭh fun woo, or 一分半 Yĭh fun pwan, one candareen five cash, is equal to 18 per cent per annuum. But 週年一分五 Chow nëen yĭh fun woo, the year round one candareen five cash, is 15 per cent. 利鈍邪正 Le tun sëay ching, sharp, blunt, deflected, straight, —used metaphorically in describing human character. 利害 Le hae, severe; formidable. 利己損人 Le ke sun jin, to benefit one's self and injure others. 利口 Le kh'ow, sharp mouth; i. e. great fluency of

speech and smartness of reply. 利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife. 利天下 Le t'ëen hëa, to benefit the empire or the world, as by some literary production. 利市 Le she, lucky; the cause of prosperity,—a few pieces of copper coin given to a child at the new year. 利達 Le t'ă, or 利市 Le she, 利路 Le loo, prosperity; success in one's affairs. 利物利人 Le wŭh le jin, to benefit creatures, and to benefit man. 利益 Le yĭh, advantage; gain.

俐 伶俐 Lin le, a common phrase to denote being clever, ingenious.

唎 Sound; voice; noise.

梨 **棃** The pear, deemed cold but injurious; otherwise called 快果 K'waekwo, the pleasing fruit. The face discoloured by age; name of a plant, and of an insect. 沙梨 Sha le, *the sandy pear;* a particular kind of pear, brought from Pe-king. 雪梨 Seuĕ le, *the snow pear,* —brought from Shan-tung. 梨園子弟 Le yuen tsze te, the sons and brothers of the pear orchard, play actors.

痢 From *sharp* and *disease.* A purging or dysentery; a flux; they distinguish fifteen different sorts. 血痢 Heuĕ le, a bloody flux. 酒痢 Tsew le, a purging from excessive drinking. 泄痢 Sëĕ le, or 瀉痢 Sëay le, looseness of the bowels. 久痢 Kew le, a chronic dysentery. 痢症 Le ching, a disorder of the bowels; a purging.

莉 Name of a plant, and of a flower. A surname. 茉莉花 Mŏ le hwa, the name of a well known flower,—jasminum grandiflorum.

例 To compare together; to adjust; to class; to arrange; to generalize. Laws; regulations. 比例 Pe le, to compose, to adjust. 凡例 Fan le, general rules. 開例 Kh'ae le, to make a new regulation or law. 律例 Leŭh le, laws in general. The word Leŭh denotes, the original standard laws of the empire; the word Le, denotes explanatory and emendatory clauses, or bye-laws. 違例 Wei le, to oppose the laws; contrary to law. 照例 Chaou le, according to law.

栵 Name of a tree, the wood which is used by cartwrights.

泣 Water running down a declivity. Le le, the sound

of water running down; to descend or go down to; to go to, or arrive at,—used by superiors, to supervise or overlook. 涖治 Le ch'e, to exercise govment, to govern. 涖任 Le jin, to go to an office, or the place of exercising control. 涖民 Le min, to descend to the people, in order to attend to their affairs.

莅 To descend to, in the sense of the preceding. A seat or place of exercising rule or control. Read Lelh, the sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

戾 獻 From a *dog* going out at *a door*. To stoop; to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend or go to; to stop; to fix; to settle. Also read Lëë. 乖戾 Kwae le, perverse; unruly; wicious. 暴戾 Paou le, violently profligate; outrageously unreasonable. 飛戾天 Fei le t'ëen, to fly up to heaven. 戾職 Le chlh, to be settled in one's station. 戾厥心 Le k'euë sin, to stop his mind.

俐 Anger; angrily; wrangling. 很俐 Hän le, disobedient; refractory.

唳 Lëë, or Le, the song or voice of a bird, the voice of the stork. 嘍唳 Low le, the voice of a bird. 嘹唳 Leaou le, the voice of the crane. 風聲鶴唳 Fung shing hŏ le, the sound of the wind and the voice of the stork.

捩 捌 攦 A defence for the end of the finger or thumb, which twitches the strings of a harp or other instrument; to strike or twitch the strings with one's finger; to twitch, twist or snap asunder; to guide with the hand; as a rudder; to manage a spoon.

榜 Used in a sense similar to the preceding. Read Lëë, the name of a tree. 機榜 Ke le, a kind of internal spring.

淚 Commonly read Luy, tears. Read Le, to flow with rapidity. 潦淚 Leaou le, a rapid current of water, sufficient to wreck a boat. 淒淚 Ts'e le, cold, frigid appearance; cold and comfortless.

离 Clear; bright; elegant. Name of one of the Kwa. Dispersed, scattered; opposed to.

灑 漓 From *water* and to *disperse*. Water entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse by drops; thin and bad,

name of a hill, and of a river. 淳離 Shun le, nutritious; meagre; applied to the public manners, denotes good and bad. 淋漓 Lin le, the sound of rain, autumnal showers.

樆 A wild pear.

㮚 To *separate* and a *splinter*. To split or rend wood.

璃 From *a stone* or *gem* and *bright*. The shining appearance of a mat. 瑠璃 Lew le, or 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote glass. 玻璃 Po-le, glass.

䅉 From *grain* and *shining*. Elegantly pendant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

褵 **縭** From *clothes* and to *separate;* that which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women. 結褵 Këĕ le, to knot the sash—to contract a marriage.

離 **離** From to *disperse* and *wings*. The name of a bird; to separate or go from; to leave; to disperse; apart; distant; to divide in two; pairs; in order, applied to tones; arranged. Name of a horse; a plant; a wood; a territory. 相離 Sëang le, to part from each other. 不離 Pŭh le, not separated from; always employed about; constantly engaged in. 離羣 Le kh'eun, to leave the group or party. 離開 Le kh'ae, to go apart from. 離別 Le pëĕ, to separate or go from; to be separated or scattered abroad. Le, is to go to a short distance; Pëĕ, to remove far off. 離散 Le san, dispersed; scattered abroad. 離孫 Le sun, the children of sister's children. 流離失所 Lew le shĭh so, scattered abroad without habitation, as in times of famine. 離得幾遠 Le teh ke yuen, how far off is it?

醨 Thin poor wine.

樆 A species of wild pear.

籬 To keep off with bamboos. A fence made with bamboos; a hedge. 園籬 Yuen le, a garden hedge. 藩籬 Fan le, a fence. 笊籬 Chaou le, transverse bamboos; a kind of lattice work. 籬落 Le lŏ, a place fenced in as a residence.

離 A kind of tare that grows amongst grain, not entirely useless, but injurious to the better grain, for which cause it is removed. Used also for the preceding.

魑 By Canton people read Le. Not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. See Che.

犂 To split; to rend open; a rent or crack in the skin of ripe fruit.

嫠 A woman without a husband; a widow.

氂 The tail of a cow, or of a horse; strong curly hair; long hair; hair mixed in a confused state; anything very small or minute.

釐 氂 犛 厘 To subject, or cause to submit, by the force of reasoning; to regulate; to govern; domestic happiness; a nominal denomination in numbering; name of a small copper coin, by Europeans called *Cash*, commonly considered the decimal part of a *Candareen* which answers to a hundred. A pair or twins. Name of a paper; of a hill; and of a plant. A man's name. A surname. 毫釐不錯 Háou le pŭh ts'ŏ, not the least error. 差之毫釐謬之千里 Ch'a che haou le mew che ts'ĕen le, the error of a hair's breadth (in the principle) will lead to an error of a thousand miles. 釐每 Le mei, to covet.

藜 Dried grass or hay. A surname. 藜蘆 Le loo, reeds or rushes.

黎 黐 A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes; black; many; an epithet of the people of China. The name of a district; of a hill; of a river; of a stone. Used also for the following. A surname. 黎民 Le ming, the people,—so called from their black hair.

璃 A certain valuable stone; used also for the Le or Po le, glass. See 璃 Le.

犂 犁 An instrument of husbandry; a plough; to plough or cultivate the ground. Forms part of a name applied to the northern hordes. Name of a territory; earthy streaks, as on the faces of very old people. 犂刀 Le taou, the coulter of a plough.

黧 黎 Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger; used also for the preceding. 黧黑 Le heh, black, applied to the face and eyes.

藜 A certain plant; a stem or branch; forms part of the name of a stone.

豐 The vesel 豆 Tow, filled. A vessel used in certain rites. The original form of the following; being confounded with 豐 Fung, 示 She, was added to distinguish them.

禮 礼 From *a supernatural manifestation* and *a vessel* used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le, is that of footstep; the footsteps or traces to be observed in worshipping the gods; a rite; a ceremony; the principles of social order; the decent; the decorous in religious worship, and in the intercourse of society. Decorum; propriety; what is becoming; the rules which assign every one his place; politeness. It also expresses what is decent and becoming in families, and in individuals. A surname. Offerings to the gods; presents to individuals; an act of obeisance; the particular forms of obeisance or homage. 禮葬之 Le tsang che, buried him with funeral rites or honors. 禮義 Le e, the principles of moral propriety and good conduct. 禮莫大於分 Le mŏ ta yu fun, there is nothing in the rules of propriety of more importance, than that part which marks the sphere, station, or rank of every one. 禮儀 Le e, the rules or forms of politeness and ceremony; the forms of propriety and good behaviour. 禮讓 Le jang, polite; yielding; complaisant. 禮拜日 Le pae jih, the day of the rites of worship; the sabbath of the Christians and Mahommedans. 禮貌 Le maou, a polite gentlemanly deportment. 禮部 Le poo, the Board of Rites and Ceremonial Usages. One of the six Chinese Boards, at Peking. 禮大 Le ta, a great, a solemn, or pompous rite, or act of homage.

醴 A liquor made by being distilled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district. 醴泉 Le ts'euen, a sweet spring.

豁 Many; a multitude.

厲 禲 A coarse strong stone; a whetstone. To grind; to rub. Severe; stern; violent; raging; rapid as flight; excessive; ugly, cruel; to act cruelly or tyeannically; wicked; dangerous bank; disease. To commence; to stimulate; to excite to. To ford a stream with one's clothes on.

A term applied to the ninth moon. A surname. Read Lae, ulcers caused by daubing the body with lacker. Read Lëë, severe, or according to one, the ornamental tassel of a purse. 磨厲 Mo le, to grind, to sharpen; to discipline and reform. 以厲賢才焉 E le hëen ts'ae yen, to encourage those possessed of virtue and talents. 厲風 Le fung, a violent wind. 厲鬼 Le kwei, an injurious demon or ghost, that has no temple built for its reception after the death of the body, which it had animated; no posterity having been left by the deceased.

濿 To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

癘 A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting to urge; to impel; to kill. Also read Lae.

勵 To exert one's strength; to stimulate by admonition; to rouse and encourage others. 勉勵 Mëen le, to urge to strenuous exertion. 奬勵 Tsëang le, to praise and rouse to exertion.

懍 Vicious; bad; wicked; alarmed; frightened.

櫪 Name of a fruit tree.

糲 櫪 Coarse; rice not cleansed. Read Lă. 糲食 Le shih, coarse food.

礪 A stone for whetting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong. 礪石 Le shih, a coarse stone that grinds.

蠣 A species of oyster; called also 牡蠣 Mow le. 石蠣 Shih-le, the name of a fish. 蠣房 Le fang, an oyster shell.

麗 麗 麗 麗 麗 From *a stag* walking alone in search of food. An elegant gait; good; elegant; graceful; beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery; luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a territory, of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. 靡麗 Me le, elegant, applied to persons, to dress, or to the furniture of a house. 高麗 Kaou le, Corea. 麗人 Le jin, an elegant person. 麗澤 Le tseh, beautifully; glorious.

儷 A pair of stag's skins. Together with; a pair; a

couple; husband and wife; conjugal union.

剆 To open out; to cut open. A local word.

孋 Beautiful; elegant. Name of an ancient state. A surname. 孋姬 Le ke, name of a female famous in history.

矖 Read Se, to look; to examine with the eye. Also read Le. 矖矮 Le low, to look and examine minutely.

纚 Neatly bound together; connected; a certain ornamental cap worn in former times; a group or multitude of persons walking together. Also read So, and Se.

麗 Plants growing upon the ground.

酈 The name of a place. A surname.

驪 An elegant fleet horse; to travel with a pair of horses; the name of a hill. The name of a district. 高句驪 Kaou keu le, Corea, according to some modes of writing it.

鸝 黃鸝 Hwang le, name of a large beautiful bird.

詈 From *net* and *words*. To complicate or blame others; to speak against them rather less directly than is expressed by 罵 Ma, to rail and scold. 詈罵 Le ma, or reversed, Ma le, to scold; to rail at and abuse.

履 That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. 履底 Le te, the sole of a shoe. 履行 Le hing, to tread; to walk.

履

蠡 Name of an insect; insects eating into wood. Also read Lo, and occurs denoting a shell-fish. Name of a hill; a man's name.

蠡 彭蠡 P'ăng le, the classical name of the town 安慶府 Ngan-kh'ing-foo, on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

剆 To divide; to cut asunder; to split straight forward; to lay open. Read Le, to pierce or stab.

罹 To be mournful; sorry; to occur; to meet with.

荔 Name of a kind of rush fit for making brooms of; a fragrant plant; a plant that grows on a stone; name of a palace; of an ancient state; a surname. 荔支 Le che, or 荔枝 Le che, a fruit well known in China; the term is applied to the tree also; the Dimocarpus Litchi.

荔

荔浦 Le p'oo, name of a place.

隸 隶 To be attached to; attendants on public officers, and in public courts, were called 隸人 Le jin, *inferior officers.* A surname. 隸首 Le show, a kind of head person, one skilled in accounts. 隸字 Le tsze, or 隸書 Le shoo, the Chinese characters, as abbreviated by order of Ts'in, (the first universal monarch of the Chinese states,) so called because framed by the inferiors in public officers.

盭 Perverse; vicious; wicked; a virulent disease. Name of a hill; also read Lëĕ. 盭夫 Le foo, a perverse; unreasonable; violent man.

LËANG.

兩 两 Two; a pair; a couple; to double; numeral of two wheeled carriages; a certain weight. 那兩個人 Na lëang ko jin, these two persons. 一兩車 Yih lëang ch'ay, a carriage. 兩義 Lëang e, *the two E,* denote heaven and earth, or the two principles which existed after the first separation of matter. 兩美必合 Lëang mei peĭh hŏ, the two excellent ones, a genius and a beauty must unite in marriage. 兩江 Lëang këang, the provinces of Këangnan and Këangse. 兩頭蛇 Lëang t'ow shay, a double headed serpent. 兩大 Lëang ta, *the two great powers;* i. e. heaven and earth. 兩造 Lëang ts'aou, the plaintiff and defendant. 兩江總督 Lëang këang tsung tŭh, the governor of Këang-nan and Këang-se. 兩廣總督 Lëang kwang tsung tŭh, the governor of the provinces 廣東 Kwang-tung (Canton) and 廣西 Kwang-se, hence the expression Lëang (two) Kwang. 一兩銀子 Yih lëang yin tsze, one tael of silver. 銀兩 Yin lëang, money.

兩 The common form of the preceding, in the sense of the weight or measure, by Europeans called a tael. This form is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

倆 伎 Lëáng or Lëàng, 伎倆 K'e lëang, art, craft, ingenuity.

緉 A certain string or fastening for shoes.

輛 A pair of wheels; one cart or carriage. 一輛車 Yĭh lëang ch'ay, a cart or carriage.

蜽 魍 A kind of fairy or sprite; otherwise called 蜽蜽 Wang lëang, an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

倞 Read Lëang, remote, distant. To seek; to desire. Also read King, strong violent wrangling.

涼 Cool; moderately cool; cool fresh breeze. 清涼 Ts'ing lëang, clear cool. 涼爽 Lëang shwang, pleasantly cool. 涼水 Lëang shwuy, cool water. 涼傘 Lëang san, an umbrella to shade off the sun.

掠 Read Lëang, to take possession of; to rob; to plunder. Read Lëŏ, to plunder; to seize and take from by violence; to take in war.

涼 凉 Cool; sparing; uncomfortable, when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind. Name of a district; a surname. Occurs denoting, to trust that a case is so; to believe. 納涼 Nă lëang, to take an airing. 德涼 Teh lëang, possessed of little virtue. 涼風 Lëang fung, a cool breeze. 涼薄之行 Lëang pŏ che hing, cold, unfeeling, stiff, formal treatment. 涼快 Lëang kh'wae, cool and pleasant. 涼亭 Lëang ting, a cool pavilion.

晾 To dry or scorch in the sun.

諒 Sincere true speech; to believe; to confide in; to trust; to suppose that a thing has taken place; to know clearly and certainly; to aid; to help; to assist; to take the oversight of. The name of a barbarous district. A surname. 見諒 Këen lëang, or 原諒 Yuen lëang, to believe and hope the best of a person; to excuse, or make allowances for. 諒必得收入 Lëang peĭh teh show jŭh, I suppose you must have received (the letter), &c.

輬 A kind of carriage said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

亮 Clear; bright. 光亮 Kwang lëang, or 明亮 Ming lëang, bright; splendid. 天亮 T'ëen lëang, day light. 天亮了 T'ëen lëang leaou,

the heavens are illumined, it is now day-light.

良 Good, morally and naturally, as well as in the works of art; a good or considerable portion of time; far on in the night; a term of regard used by husbands and wives to each other; to be able to do. Name of a hill, and of a plant; forms several other proper names. 温良 Wăn lëang, mild and good disposition. 蓄意不良 Chŭh e pŭh lëang, to harbour dishonest intentions. 弗良及 Fŭh lëang keĭh, unable to effect. 良醫 Lëang e, a skilful medical practitioner. 良貨 Lëang foo, good commodities. 良羌 Lëang këang, galanga root, or galangal. 良久 Lëang kew, a long while. 良馬 Lëang ma, a gentle horse. 良心 Lëang sin, a good heart; virtuous principles and dispositions. 良夜 Lëang yay, late at night. 良月 Lëang yuĕ, the tenth moon.

俍 To do good; a good work. Also read Lang. 俍傷 Lang t'ang, a long appearance.

哨 Lëang or Lang; excessive weeping without causing the voice to be heard; it is also expressed by 唬哨 Këang lëang. Read Lang, the incessant weeping of children. 哨吭 Lëang hang, blowing.

痕眼 A disease of the eye.

踉 跳踉 T'eaou lëang, to jump or leap. Read Lang, to hop or proceed precipitately; to appear desirous of advancing, but with ineffectual struggles.

量 From the *sun* above the earth, and a *mile*. A measure; to measure; the measure of; a measure that is capable of containing. An enlarged mind; capacity; feeling or views of the mind. A limit; to judge. 商量 Shang lëang, to deliberate and judge. 酒量 Tsew lëang, ability to drink,—it is a compliment to tell a man that his 酒量大 Tsew lëang ta, ability to drink is great. 量入以爲出 Lëang jŭh e wei ch'ŭh, to measure or keep an account of one's income in order to regulate expenditure by it. 量多寡 Lëang to kwa, measure how many? what quantity? 量過 Lëang kwo, measured. 量度 Lëang tŏ, to measure; to conjecture. 量如針眼 Lëang joo chin yen, the feeling

and views (of an inferior man) are like a needle's eye.

糧 粮 From *measure* and *grain*. Grain for food; a daily ration of food; pay of the soldiery; taxes paid by landholders. Name of a medicine. 食糧 Shih lëang, to receive the king's pay. 錢糧 Ts'ëen lëang, the pay in money and kind, given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government. 糧草 Lëang ts'aou, provision for men, and provender for horses. 糧道 Lëang taou, an officer over the public granaries; a kind of commissary.

梁 A wooden bridge; stones or rocks terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name of a hill; a surname; also enters into the composition of various proper names. 棟梁 T'ung lëang, a beam. 大梁 Ta lëang, a western constellation; also the name of a place. 疆梁 Këang lëang, strong; the name a divinity. 橋梁 Kh'eaou lëang, a wooden bridge for foot passengers. 輿梁 Yu lëang, a bridge for carts. 魚梁 Yu lëang, an apparatus for catching fish.

粱 稂 A species of grain which grows in the northern provinces of China, and of which there are different kinds; also a tare-like weed, usually expressed by the second character. 高粱 Kaou lëang, barbadoes millet. 粱米 Lëang me, or 粟粱 Sŭh lëang, are different sorts of the Lëang grain.

LEAOU.

了 From *a child without arms*. Intelligent; knowing; fixed; determined; finished. Leaou, is a very frequent particle in the spoken language, serving to round the period, and form the perfect tense. 我見了 Wo këen leaou, I have seen. 他來了 T'a lae leaou, he is come. 知道了 Che taou leaou, I know it. 罷了 Pa leaou, enough! very well. 一語未了 Yih yu we leaou ere a sentence was finished. 了然 Leaou jen, certainly; clearly. 了當 Leaou tang, finished, or arranged well. 了不得 Leaou pŭh teh, forms the superlative; as, 了不得這

麽好 Leaou pŭh teh chay mo haou, excessively good. 了見 Leaou këen, to see entirely, applied to the omniscience of the gods. 了事 Leaou sze, or 了局 Leaou keŭh, to finish or conclude an affair. To make an end of business and have no more trouble with it.

尥 The legs crossing each other, from weakness in walking; a cow with its legs crossing each other. Also read Peaou. 尥棹 Leaou taou, the feet reluctantly dragged after one.

聊 A sound in the ear; a particle expressing—carelessly; any how; a desire or wish. To depend upon. Name of a place; a surname. The name of a wood. 無聊無賴 Woo leaou woo lae, no support nor dependance. 聊且 Leaou ts'eay, or 聊以 Leaou e, an expression of diminution; carelessness; indifference,—the scope must determine the particle by which it is to be rendered. 聊聊無幾 Leaou leaou woo ke, not much; not many. 聊賴 Leaou lae, to depend upon; to have support; support. 聊落 Leaou lŏ, falling; sinking.

料 From a *measure* and *grain*. To measure; to estimate; to calculate; to manage; to reflect; to deem. To consider or judge; to suppose; materials of which things are made; capacity; provender for horses and cows; a clear distinct sound; to pull. 料理 Leaou le, to manage; to exercise control over. 料想不到 Leaou sëang pŭh taou, unable to foresee and make arangements for; unforeseen. 料難再匿 Leaou nan tsae neĭh, I think it will be impossible to conceal them further or longer. 料物 Leaou wŭh, or 材料 Ts'ae leaou, materials for making any thing; as, 火藥料物 Ho yŏ leaou wŭh, materials for making gunpowder.

膋 The fat in the intestines of animals.

僚 A companion; a comrade; a colleague; a fellow officer; persons of the same rank; of the same kind or class. To labour together. Read Léaou, a good appearance; an easy and gentle manner. A surname. 官僚 Kwan leaou, a fellow officer. 百僚 Peh leaou, all those officers who are in service at the same time. 同僚 T'ung leaou, one of the same rank. 臣僚 Ch'in leaou, officers of government, generally.

嘹 Léaou, or Lèaou, the cry or voice of any creature.

寮 A small window; to study at the same window; a fellow officer. 同寮之友 T'ung leaou che yew, a friend, a fellow officer. 寮房 Leaou fang, a public office, or a room in which the officers assemble. 寮寀 Leaou ts'ae, a place where officers of the government meet; the officers of government.

憭 Perspicuous, clear; discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; cheerful; a vacant empty appearance. 憭慄 Leaou leïh, the eye and mind both struck with alarm.

撩 To take hold of a thing with the hand; to manage or wield it; to play or fence with a spear. To sustain or support. 撩人 Leaou jin, to pull about a person in play. 撩罟 Leaou koo, a certain kind of net, or to manage it.

燎 / 尞 Fire lit up in various ways, and in various places, as a signal of national concerns, intended to arouse the attention of all persons. 庭燎 T'ing leaou, certain lights lit up in the palace.

獠 From *a dog* and *fire lit up*. To hunt wild beasts; to hunt at nights.

療 To resist disease; to stop it; to cure; the practice of medicine.

瞭 Clear vision; able to see distinctly, and to a distance. A good eye.

潦 禋潦 Yew leaou, to sacrifice to heaven.

簝 A kind of basket to contain parts of the victims used in sacrifice; a basket to carry fish in. 篷簝 P'ung leaou, a kind of mat shed or large umbrella under which stalls are kept.

繚 To wrap round, to bind about; to wind round; to manage; the name of a sacrifice; a man's name. 一繚髮 Yih leaou fă, a lock or tuft of hair. 繚繞 Leaou jaou, to wind about; to saunter round.

鐐 Fine white metal; silver; an empty furnace; fetters either for the hands or feet. 手鐐 Show leaou, manacles. 脚鐐 Keŏ leaou, fetters for the feet. 鐐子 Leaou tsze, a cook; an unusual term.

遼 Remote; distant; far off; reiterated in the same sense. The name of a Tartar

state. 大遼 Ta leaou, 遼東 Leaou tung, or 遼國 Leaou kwŏ, a state on the north of the gulf of Chĭh-le, which existed in the 10th and 11th centuries; it succeeded and was considered the same as 契丹 K'e-tan. 遼水 Leaou shwuy, name of a river, which rises in Manchow Tartary, and passing through Leaou-tung, enters the gulf of Chĭh-le.

鷚 Name of a small bird.

翏 Leaou, or Lew, to fly high. 翏翏 Leaou leaou, a lengthened sound of wind.

廖 Read Leaou, and Chow, a man's name. A surname. Read Lew, the name of a state.

憀 To depend upon, as true or real; really. Feelings of commiseration and indignation.

嶚 窐寥 Wa leaou, deep recess; a hollow cavern; distant, remote, wide, unoccupied, vast, solitary; silent.

蓼 From a *plant*, and *to fly high*. Name of an acrid herb, which seems to fly up into the air. Name of a state, of a river; and of a pavilion. A surname.

廖 A deep valley; an empty solitary place; profound; deep; vacant.

LËĚ.

列 To separate; to distinguish; to arrange in order; to place or be placed in a certain gradation; the ranks of an army; to spread out, or state in order. 開列 Kh'ae lëĕ, to separate and arrange; to make out a list of. 眞列 Chin lëĕ, to place in order; to arrange in ranks. 排列 P'ae lëĕ, and 擺列 Pae lëĕ, both denote, to arrange; to put in order. 列坐其次 Lëĕ tso kh'e ts'ze, to sit in order. 列最 Lëĕ tsuy, the first of the series; i. e. the best composition of many others. 列位 Lëĕ wei, or 列公 Lëĕ kung, constituted persons; i. e. you, gentlemen. 列女 Lëĕ neu, eminent women, mentioned in history. 傳列 Lëĕ ch'uen, memoirs, or biographical sketches of eminent persons.

冽 Cold air, or vapour.

栵 Name of a certain wood.

烈 From *fire* and *arranged*, or *spread out*. Fire raging; ardent; impetuous; enthusiastically; daring in the service of one's country, or in adherence to virtue; excellent; dignified; majestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; anxious. Occurs in various proper names. 貞烈 Ching lëĕ, or 烈女 Lëĕ neu, eminently chaste; virgins or widows who have preferred sufferings and death, to a violation of their purity. 節烈 Tsëĕ lëĕ, to die in defence of one's country, or of personal virtue and chastity. 烈士 Lëĕ sze, one who dies for his country. 忠烈 Chung lëĕ, a faithful devoted servant of the crown. 烈烈 Lëĕ lëĕ, or 威烈 Wei lëĕ, magnificently imposing; majestic. Lëĕ-lëĕ, also denotes mournful; anxious.

茢 Name of a plant employed in conjunction with some other, to expel noxious influences. Also forms part of the name of a plant used in dyeing.

裂 **𧙗** Remnants of silk left after cutting out clothes; to tear silk or cloth; to tear or split open; to rive; to rend; to split. A man's name. 𧙗裂 Peïh lëĕ, torn; rent. 滅裂 Mëĕ lëĕ, harsh, destructive government. 裂開 Lëĕ kh'ae, to tear or split open, said of cloth or of wood, or of the earth, and so on.

鴷 A bird described as a kind of wood-pecker.

躐 To tread over a space, as in hunting; to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of. 學不躐等 Hëŏ pŭh lëĕ tăng, the student must not overstep the regular order. 躐席 Lëĕ seïh, to tread upon the floor mat in an irregular manner; to advance in a disorderly way.

鬣 **鼠鬣** **鼠鬣** Resembling the hair bristling up on the top of the scull; the hair of the mus species; the bristles of a boar; a long beard. The name of a horse. The hairs or bristles on the neck of fish or dragons. 剛鬣 Kang lëĕ, a pig, or boar.

獵 **獵** From *dog* and the *bristles* of a hog. To hunt wild animals; to hunt; to pursue earnestly, or to have passed through; to strike with the alarm of an earthquake; name of a porpoise; of a hill; and of a carriage. 打

獵 Ta lëë, or 田獵 T'ëen lëë, to go a hunting. 涉獵世務 Shë lëë she woo, to have hunted through, and become familiar with, all the affairs of the world. 緤獵 Tsëë lëë, in regular ○ in regular order.

LËEN.

連 From *a wheel* and *to go*. The constant circulating of a wheel; to return to the same; to unite; to connect; to join, or to be joined in marriage; to cause to adhere to, as with bird lime; used in various proper names. Used as a particle of connection, and; even; also. 相連 Sëang lëen, joined; to join; united together; to unite. 連珠 Lëen choo, connected pearls; name of a work to assist students. 連架 Lëen këa, a flail, like that of Europe. 連錫 Lëen seih, metal, not refined.

䈞 䈞子 Lëen tsze, twins. 雞䈞 Ke lëen, a small species of fowl.

䈞 To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a hand barrow.

漣 A ripple caused on the surface of water by the wind passing over it; appearance of shedding tears. Name of a river. Read Lan, large waves. 漣水 Lëen shwuy, a vulgar term for water in which one has bathed.

璉 A vessel anciently used in temples to contain the grain.

蓮荅 蓮花 Lëen hwa, or 蓮藕苛 Lëen ngow ho, the water lily. Ho, is the northern term. 蓮峰 Lëen fung, or 蓮峰莖 Lëen fung king, the isthmus at Macao, called by the English the race ground. 蓮峰廟 Lëen fung meaou, the temple or Joss-house at the race ground. 蓮房 Lëen fang, the calyx of a water lily.

蠕 Appearance of an insect half curled up.

鏈 A kind of copper; metal not purified; things connected, as by a chain; locked together; connected; a chain. 鐵鏈 T'ëë lëen, an iron chain.

輦 A kind of chariot pulled by the hand,—applied to

the Emperor's carriage; hence, 輦下 Lëen hëa, expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court. 輦轂之下 Lëen kŭh che hëa, below the wheels of the imperial carriage,—near to the emperor. 輦車 Lëen keu, a kind of hand carriage or wheel-barrow. 輦郎 Lëen lang, the name of an office. 輦道 Lëen taou, path within the palace.

楝 Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called 金鈴子 Kin ling tsze, from their shape.

湅 To *separate* and *water*. To boil silk well for the purpose of separating it.

煉 From *fire* and to *separate*. To separate the dross from the finer metal by the application of fire; to refine metals. 煉人心 Lëen jin sin, to try the hearts of men—as by adverse and by prosperous circumstances in providence.

瓤 The internal skin of a melon.

練 To boil as is done with silk or things that are dyed; to select; to choose; to experiment; to learn by experiment; a surname. 簡練 Këen lëen, to essay or try by experiment. 操練 Ts'aou lëen, to practice or exercise, as soldiers. 歷練老成 Leĭh lëen laou ch'ing, formed by experience and age; familiar with, from practice. 練服 Lëen fuh, one year's mourning.

鍊 From *metal* and to *separate*. To melt metals; to refine in the furnace, applied also to man undergoing trial, and being benefited thereby; purified metals; anything fully matured; experienced and expert in; to practice. Read Këen, a certain iron about a wheel. 鍛鍊 Twan lëen, a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case; used in a bad sense. 百鍊 Peh lëen, purified a hundred times, most pure. 鍊師 Lëen sze, an experienced and virtuous doctor amongst the sect Taou, is denoted by this term. 鍊熟 Lëen shŭh, fully practised in; duly matured. 鍊精 Lëen tsing, or reversed, made quite perfect by practice.

歛 **斂** To collect together, as grain in harvest; an ingathering or harvest; to collect together anything; to amass; to hoard up. A surname. 聚歛五福

Tseu lëen woo fŭh, collected together all blessings. Tseu lëen, is also used for avaricious extortions. 收斂 Show lëen, to gather in the harvest. 斂舟自守 Lëen chow tsze show, collected together his war boats and stood on the defensive. 斂錢 Lëen ts'ëen, to collect money; to make a collection for some charitable purpose.

瀲 Water overflowing; inundation; the edge of a wave.

蘞 蘞 Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

獫 A certain kind of dog with a long nose. Read Hëen, in a similar sense.

殮 To shroud the dead; to dress for the grave. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse with the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will admit of; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords. 收殮 Show lëen, to shroud and coffin.

臉 The cheek; the space between the eye and the jaw; the face; used metaphorically for reputation. Read Tsëen, a kind of meat soup. 無臉 Woo lëen, no face; shameless. 洗臉 Se lëen, to wash the face. 腮臉 Sae lëen, the cheek. 丟臉 Tew lëen, to throw away a person's reputation, to say something to the disgrace of a person.

瞼 To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pëen.

廉 廉 By the side, or in a corner; a corner; economical; pure; uncorrupted by avarice, or by bribes; moderate in one's wishes; not avaricious, but its opposite. To examine into. Enters into several proper names. 廉恥 Lëen ch'e, modest; bashful; moderate; unassuming; the opposite of avaricious and of shameless conduct. 無廉恥 Woo lëen ch'e, shameless; brazen-faced; abandoned. 做官清廉 Tso kwan ts'ing lëen, an uncorrupt magistrate. 矯廉 Keaou lëen, affected moderation, seeming to reject what one really wishes. 飛廉 Fe lëen, name of an ancient palace, and of a certain divine bird, which has the power to raise the wind. 廉潔正直 Lëen këĕ ching chih, pure and upright. 廉

節 Lëen tseë, correct in one's conduct, without excess or extravagance. 廉隅 Lëen yu, or 棱廉 Lăng lëen, a corner.

濂 Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

㶎 燅㶎 Lëen e, interminable fire; flame extending far, or continuing long.

磏 磏 A large coarse stone; a red colour. 磏仁 Lëen jin, a spurious virtue; it is applied to four forms of false benevolence.

簾 A bamboo screen; a curtain or screen of any kind; a window curtain; a screen to a sedan chair. 掛簾 Kwa lëen, or 上簾 Shang lëen, to put up the screen. 放簾 Fang lëen, to put down the screen. 竹簾 Chŭh lëen, a bamboo screen. 布簾 Poo lëen, a cloth curtain. 木板簾 Mŭh pan lëen, venetian blinds are so called; and also, 牛拍脇窻 New peh hëë ch'wang, tripefold windows.

臁 The sides of the leg. 內臁 Nuy lëen, the inner side of the leg. 外臁 Wae lëen, the outer side of the leg.

璘 Lin or Lëen, variegated with streaks.

鐮 鎌 A sickle; otherwise call 刈鈎 E kow, a shearing hook.

憐 恡 怜 慈 Lëen or Lin. From the *heart* and *fires*. A feeling of compassion; commiseration; to compassionate; to feel tender regard for; to love. 憐恤 Lëen seŭh, to compassionate. 憐愛 Lëen ngae, to love.

奩 匳 奁 籢 A box to contain perfumes; a lady's toilet. 牀奩 Chwang lëen, a bride's portion; a toilet, and whatever else her parents may give her. 鏡奩 King lëen or 鏡匣 King hëă, a dressing case, used by females.

聯 聯 Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join; to unite; to arrange in a concatinated form. 對聯 Tuy lëen, a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or paper hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. 官聯 Kwan lëen, a list containing the order

in which officers are to move or act. 聯兄弟 Lëen heung te, to unite and settle the order of brothers.

帘 A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. 酒帘 Tsew lëon, a tavern.

LEĬH.

力 Sinew; nerve; strength; spirit; force; power; effort; vigour; diligent endeavour; strenuously; assiduously to employ one's strength about a thing. A surname. 有力 Yew leĭh, possessing strength. 氣力 Kh'e leĭh, strength, or the invisible animal influence which supports strength. 身力 Shin leĭh, bodily strength. 身壯力健 Shin chwang leĭh këen, hale and robust, generally addressed to old people as a compliment. 心力 Sin leĭh, strength, or active power of the mind. 目力 Mŭh leĭh, the power of vision. 耳力 Urh leĭh, the power of hearing. 盡心竭力 Tsin sin keĭh leĭh, to exert one's heart and strength to the utmost. 協力 Hëĕ leĭh, to unite efforts. 重力 Chung leĭh, or 鼎力 Ting leĭh, great strength. 綿力 Mëen leĭh, or 力薄 Leĭh pŏ, deficiency of strength; weak. 用力 Yung leĭh, 出力 Ch'ŭh leĭh, or 着力 Chŏ leĭh, to exert one's strength. 出力於國家 Ch'ŭh leĭh yu kwŏ këa, to exert one's self for one's country. 費力 Fei leĭh, to spend one's strength. 年富力强 Nëen foo leĭh kh'ëang, rich in years, and robust in strength; rich in years, denotes being yet young, having many years in reserve. 火力 Ho leĭh, the power of fire. 酒力 Tsew leĭh, the power or strength of wine. 弓力 Kung leĭh, the strength of a bow. 病力 Ping leĭh, severe dangerous disease. 筆力 Peĭh leĭh, strength of pencil, denotes either writing the character with a stiff firm stroke, or writing in a nervous style. 力行 Leĭh hing, to practice with assiduity; it is also a technical phrase, denoting the practice of moral virtue, or those precepts which one may have learned; in contradistinction from 空言 Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about virtue, but never practising it. 力政 Leĭh ching, to be employed

in laborious government service. 力學 Leĭh hëŏ, to learn assiduously. 力量 Leĭh lëang, strength of capacity. 力量不足 Leĭh lëang pŭh tsŭh, a deficiency of strength, talent, or power. 力倦 Leĭh keuen, wearied; fatigued. 力辯 Leĭh pëen, to argue strenuously.

扐 Leĭh, or Lĭh, to divine by grasping sixty-four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. To bind, to complete; the name of a district.

立 大 The original form represents *a man* standing *erect* on the earth. Erect; to erect; to establish; to form or fix; to place in order, or each in its own station, as trees in a forest; to arrange; to effect; to perfect, or accomplish; the point of time when anything takes place. Soon; speedily. The name of a carriage. 設立 Shĕ leĭh, to institute. 建立 Këen leĭh, to build up. 中立 Chung leĭh, to be situated between two, and belong to neither. 赤立 Ch'ĭh leĭh, to stand naked, means to be destitute of every thing. 立政 Leĭh ching, name of a section of the Shoo-king. 立志 Leĭh che, to form a resolution. 立意 Leĭh e, or 立心 Leĭh sin, to fix one's intention or mind; to determine on doing something; to resolve in one's own mind; as 立意爲善 Leĭh e wei shen, to determine, or resolve on the practice of virtue. 立刻 Leĭh kh'eh, or 立即 Leĭh tseĭh, immediately; instantly. 立春 Leĭh ch'un, February 5th. 立夏 Leĭh hëa, May 7th. 立秋 Leĭh ts'ew, August 9th. 立冬 Leĭh tung, November 8th; these four are Chinese terms. 立命 Leĭh ming, to establish one's fate; to act so as to influence one's destiny favorably; A. D. 1418, *established* the first of the Ming dynasty. 立鹽茶課 Leĭh yen ch'a kh'o, established duties on salt and tea.

笠 A bamboo umbrella without a handle; one that lays on the head like a broad brimmed cap, vulgarly called 笠蓬 Tow pang, those that have handles are called 蓬 Tang. 笠轂 Leĭh kŭh, a cap worn by the drivers of military waggons.

粒 飻 *A grain* of rice; food; particularly rice. 絕粒不食 Tseuĕ leĭh pŭh shĭh, unable to eat any thing,—from sickness. 一粒米 Yĭh leĭh me, a grain o

rice. 玉粒 Yŭh leĭh, white rice.

苙 A kind of basket for confining or carrying pigs in. The name of a plant.

栗 槑 The chesnut, named from the fruit hanging pendant down. A hard durable wood. Firm; enduring; commanding; severe; to exceed or overpass. Name of a district. A surname. Used also in the composition of some foreign words. 行栗 Hing leĭh, a finger post to point out the road. 水栗 Shwuy leĭh, name of a plant. 栗烈 Leĭh kĕĕ, a piercing cold wind.

櫪 The tablet, dedicated to the deceased, in the temple of ancestors.

慄 Fear; apprehension. 憭慄 Leaou leĭh, intimidated; fearful.

溧 The name of a river; and of a district.

飋 Wind; an impetuous gale, mixed with rain. A storm of wind and rain.

曆 The signs of the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, which are noted with veneration, and delivered to men for the division of time. 曆數 Leĭh soo, the numbers which determine the place of the heavenly bodies, &c. 曆法 Leĭh fă, astronomical rules. 曆書 Leĭh shoo, an almanack. The books of the Han Dynasty use the following form, which also has the definition of the preceding.

歷 歷 To pass by; over, through or to; to pass to a place, or to pass through successive periods of time; to overpass or transgress the law; a state of confusion; open; space between, said of the teeth; next in order; erroneous; to say the whole. Leĭh leĭh, arranged in order; retired; as amongst hills solitude and silence. A metal vessel; a brass coffin. The name of a hill, of a district, and of a lake. 爰歷 Hwan leĭh, the name of a book. 經歷過來 King leĭh kwo lae, to pass and come over. 歷城 Leĭh ch'ing, to go over into the city. 歷日 Leĭh jĭh, successive days; time. 歷刼長夜 Leĭh kĕĕ ch'ang yay, successive ages of perpetual night;—in a state of future suffering. 歷家 Leĭh kĕa, astronomers, mathematicians. 歷錄 Leĭh lŭh, appearance of elegance and splendour. 歷來 Leĭh lae, from former times to the present. 歷代 Leĭh tae, succes-

sive generations or ages.

櫪 The name of a wood, said to be a kind of oak. A certain apparatus used in rearing silk worms. A stable for cows or horses.

瀝 瀝 Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water, to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking. 瀝血 Leĭh heuĕ, to shed one's blood; to commit suicide. 淅瀝 Che leĭh, the sound of snow and rain. 瀝液 Leĭh yĭh, a slight flowing. 滴瀝 Teĭh leĭh, the sound of drops falling.

瘰 瘰癧 Leĭh leĭh, a swelling on the neck.

磨 To rub; the noise made by something riving or splitting. Used also for the following. Forms also part of the name of a stone. 的磨 Teĭh leĭh, clear; bright.

靂 霹靂 P'eĭh leĭh, or 辟歷 P'eĭh leĭh, rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

轢 轢轆 Leĭh lŭh, a road for a barrow or cart; a wheel rut.

櫟 A certain useless wood neither fit for the carpenter nor for fuel. Persons in affected humility employ its name as representing themselves. Name of a place, and of a bird.

甓 甎 A certain earthen vessel.

瓅 玓瓅 Teĭh leĭh, a bright pearl.

礫 Small broken stones; pebbles or sand. 黃礫 Hwang leĭh, name of a wood. 丹礫 Tan leĭh, or 丹沙 Tan sha, a red oxide.

躒 To move; motion; a step. A man's name. Read Lŏ, 連躒 Lëen lŏ, or 卓躒 Chŏ lŏ, to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

轢 The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

鬲 鬲 Perfume or incense pot.

酈 Name of a place; a surname.

LËŎ.

畧 略 To partition or divide land; to part to every one a share; a boundary; to plan; a plan; to diminish the labour of; to lessen; to abridge. In a slight degree; a little; to esteem little; to despise. A path, physically or morally; to walk; to go; to visit; to take; to violate or offend; to seize; to sharpen. A name of various sections of books. A surname. 經略 King lëŏ, to pass through and arrange; plans of proceeding; applied also to planning a campaign, or the conduct of an army. 忽略 Hwŭh lëŏ, to despise or treat with contempt. 略基趾 Lëŏ ke che, to visit, or go over the ground on which the city walls are built. 略有知識 Lëŏ yew che shĭh, possess a little knowledge.

剋 Read Lëŏ and King, to brand the face with ink and a style; a Chinese punishment. Also read Lëang, to take by force. Read Lëŏ, to seize by violence.

掠 Read Lëŏ, and Lëang, to rob; to plunder; to take by violence; to punish. 擄掠 Loo lëŏ, to carry away persons captive. 刼掠 Këĕ lëŏ, or 搶掠 Ts'ëang lëŏ, to rob and carry off property by violence.

LEU.

呂 The back bone; the spine, a portion of which is represented by the character. Certain notes in Chinese music. Name of a kingdom; a surname; the name of a bell, and of a sword. 有呂力 Yew leu leĭh, having strength of spine; possessing great strength. 旲呂 Shin leu, long; extended; a local term. 呂宋 Leu sung, Spain. 小呂宋 Seaou leu sung, Luzon, Manilla.

侶 An associate; a companion; a fellow traveller.

稆 Spontaneous growth; that which grows wild.

閭 The gate of a village; twenty-five families make a Leu; a door or gate. The name of a particular door; the habitation of the 仙 Sëen, genii. The name of a pavilion; name of an ancient office; name of a

stone; of a sword; and of a flag. Name of an animal. Occurs denoting a beautiful woman; a surname. 閭閻 Leu yen, the habitations of the poor.

旅 旅 In the army, five hundred men are called Leu. A stranger; a guest in a strange place, a company or assemblage of persons; many persons arranged in order; a road or path. A surname; sometimes denotes grain which grows wild. 商旅 Shang leu, a travelling merchant. 旅力 Leu leïh, great strength. 旅邸 Leu te, a place to receive strangers, in a strange place. 旅次 Leu ts'ze, in order; arranged in order.

膂 The back bone; the back.

祢 Name of a sacrifice to hills and rivers.

婁 婁 Low or Leu, the exertion of effort or of strength; to lead a cow or to fasten it to something. A number that is troublesome; annoying from the number. The name of a place and of a river; a man's name; the name of an animal; to trail as long garments; a curved appearance; dull; stupid. Read Lew, a small mart.

僂 Leu or Low, the back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname. Read Low, 手僂 Show low, a crooked arm. 背僂 Pei low, a crooked back. 聚僂 Tseu low, a curved or bent instrument or utensil with which things can be taken hold of, or carried. 僂佝 Leu kow, short ugly appearance. 僂句 Leu keu, name of a place where tortoises are obtained.

屢 Many times; frequently; reiterated; often. 屢戰 Leu chen, frequent battles. 屢次 Leu ts'ze, many times.

瘻 瘻 Leu, or Low, a chronic ulcer; an old swelling. 痀瘻 Keu leu, a crooked back.

縷 Certain hempen threads; pieces of cloth paid as a forfeit by those who neglected serving. Forms part of the name of a plant.

褸 Leu, or Low, parts of a garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

蔞 Leu, or Low, name of an edible plant; the betel plant, name of a place; a plant boiled up with fish. 蔞葉 Leu yĕ, the betel leaf.

慮 To think on with desire, expectation or anxiety; concern of mind; to plan; to devise; to think of till a clean perception be attained. Great concern; suspicion. A surname; the name of a place; the name of a wood. 亡慮 Wang leu, a kind of general view or plan of. 無遠慮必有近憂 Woo yuen leu peïh yew kin yew, he who won't concern himself about what is distant, will find sorrow approach near. 憂慮 Yew leu, mournful anxiety. 慮念 Leu nëen, anxious thoughts. 慮無 Leu woo, a kind of banner held in the front of an army.

慮 Repeated, 慮慮 Leu-leu, unwilling to do; not using any effort; unconstrained appearance.

勵 To assist by advice or encouragement.

濾 Water; to wash clean; pure; to cleanse or purify; to filtrate. 濾羅 Leu lo, or 濾布 Leu poo, a cloth or silk, through which water is strained.

慮 A certain plant, used as a red dye; otherwise called 地血 Te heuĕ, earth's blood. To form; to model.

鑢 A kind of heated iron, with which things are put into form.

廬 簾 A cottage in the midst of a field for the husbandmen to repose in; a general name for coarse habitations; thatched or mat huts. To lodge or pass the night alternately, as when on duty. The name of a state; of a district; of a city; and of a hill. 敝廬 Pe leu, my house. 廬舍 Leu shay, a cottage.

蘆 Read Leu, the name of a medicinal plant. Read Loo, rushes that grow by the side of rivers. Name of a place; name of a river.

臚 The skin; the front of the abdomen; arranged in order; to transmit from a higher to a lower authority; to report. Name of an officer.

驢 驢 An animal resembling a horse, and having long ears. A mule. 蹇驢 K'ëen leu, an ordinary sort of mule. 野驢 Yay leu, wild mules in Leaou-tung, said to attack and devour men. 小驢 Seaou leu, was applied to an animal of the Mus species, in the state Tsin.

穭 Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation; wild grain.

LEUĚ.

劣 悷 From *strength* and *few*, or *small*. Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

埒 A low dike or wall to fence in a field; a road or a path, to separate them from others. To mark or draw the limits of a field or road; water contained by a natural indentation on the top of a hill; to class, rank, or sort with. 馬埒 Ma leuě, a path, or other place, fenced in by a low wall for horses. 封道曰埒 Fung tsou yuě leuě, a shut up, or sealed road is called Leuě.

㓝 From *nail* and *hand*. To take hold of with the fingers of one hand.

畣 To plough the ground and raise the clod.

捋 To pluck or take hold of with the fingers; to rub or feel with the fingers. 郁捋 Yŭh leuě, to move the fingers on a flute.

鋝 Leuě or Seuě, a weight equal to 24 taels.

LEUEN.

繣 To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

孌 嬾 From *attached to*, and *woman*. Yielding, complying; attached to; warm affection for; longing after. 思孌 Sze leuen, affectionate remembrance of. 婉孌 Yuen leuen, elegance and beauty of person.

戀 Leuen or Lwan. From *bound to*, and *heart*. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to, as of brothers or of lovers. Used also for the stupifying hankering of the human mind after vicious pleasure or sordid gain. A surname. Compare with Lwan. 相戀 Seang leuen, mutually attached—said of brothers. 眷戀 Keuen leuen, a constant recollection of, and longing after; permanent affection for, or addictedness to.

攣 From *bound to*, and *hand*. To bind or tie to in any way; to attach, as by ligatures; an interminable concatenation of; a contraction of the hands

or feet, from disease. Used in the sense of the preceding. 攣拘 Leuen keu, bound and restricted; a contraction of the hands or feet.

攣 To select or choose; to collect together.

攣 Flesh cut into slices; minced meat; the viscera of fish.

臠切 Leuen ts'ëĕ, to cut or mince. 臠臠 Leuen leuen, a thin emaciated appearance.

孿 Name of a plant.

LEŬH.

律 律魁 Leŭh kh'wei, a large appearance.

律 To divide or distinguish; the division of the notes of music, as made in ancient times; a constant rule; a law; military law; a penal law. Certain of the laws formed by the Ts'in dynasty, which were deemed fit to be preserved by succeeding Sovereigns, they were arranged in nine sections, by a person of the next dynasty. Certain rules of rank amongst the military. To state or record; to weigh the merits of; to dress the hair; the rules of versification. 戒律 Keae leŭh, rules or precepts of the Buddha sect. 不律 Pŭh leŭh, term for a pencil. 依律 E leŭh, according to law. 天律最嚴 T'ëen leŭh tsuy yen, the law of heaven is most strict.

摔 From to *divide* and *hand*. To put away the dregs or fœces; to separate the pure from the impure.

悴 Sorrowful; mournful.

綷 A large cord or rope; a rope, such as is used in ships and in mines; to let down a pit, or the shaft of a mine; or into a grave; a pulley. 綷羅 Leŭh lo, a pulley. 綷將 Leŭh tsëang, to let down leisurely into a pit or grave.

膟 The flesh of sacrifices. 膟膏 Leŭh leaou, the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt, to fill the temple with its fumes.

LEH.

仂 From *man* and *strength*. 數之餘也 Soo che ya yay, an overplus, a remainder. 十分之一也 Shih fun che yih yay, a tenth part.

扐 To divine by grasping sixty four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. See Leih.

肋 The ribs; otherwise called 肋骨 Leh kuh, and 牌骨 P'ae kuh. Read Kin, the sinewy part of the muscles. 肋傍 Leh p'ang, the side.

阞 Veins in the earth; a third part, or the diameter of a circle.

勒 A bridle with a bit to it; to bridle; to restrain; to control by violence; to force to do; to strangle; to engrave upon. 馬勒 Ma leh, a horse's bridle. 捎勒 Kh'ang leh, to seize or detain by force. 抑勒 Yih leh, to control. 逼勒 Peih leh, or 苦勒 Kh'oo leh, to distress; to molest; to ill-use. 勒休 Leh hew, to force to stop; to lay an officer aside from the duties of his station, without depriving him of his rank. 勒兵 Leh ping, to shut up troops in a narrow compass, by a superior force. 勒索 Leh sŏ, to extort from. 勒令 Leh ling, to insist upon; to require instant performance; to force to do. 勒石 Leh shih, to engrave or cut letters on stone.

肆 肆㝵 Leh le, making no advance; not progressing.

LEW.

六 Six, generally pronounced Lew, by the northern people. According to the Dictionaries, read Luh. See Luh.

旒 The streamers of a banner, and the pendant ornaments of a cap, of which the difference in number denoted the difference of rank.

旒 旒 The same as the preceding. The streamers of a banner, and pendant ornaments of ancient crowns, the Emperor's crown had twelve, six before and six behind. 旗旒 Kh'e lew, the streamers of a flag or banner; small stripes attached to the

principal flag. 冕旒 Mëen lew, the pendant ornaments of a crown.

流 From *water* and *streamer*. The motion of water; to flow; to pass from one place to another; to descend on unrestrained; to fall into a certain course of action; to cast off moral restraint; the course or progress of; to select; to beg or entreat. Occurs in proper names. 川流 Ch'uen lew, the flowing of a stream. 下流 Hëa lew, a low degenerate course of action, or set of people. 周流 Chow lew, or 流轉 Lew chuen, flow round and extend to every place. 風流 Fung lew, gaiety and pleasure. 傳流 Ch'uen lew, an account of the progress of. 同流合汚 T'ung lew hŏ woo, to join in in the courses of the vicious, and to unite in their filthy practices. 黃流 Hwang lew, name of a liquor. 流注 Lew choo, flowing, as a stream of water, or as blood in the veins. 流射 Lew shay, to shoot or flow out into many streams. 流沙 Lew sha, floating or shifting sands. 流徒絞斬 Lew t'oo keaou chan, to transport three thousand le, to transport three years, to strangle, to behead,—four punishments. 流通精神 Lew t'ung tsing shin, to cause the animal spirits to flow through the system,—by exercise. 流賊 Lew tseh, roving banditti, wandering freebooters. 流罪 Lew tsuy, a crime which is punished with transportation three thousand le. 流涕 Lew t'e, to shed tears.

鎏 Fine gold; pendant ornaments of a crown; pendant gems.

琉 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a certain vitreous substance, or glaze. Shining; bright. The name of a state. 琉球國 Lew k'ew kwŏ, the islands on the east of China, called in European maps, *Lekyo*. Those to the northward are called the 大 Ta, great *Lew-k'ew* islands; those to the southward, are called the 小 Seaou, *small* ones; the Loo-choo islands.

磺 硫 } 硫磺 Lew hwang, sulphur.

榴 榴 } 石榴 Shih lew, the pomegranate. 榴火 Lew ho, the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its

flower. Lew lew, the name of an animal.

畱 留 罶 To stop; to detain; to delay; slowly; leisurely; a long time; to put in order. Name of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a fruit; of a bird, and of a state. A surname. 留住 Lew choo, to detain, as a guest. 留人食便飯 Lew jin shih p'ëen fan, to detain a person to a family dinner. 留下 Lew hëa, to keep or take care of. 留訣 Lew k'euĕ, a keep-sake given at death. 留別 Lew pëĕ, a keep-sake; a thing given on parting. 留使不遣 Lew sze pŭh kh'ëen, detained the messenger, and did not send him back.

溜 瀏 Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

瑠 璢 A certain vessel used to contain rice. 瑠璃 Lew le, a certain vitreous substance; sometimes used to denote glass.

瘤 癗 膢 The blood or humours detained on one spot. A large swelling on the neck or face.

窿 A den or cavern.

罶 A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

遛 逗遛 Tow lew, to linger about; to hang off and on; to lurk about.

雷 The dripping of water from a house. 中雷 Chung lew, an interior apartment.

騮 騮 騮 A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

翏 Read Low, and Leaou, to fly high; the sound of the wind.

瀏 Lew, or Leaou, deep clear water; still; retired.

嘹 To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

鬮 經鬮 King lew, to kill.

鶹 Name of a bird called, on the Yang-tsze-këang. 天鶹 T'ëen lew, said to resemble the quail.

瀏 The appearance of clear deep water; the wind pass-

ing with rapidity. The sound of the wind, the name of a river. 颼瀏 Yew lew, the sound of the wind. 瀏亮 Lew lëang, clear and bright.

劉 刘 A certain weapon; to kill. To arrange. A very ancient and famous surname. 毗劉 P'e lew, a tree with few branches and open foliage. 劉子 Lew tsze, or 劉杙 Lew yih, a certain fruit from 交趾 Keaou-che, Cochin-china. 劉備 Lew pei, name of an amiable and eminent general, during the civil wars of China, in the third century.

畎 To plough up the ground; to plough within the dikes which separate the fields.

柳 栁 The willow, or a sort of palm; the weeping willow; a soft tree of free growth. Name of a star; and of a carriage. A surname. Lew, or 柳樹 Lew shoo, the willow; a species of palm. It is thought beautiful, and is used figuratively for pleasure: eyes and eye-brows are compared to its leaves. 柳迷花騙 Lew me hwa p'ëen, deceived and stupified by willows and flowers; i. e. by dissolute pleasures.

綸 A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten threads make a 綸 Lun, ten Lun make a Lew.

LIN.

林 From *two trees.* A clump of trees on a plain; a wood; a grove; a mountain forest; a clump of bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. A surname. 羽林 Yu lin, the name of a star; a military title. 羽林孤兒 Yu lin koo urh, orphans of the military. 林中 Lin chung, a note in music. 竹林 Chŭh lin, a clump of bamboos.

淋 From *water* and *a forest.* Water dripping from trees; to wet or soak with water; water falling from the clouds, from a house, or from a vessel; a pool or pond. 淋漓 Lin le, to be drenched with rain. 淋花 Lin hwa, to water flowers.

琳 The name of a stone; name of an ancient state.

痲 A disease which causes a difficulty in passing urine, either from gravel or other causes. 五痲白濁 Woo lin peh chŭh, five causes of a

stoppage of urine, and gonorrhœa.

霖 Any rain of more than three days continuance; abundant and genial rains; incessant rains. 雨霖 Yu lin, plentiful rains.

燐 粼 An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has fattened with the carcases of men and horses; otherwise called 鬼火 Kwei ho, the devil's fire. According to others, 螢火 Ying ho, a kind of glow-worm.

燐 Feeling ashamed, abashed.

嶙 Precipitous side of a mountain; an abrupt high precipice.

粼 磷 Water running amongst stones. Lin lin, a clear, pure appearance; as of water that runs over a rocky bottom.

潾 The appearance of pure clear water; water that issues from hills, and runs amongst rocks. The name of a river.

璘 璘瑂 Lin p'ëen, streaked or marked with veins.

甐 A certain earthen-ware vessel; to move; to cover over or screen.

瞵 A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

磷 Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read Lăng, 砰磷 P'ing lăng, lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

蹸 To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

轔 The noise made by a carriage; the threshold of a door; the appearance of numbers, and a flourishing state.

遴 To walk or act with difficulty; to desire covetously; parsimoniously; to select with care. 遴選 Lin seuen, to choose or select persons for the government.

鄰 Near to; connected with; five families. Persons dwelling near; neighbours; states which border on each other; assistants on each hand; ministers of state; the sound of a carriage. 比鄰 Pe lin, or 隔鄰 Keh lin, neighbours; a neighbouring house. 鄰里 Lin le, neighbourhood.

鱗 The scales of fishes; otherwise called 魚甲 Yu këä. It would appear however, that sometimes they dis-

tinguish between Lin and Këă, when speaking of the scales of fishes. 鱗部 Lin poo, the fish class; in contradistinction from other classes of living creatures. 鱗蛇 Lin shay, or 雲南巨蟒 Yun nan keu mang, apparently a species of Boa constrictor, found in the south of China.

麟 A stag of a large size; a certain animal of a benevolent nature and disposition; a fabulous animal, said to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world; one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The name of a district. Used to denote the light of fire; splendour. 麟趾 Lin che, a son and heir.

稟 From a *granary*, and *grain*. To give grain, or the supplies of food or of pay; to confer upon. Name of a river.

凜 Intense cold; clear and cold. Repeated, Lin lin, denotes the same in a higher degree; a cold stern manner; a feeling of awe inducing obedience. 寒風凜冽 Han fung lin lëë, a piercing cold wind. 凜然 Lin jen, stern; severe manner. 凜遵 Lin tsun, implicit obedience; obedience, yielded in consequence of being struck with awe.

廩 廩 廩 A public granary; one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. 天廩 T'ëen lin, the name of a star. 倉廩 Ts'ang lin, a granary. 米廩 Me lin, an ancient school or college. 補廩 Poo lin, to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring. 廩祿 Lin lüh, or 廩膳 Lin shen, a small allowance given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

懍 Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous. Read Lin, extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

閳 The name of a bird; a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

蘭 躪 A plant adapted to make mats of. A surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

躪 To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person, with a cart driving rapidly.

轔 The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

吝 吝 悋 悋 Mean; niggardly; sparing; sordidly; parsimonious; avaricious; to regret to part with; to be sorry; to be ashamed and disgraced. 吝嗇 Lin seh, or 鄙吝 P'e lin, mean and niggardly; unduly sparing. 儉吝 Kh'ëen lin, or 慳吝 Hëen lin, parsimonious. 貪吝 T'an lin, covetous; avaricious. 羞吝 Sew lin, to feel shame and disgrace. 悔吝 Hwuy lin, the appearance of grief and distress.

臨 臨 臨 To superintend; to look upon from a higher place; to descend to; to come to the point of action; to commence doing anything; the time of meeting with any person or circumstance; large; great. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; name of a carriage; of a territory; of a gate, and of a mountain. A general weeping. 監臨院 Këen lin yuen, title of the deputy governor of the province. 臨陣先退斬 Lin ch'in sëen t'uy chan, when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded. 臨門 Lin mun, to enter the door,—said of blessings. 臨走時 Lin tsow she, when about to go. 臨財 Lin ts'ae, coming in contact with wealth; meeting an opportunity of being enriched. 臨大節 Lin ta tsëĕ, to come to some great emergency. 臨御 Lin yu, to reign over the empire.

LING.

令 令 From Tseĭh, *to assemble*, and Tsëĕ, *a seal* or *ensign* of authority. To order; to enjoin upon; to warn; to cause; to occasion; law; rule; periods of time; good; excellent. A surname; forms part of the names of various places. Ling ling, the sound of a dog's collar. Used instead of the pronoun *your*, before the words *father* and *mother*, *brother*, *son*, *daughter*, &c. 勅令 Ch'ĭh ling, or 號令 Haou ling, an imperial order. 功令 Kung ling, the laws. 禁令 Kin ling, laws and prohibitions. 縣令 Hëen ling, the principal officer in a district. 時令 She ling, or 月令 Yuĕ ling, certain terms

or periods by which the year is divided. 節令 Tsëë ling, a period of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year, each of which has an appropriate name. 令諸聞者信之 Ling choo wăn chay sin che, to cause all who hear, to believe it. 令爲証 Ling wei ching, to oblige to be a witness, old and young people who labour under any disease shall not be called on. 令姪 Ling chĭh, your cousin, &c. 令愛 Ling ngae, or 令千金 Ling ts'ëen kin, your daughter. 令兄 Ling heung, your elder brother. 令弟 Ling te, your younger brother. 令郎 Ling lang, your son. 令叔 Ling shŭh, your uncle. 令尊 Ling tsun, your father. 令堂 Ling t'ang, your mother.

伶 From *man*, the other part giving sound. Alone; to play; to act the buffoon; to employ; to be employed. A surname. 他是伶俐的人 T'a she ling le teĭh jin, he is a clever man. 使伶 She ling, one who serves. 健伶 Këen ling, the name of a district. 伶人 Ling jin, an imperial droll, or merry-andrew; also, a musician; otherwise expressed by 伶倫 Ling lun, or 伶官 Ling kwan, a master of musicians. 伶俐 Ling le, clever; quick of apprehension. 伶舟 Ling chow, a double surname. 伶仃 Ling ting, alone; destitute; walking alone.

刱 To split with a knife; to cleave asunder.

冷 Derived from *ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Lăng, which see. 冷熱 Lăng jĕ, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous.

囹 A place of confinement formed by rails; a prison.

拎 摪 攄 To grasp something suspended; to lay hold of; to hold suspended.

聆 A ringing or tinkling sound in the ear.

泠 The noise made by water and by wind. Reiterated, it implies the same. The name of a river, and of a city. Read Lëen, long hair all tied together.

玲 A certain valuable stone of an inferior kind. 玲

瓏 Ling lung, a stone beautifully and ingeniously carved, applied to persons in praise of their dispositions or talents.

詅 To sell; to trade. A man's name. 詅癡符 Ling ch'e foo, an ignorant stupid trader; a simple foolish person.

翎 Wings or feathers; the feathers of an arrow; a peacock's feather, granted to be worn as a mark of distinction, given by the emperor; it hangs pendant from the cap over the shoulders. 戴花翎 Tae hwa ling, to wear a peacock's feather. They are distinguished by having *one*, *two* or *three* eyes on the feather; and by a difference of colour, the usage was never known in China till the present dynasty.

聆 To hear with the ear; to listen to; to yield obedience to.

苓 The name of a plant, and of a place. 茯苓 Fŭh ling, a medicinal plant used in the cure of the venereal disease. 土茯苓 T'oo fŭh ling, Canton china-root. 苓耳 Ling urh, a fungus plant, said to resemble a mouse's ear, or a woman's ear-ring.

蛉 Name of an insect. 蜻蛉 Ts'ing ling, a species of locust.

豅 豬豅 Choo ling, name of a medicine.

踁 踁町 Ling ting, the appearance of sauntering about everywhere.

鈴 A kind of little bell suspended at banners and in other situations, to make a jingling noise; words or speech which consist of mere sound without any important sense. Ling ling, the sound as of a bell. The name of a book; of a plant, and of a flower. Forms part of the name of a medicine.

零 Small rain; the residue of a shower; the residue or odd numbers; the exceedings of thousands, hundreds, or tens. The word Ling, occupies the place of the European cypher, when one denomination is omited, as 一百零一 Yĭh peh ling yĭh, 101. Name of a river. A surname. 零碎工夫 Ling suy kung foo, odd jobs, either intellectual or manual. 零星 Ling sing, odd stars,—means miscellaneous articles. 零碎銀 Ling suy yin, broken pieces of silver money. 零數 Ling soo, remnants of an account; fractions. 零落 Ling lŏ, scattered and standing alone.

櫺 櫺 欞 A rail or beam; cross bars or lattice work of a window. 橫櫺 Hung ling, certain cross bars of a door or window. 檐櫺 Yen ling, a transverse beam below the eves of a house.

領 The neck; the neck of clothes, or that part of a garment which surrounds the neck; to put in order; to govern; to direct; to receive as a present, or instructions; to receive in charge, and have the command of. Name of an office; and of a territory. 首領 Show ling, the head literally, or a person who is at the head of any concern. 衣領 E ling, the neck of a garment. 風領 Fung ling, a collar worn by the Chinese. 領教 Ling keaou, or 領畧 Ling lëŏ, I received your instructions. 領命 Ling ming, to receive an order; to acknowledge having received it. Also the language of courtesy when assenting to some request. 領收 Ling show, to receive. 領謝 Ling sëay, to accept of a present, and return thanks for it. 領衆捕役 Ling chung poo yĭh, to take charge of a number of constables; that is, to put one's self at the head of them.

嶺 阾 The top or side of a hill where a path may be made; a monntain. 山嶺 Shan ling, hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China, is the 梅嶺 Mei ling mountain on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu. 嶺南 Ling nan, the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain. 嶺表 Ling peaou, the whirlwind or typhoon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

鴒 Name of a bird. 白鴒 Peh ling, the lark.

齡 The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. 遐齡 Hëa ling, long life; great age.

凌 Ling, or Líng. Ice; an accumulation of ice; an ice-house, or place in which to preserve ice; struck with fear; to put to shame; to insult. A surname. 欺凌 Kh'e ling, to insult. 凌室 Ling shĭh, or 凌陰 Ling yin, an ice-house. 凌人 Ling jin, a person to take care of ice. The first word used as a verb, would denote,—to insult a person. 凌辱 Ling jŭh, to disgrace; to dishonor by words or actions; to abuse; to defile; to violate female

chastity. 凌逼 Ling peĭh, to insult; to tyrannise over; to extort from. 凌虐 Ling nëŏ, to behave to cruelly or tyrannically.

綾 A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. 繒綾 Tsăng ling, an irregular uneven surface. 綾羅綢緞 Ling lo ch'ow twan, *four* kinds of silk, which enumeration is intended to include every species.

菱 蔆 蔆 The trapa bicornis, commonly called 菱角 Ling këŏ. The name of a lake.

陵 A lofty mound; high; eminent; the Imperial tombs. To aspire to a high place; to aim high; to insult; to desecrate; to invade; to treat contumaciously. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname. 侵陵 Ts'in ling, to invade the rights of. 東陵 Tung ling, and 西陵 Se ling, the eastern and western tombs of the Imperial family. 陵遲 Ling ch'e, to put to a slow and ignominious death—by cutting the body slowly to pieces,—inflicted on parricides and traitors. 陵辱 Ling jŭh, to insult and disgrace. 陵虐 Ling nëŏ, to treat cruelly.

輘 輘轢 Ling leĭh, the jolting rattling motion of a carriage;—applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

鯪 Name of a fish, said to resemble the carp; also of a fish with four feet, that swallows boats; the name of an animal, and part of the name of a medicine.

艫 艣 酌 A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

醁 醴 舲 A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

靈 靈 靈 灵 From *the residue* and *an enchantress.* Spiritual; the subtle ethereal part of 陽 Yang, is 神 Shin, *divine;* the ethereal part of 陰 Yin, is Ling, *spiritual.* Man is called the *Ling*, or spiritual part of nature. That which is

good; felicitous; efficacious; any invisible or spiritual cause that is efficacious, is said to be *Ling*. 不靈 Pŭh ling, inefficacious, not followed with the expected result, in reference to what concerns more subtle causes, or to any prediction. The dragon; tortoise, and two other animals are called four Ling. That which is efficacious in holding intercourse with spirits. A surname. 靈氛 Ling fun, an ancient skilful diviner. 靈神 Ling shin, spiritual; divine. 靈魂 Ling hwăn, is generally used for the human soul. 靈慧 Ling hwuy, great mental or spiritual discernment. 靈機 Ling ke, an ingenious contrivance, as in mechanics; the power of contriving. 靈柩 Ling kew, the remains of a deceased person, contained in a coffin. 靈氣 Ling kh'e, spiritual; immaterial influence. 靈臺 Ling t'ae, the Imperial observatory. 靈驗 Ling yen, proofs of the spiritual efficacy of virtue. 靈雨 Ling yu, rain that comes opportunely, when expected. 靈應 Ling ying, a certain and efficacious answer to prayer, from the gods.

霝 The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

靈 Ancient form of the preceding; name of a vessel; a man's name.

另 Existing separate from; distinct from; besides; another person, thing, or time. 凡物兩分曰另 Fan wŭh lëang fun yuĕ ling, everything divided in two is expressed by Ling. 另居 Ling keu, dwelling each apart; living separate from each other. 另日 Ling jĭh, another day. It is said, 另月 Ling yuĕ, another moon, or month, is sometimes used. 另外 Ling wae, or 另外的 Ling wae teĭh, besides; exclusive of, or over and above.

瓴 An earthern ware jar or pitcher; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

LO.

羅 **罗** A species of silk; to arrange in order; a net for taking birds with. Name of a state, and of a river. A surname. 十八羅漢 Shĭh pă lo han, the eighteen immediate disciples of Buddha. 羅綺 Lo kh'e, a particular kind of silk. 列羅 Lëĕ lo, to arrange in order.

羅漢果 Lo han kwo, a fruit used in medicine, so called from its growing in clusters of eighteen each. 羅經 Lo king, or 羅盤 Lo p'wan, a compass to direct the traveller, and by which mariners steer. 羅羅 Lo lo, name of an animal. 新羅 Sin lo, name of nation on the east. 羅漢松 Lo han sung, the Chinese yew. 羅卜 Lo pŭh, name of a priest, who saved his mother from future sufferings. 綷羅 Leŭh lo, a pulley. 羅絲 Lo sze, a screw.

儸 Possessing superior ability in the management of affairs. 僂儸 Low lo, active inferior officers, or attendants amongst banditti. 憔儸 Chay lo, strong and active, but not virtuous.

囉 A tone employed in song; the prattle of a little child. 囉唆 Lo so, or 嘍囉 Low lo, troublesome, confused, minute and petty requests or statements. 囉嗶 Lo tsaou, to make a clamour and noise; to distress by rude behaviour.

攞 To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

欏 A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire; to split or rend. 欏落 Lo lŏ, a hedge or fence.

籮 A bamboo utensil for carrying things on the end of a pole, commonly there is one suspended at each end of a pole which lies across the bearer's shoulder.

蘿 From *silk* and *plants*. The small creeping twigs which entwine old trees are called Lo, and 女蘿 Neu lo. Those that wind about smaller plants are called 兎絲 T'oo-sze, rabbit threads. Forms also part of the name of a hill.

邏 From *silk* and to *walk* or *go*. To cruise or patrol about; a patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains; to screen from. 巡邏 Seuen lo, to cruise or patrol; to go about as a watchman. 暹邏 Sëen lo, Siam.

鑼 A piece of copper beaten thin into the form of a shallow tub or platter, which when struck, emits a loud sound; used by the Chinese in their armies, and before civil officers when parading through the streets, to serve as a signal of their approach, commonly called a gong, by Europeans; small ones are used in boats and in plays. In the army they are said to have answered also the

purpose of hand-basins. The large ones give a deep lengthened sound; the small ones, a short harsh jingle. 銅鑼 T'ung lo, or 鈔鑼 So lo, name of the gong. 打鑼 Ta lo, to beat the gong.

鑼 A certain kind of cake.

稞 嬴 From *grain* and to *connect*. A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

螺 嬴 A shell-fish of the spiral screw-form kind, usually called the green and pearly snail. The name of a fish. 海螺 Hae lo, a sea shell. 螺螺 Ko lo, an insect resembling a bee with a slender waist. 螺絲 Lo sze, a screw. 螺鈿 Lo t'ëen, lackered ware, inlaid with shells.

騾 嬴 A mule from a stallion and a she ass. 騾子 Lo tsze, a mule.

蓏 Fruits which grow on the ground, and which have no kernels, in contradistinction from 果 Kwo, fruits which grow on trees and have kernels.

裸 Naked; unclothed. Name of a river; and of a house for the reception of strangers. 衣裸 E lo, to clothe the naked. 裸蟲 Lo ch'ung, the naked insect,—the human species.

嬴 嬴 Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing; fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.

LŎ.

落 To fall; the residue of. 殂落 Yŏ lŏ, to die; to die suddenly.

洛 The bright dazzling glare of water; the name of several rivers and streams of water in China. 洛書 Lŏ shoo, the figure obtained by Fŭh-he, from the back of a tortoise. 洛陽 Lŏ-yang, a place in Ho-nan, famous in Chinese history.

落 Leaves of plants falling about on the edge of a wood; to scatter about singly, as if let fall by accident; to fall; to let fall, or to put down; to fall together and form a vill-

age; the place to which one falls, or to which one is led by circumstances to live; to be settled and arranged,—applied to sacrificing. Name of a star, and of a hill; applied also to the year. 失落 Shĭh lŏ, to lose. 實落 Shĭh lŏ, really; truly. 下落 Hëa lŏ, a residence. 村落 Ts'un lŏ, a village or country hamlet. 屯落 T'un lŏ, a place where soldiers are stationed. 聚落 Tseu lŏ, a place of resort for a multitude of people. 着落 Chŏ lŏ, an affair settled; a plan concluded, and every one's duty pointed out. 牢落 Laou lŏ, unsuccessful labour and effort in one's pursuits; mismanagement. 碧落 Peĭh lŏ, heaven. 磊落 Luy lŏ, a man illustrious and eminent. 跌落地下 T'ëĕ lŏ te hëa, to fall to the ground. 流落 Lew lŏ, to fall off from one's own place, to some other region from necessity. 拓落 Chĭh lŏ, ill-directed toil and labour. 脫脫落落 T'ŏ t'ŏ lŏ lŏ, a free, frank, and easy open manner. 降落 Këang lŏ, to fall or put down to a lower place. 落陷坑 Lŏ hëen kh'ang, to fall into a dangerous pit; either literally or figuratively. 落成 Lŏ ch'ing, sacrifices offered when a house is finished. 落落 Lŏ lŏ, every one apart. 落他們圈套裡 Lŏ t'a mun kh'euen t'aou le, to fall into their snare. 落筆 Lŏ peĭh, to put down a pencil, means to begin to write with it. 落雪 Lŏ seuĕ, a fall of snow.

烙 To burn; a red hot iron point. 炮烙 P'aou lŏ, a burning brass roller, used as a punishment in ancient times.

絡 Threads of hemp or silk; the blood-vessels; a kind of net. 絡脈 Lŏ meh, or Meh lŏ, the veins and arteries, the blood-vessels. They speak of twelve Lŏ-meh, and twelve 經脈 King-meh. 絡繹不絕 Lŏ yĭh pŭh tseuĕ, a continued unbroken line of.

酪 貉 駱 The unctuous thick part of milk; cream, that which fattens; a liqour made from mare's milk by the Tartars; from the same materials a dry preparation is made.

駱 A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state; of a district. A surname.

犖 A speckled cow. A man's name. 犖犖 Lŏ lŏ, af-

fairs clearly distinguished. 駁犖 Pŏ lŏ, speckled; variegated. 卓犖 Ch'ŏ lŏ, to overpass or exceed the many; to rise distinguished; or to be promoted before others.

雒 Name of a bird; name of a horse with a black body and white mane; name of a river; of a state. 雒陽 Lŏ-yang, name of a district in Ho-nan; otherwise 洛 Lŏ.

樂 樂 乐 Read Yŏ, a general term for music. Read Lŏ, pleasure; delight; exultation; to delight in that which is deemed pleasure, as 以善爲樂 E shen wei lŏ, to consider virtue pleasure. 喜樂 He lŏ, *He*, is internal joy; *Lŏ*, is the external expression of it. 樂善不倦 Lŏ shen pŭh keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. 樂善 Lŏ shen, to delight in moral goodness. 樂道 Lŏ taou, to delight in moral science. 樂是苦源 Lŏ she kh'oo yuen, pleasure is the cause of pain. 樂人之樂憂人之憂 Lŏ jin che lŏ, yew jin che yew, to rejoice with those who rejoice; and mourn with those who mourn.

LOO.

路 路 From *every* and *foot*. A path or road; the track which becomes manifest from every foot treading on it; a passage either by water or land; means or opportunity of doing. A bow. A surname. 引人正路 Yin jin ching loo, to lead a man the right road. 官路 Kwan loo, a government road. 無路可走 Woo loo kh'o tsow, no way to go; no course of action. 水路 Shwuy loo, water passage, to travel by water. 陸路 Lŭh loo, land passage, to travel by land. 道路 Taou loo, a way, or path, either physically or morally. 路不通行 Loo pŭh t'ung hing, a passage closed at one end; also a sort of notice, denoting *no thoroughfare*, put up at the entrance of a street, when the passage is impeded by any temporary cause.

潞 Name of a river, and of a district.

璐 Name of a valuable stone.

露 From *rain* and *path;* the vapours which fall in clear nights; genial dews; the dew; to disclose; to divulge; to make apparent; an appellation of certain terms or periods. The name of a terrace. A surname.

鷺 Name of a white water bird that flies in groups. 白鷺 Peh loo, name of an office.

賂 To give property to; to bribe. Name of a vessel used in temples. 賄賂 Hwuy loo, to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes. 賄賂通行 Hwuy loo t'ung hing, bribery from head to foot. 索取賄賂 Sŏ tseu hwuy loo, to extort bribes.

輅 A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness; large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. 玉輅 Yŭh loo, the Imperial carriage.

鹵 Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place. Name of a fragrant plant; fume.

滷 A surname. Used to denote, a great shield. 鹵魚 Loo yu, salted fish. 鹵鹽 Loo yen, Loo, is natural salt; Yen, is salt manufactured. 淳鹵 Shun loo, bad land which pays a light tax. 鹵簿 Loo poo, the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage. 鹵莽 Loo mang, a light, flippant, careless manner of doing things. See below.

擄 Violent; strong; to shake; to agitate.

魯 Blunt; stupid; dull; mixed; confused. The name of a state. A surname. 粗魯 Ts'oo loo, coarse, vulgar, stupid. 魯鈍 Loo tun, obtuse, stupidity of mind. 魯莽 Loo mang, stupid, rash, confused manner; flippant; careless. 魯國 Loo kwŏ, the state of which Confucius was a native.

櫓 A large shield; the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats. A high military carriage. 櫓呂子 Loo koo tsze, the name of a fruit.

虜 To take alive; to take captive; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory. 守錢虜 Show ts'ëen loo, a mere slave to money, one who has the task of keeping it, but dares not use it.

擄 To take captive; to seize; to plunder.

盧 A vessel for containing rice; a place to contain

fire; a furnace; a place for selling liquor; a black colour. Used to denote reeds that grow by the side of rivers. The name of a river. 當盧 Tang loo, a place for selling wine; also a certain ornament for a horse's head. 盧骨 Loo kŭh, the fruit commonly called *loquat*, and 枇杷 P'e pa, the mespilus japonica.

嚧 嚧嚧 Loo loo, noise of crying to pigs. One says, 呼嚧 Hoo loo, laughing; laughter.

壚 Black, stiff earth; earth not yet broken up by cultivation. 酒壚 Tsew loo, place in which to sell wine or spirituous liquors.

廬 卢 Loo, or Leu. See above under Leu.

瀘 The name of a river, and of a district.

爐 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a stove; a fire-place; a vase for incense. 火爐 Ho loo, a furnace. 風爐 Fung loo, the small portable furnaces of the Chinese. 香爐 Hëang loo, a vase containing the fragrant matches of the Chinese.

纑 A hemp of which cloth is made.

艫 A particular description of boat; the end of a boat. Some say, the head, others the stern.

蘆 Reeds that grow from twelve to twenty feet high on the banks of the Yang-tsze-këang. Used for fuel, and for repairing the banks of the Yellow River. The name of a city; of a river, and of a pass or barrier. 蘆柴 Loo ch'ae, reeds used for fuel. 蘆薈 Loo hwuy, aloes.

臚 Leu, or Loo, the skin. See Leu.

轤 轆轤 Lŭh loo, a kind of windlass, such as is used at the mouth of wells to raise a bucket.

顱 The head; the forehead; the scull. 枯顱頭 Kh'oo loo t'ow, the scull of a dead person. 顱額 Loo ngeh, or 頭顱 T'ow loo, the forehead.

鑪 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a vase for incense. The same as 爐 Loo. A vessel for wine; applied to the name of an arrow.

髗 The head; the forehead.

鱸 The name of a fish.

鸕 鸕鷀 Loo tsze, the cormorant.

LOW.

婁 娄 Loo, Leu, or Low, a cow bound or tied; a number that is troublesome and excessive. Name of a place; a river; and an animal. A surname. Used to denote—engraving. Also simple; dull; stupid. A mound or cumulus. 卷婁 Keuen low, mind and body both exerted.

僂 The back bent; curved; distorted; to bend. A surname. 僂佝 Low kow, short ugly appearance.

嘍 Loquacity, verbosity. 嗹嘍 Lëen low, appearance of troublesomeness; troublesome. 嘍唳 Low le, the voice of a bird.

摟 To draw; to pull; to drag; to throw the arms about; to embrace. 小兒摟在懷中 Seaou urh low tsae hwae chung, to embrace a child, and hold it to the bosom. 摟住 Low choo, to hold fast in the arms. 摟抱 Low p'aou, to embrace; to throw the arms around.

瘻 A swelling of the neck; a morbid swelling of any part.

樓 楼 The upper stories of a house; an upstairs room. To collect together. A surname. Forms part of the name of a country. 第幾樓 Te ke low, which story? which flight of rooms? 飛樓 Fei low, a certain military carriage or chariot of war. 城樓 Ch'ing low, the apartments above the gate of a walled city. 岑樓 Tsin low, the summit of a pointed hill or mountain. 樓板 Low pan, the floor of a room. 樓上 Low shang, in an upstairs room.

寠 Leu, or Low, a poor habitation; a mean hut or other abode; poor and mean. See Leu.

甊 甊甊 Low hŏ, a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth, done by women.

簍 A kind of bamboo basket for carrying, or keeping anything in.

螻 Name of an insect, and of a large animal. Name of an orchard or garden.

蔞 蒌 Leu, or Low, betel plant; piper betel; leaf eaten by the Chinese, with the areca nut.

縷 Low, or Leu, silk thread; thread. See Leu. 縷切 Low ts'ëĕ, to cut small; to mince.

膢 Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time; in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

貗 貗 豨 A sow.

鏤 Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. One says, a boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. 刻鏤 Kh'eh low, to carve; to engrave; to cut.

髏 髑髏 Tŭh low, the bones of the head; particularly the calvaria. 枯髏 Kh'oo low, the scull of a dead person; vulgarly called 輕粉 K'ing fun, light powder, and also 天靈蓋 T'ëen ling kae, the celestial intellectual cover.

匿 To avoid; concealed; passed to oblivion; absconded.

陋 Narrow confined place; a narrow dirty lane; ugly; low; vulgar; mean; obscure; petty; having seen but little of the world; uninformed, from living alone, or in obscurity. Also read Loo. 鄙陋 P'e low, low; vulgar; mean. 側陋 Tseh low, low obscure place or origin. 破陋 P'o low, ruinous mean house. 貌陋心險 Maou low sin hëen, an ugly face and malicious heart. 淫陋之詞 Yin low che ts'ze, low obscene language. 醜陋 Ch'ow low, an ugly person; vulgar and ugly looking. 孤陋 Koo low, alone and uninstructed. 見識甚陋 Këen shĭh shin low, knowledge exceedingly partial. 儉而不陋 Këen urh pŭh low, economical without meanness. 陋巷 Low hëang, a narrow mean lane. 陋習 Low seĭh, an absurd or depraved usage. 陋俚之詞 Low le che ts'ze, vulgar speeches or forms of prayer.

漏 From *water*, *a body*, and *rain*. To drip or ooze through; to leak; to let out, or disclose a secret; a retired place; an aperture; to work or bore a passage through; to instil; to confer favor on; to lose; to omit. Name of a place, and of a well. 屋之漏 Ŭh che low, the dropping of a house;

the water coming through the roof. 屋漏 Ŭh low, the north-west corner of a house, a secret retired place. 銅壺滴漏 T'ung hoo teĭh low, or 更漏 Kăng low, names of the clepsydra. 泄漏 Sëĕ low, or 洩漏 Sëĕ low, to disclose secrets. 失漏 Shĭh low, to lose any thing. 船底漏 Ch'uen te low, a leak in a ship or boat. 漏登 Low tăng, to omit to insert on any paper. 漏網 Low wang, to escape out of the net; literally or figuratively; to evade the laws, or to escape the punishment.

瘺 A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

LŬH.

六 Six. 第六 Te lŭh, sixth. 十六 Shĭh lŭh, sixteen. 六赤 Lŭh ch'eh, dice. 六房 Lŭh fang, six offices, or rooms for certain departments at public courts. The six departments are the same as the six boards at Peking. See 部 Poo. 六合 Lŭh hŏ, the four cardinal points, the zenith and nadir. 六十 Lŭh shĭh, sixty. 六十花甲 Lŭh shĭh hwa këă, cycle of sixty years. 六極 Lŭh keĭh, six forms of calamity incident to human beings. 六六 Lŭh lŭh, six times six, or thirty six. 六祖菩薩 Lŭh tsoo p'oo să, a certain divinity.

彔 录 To cut or engrave wood; the origin, or original material.

琭 Name of a certain valuable stone.

盝 To drain entirely of water; to exhaust or drain completely; the name of a place, and of a man. A particular kind of small box or press.

碌 Stony appearance; rocky uneven ground is expressed by Lŭh lŭh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting—small. 碌碌庸人 Lŭh lŭh yung jin, a mere drudge; a person of no talent.

祿 禄 Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income. The name of a district; a surname. 福祿無疆 Fŭh lŭh woo këang, infinite happiness and wealth. 俸祿 Fung lŭh, official emolument. 天祿

T'ëen lŭh, name of an animal. 祿享千鍾 Lŭh hëang ts'ëen chung, to enjoy an income of a thousand ingots. 祿位高陞 Lŭh wei kaou shing, high promotion in emolument and rank.

祿 祿䙝 Lŭh-sŭh, the rustling of garments.

籙 A case for arrows.

綠 A green colour. 綠礬 Lŭh fan, green vitriol.

菉 A plant of which cloth is made; applied also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

醁 A kind of liqour or wine which is deemed excellent. 麗醁 Ling lŭh, the name of a generous wine.

錄 **録** The colour of metal; the veins of a pearl shell; to transcribe; to record; a record, or a narration of; to take; a general compound of; the teeth; order or series of; a list, or index. 謄錄 T'ăng lŭh, to transcribe or record. 目錄 Mŭh lŭh, an index. 錄錄 Lŭh lŭh, agreeing amongst themselves. 錄事 Lŭh sze, the name of an officer. 錄籍 Lŭh tseĭh, a certain list. 錄取 Lŭh ts'eu or Ts'eu lŭh, to take and record; to be recorded, when chosen to a degree.

騄 騄耳 Lŭh urh, a certain famous horse.

圶 A high dry mound or dike; hence the common word 陸 Lŭh is applied to 路 Loo, a road, denoting land travelling, in contradistinction from 水路 Shwuy loo, going by water. A surname. 圶梁 Lŭh lëang, the dry and woody regions of the south.

稑 Grain, the latest planted and the first ripe.

陸 High and dry; the water completely drained off; a dry path; the name of a territory, and of a district. A surname. 水陸兼程 Shwuy lŭh këen ch'ing, travelled both by land and water. 陸路 Lŭh loo, land road, to travel by land. 陸續收齊 Lŭh sŭh show tse, in succession all received, that is the whole number in successive parts. 陸續到 Lŭh sŭh taou, arrived in succession.

鹿 Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麚 Këa, the female 麀 Yew, and the young 麛 Me. Lŭh is used in a great va-

riety of proper names. 鹿茸 Lŭh jung, the points of the stag's horn—used as a medicine.

慮 The mind at leisure; a change or turn of mind.

漉 Name of a river; to ooze out; water drained off; the dregs.

簏 A kind of basket; a tall basket.

轆 轣轆 Leĭh lŭh, the rut made by wheels.

麓 The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill. 麓守 Lŭh show, the keeper of a forest.

翏 Leaou, Lew or Lŭh, to fly high.

僇 To put to shame; to disgrace.

勠 United strength or effort. Also read Lew and Léw, in the same sense.

戮 From *spears* and *flying about*. To kill; to slay by the sword of justice, or in war; to cut to pieces; to mangle; foolish conduct; disgrace. Used for the preceding. 殺戮 Shă lŭh, to kill and mangle. 殺其生而戮其死 Shă kh'e săng urh lŭh kh'e sze, to kill the living and mangle the dead.

蓼 蓼蓼 Lŭh lŭh, a long large appearance; otherwise read Leaou and Lew. 糾蓼 Kew lew, mutually leading or drawing each other.

LUN.

倫 From Tseĭh, *to connect*, and Tsĭh, *to record* on a roll. To arrange in order; to think. 昆倫 Kh'wăn lun, the figure of the heavens; anything spherical. The name of a famous hill, the parent of all other hills.

倫 Constant; regular; species; class; kindred; relation; capable of comparison and arrangement; that which is right and proper; to choose. A surname. 五倫 Woo lun five relations in which human beings stand to each other; they are also expressed by 人倫 Jin lun, the relations of mankind; and 大倫 Ta lun, the great relations. 他不識五倫 T'a pŭh shĭh woo lun, he is ignorant (of the common) relative duties.

圇 囫圇 Hwŭh lun, round; complete.

崙 崐崙 Kh'wăn lun, the name of mountains of which many fabulous things are said, probably the mountains of Central Asia.

崙

掄 To choose; to select; applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together. 掄選 Lun seuen, to choose; to select. 掄才大典 Lun ts'ae ta tëen, the great state rules respecting the selection of talent.

逾

淪 The ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind brushing over it, which, to the Chinese, suggests the idea of circles or wheels; the water whirling round; a whirlpool; to sink in a whirlpool; used to denote— present disasters and future misery; hell; to perish; a confused undistinguished state; chaotic. 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun t'o lŏ, to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. 混淪 Hwăn lun, *chaos;* state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. 濆淪 Fun lun, a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point. 淪洄 Lun hwuy, or 堙淪 Yin lun, water circulating as a whirlpool. 淪落 Lun lŏ, to sink to a low state, always disastrous.

稐 A sheaf of grain.

綸 To arrange silk in order, to manufacture it; to compare and distinguish the different sorts and class them; to classify; to adjust; to wind silk. Name of a plant, and of a place; a surname. 經綸 King lun, to sort silk; King, denotes separating the ends of the threads; Lun, joining the several sorts; just thoughts; to put in order. 絲綸 Sze lun, silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; the second, the expression of them. 滿腹經綸 Mwan fŭh king lun, the mind full of just conceptions and lucid theories. 綸音 Lun yin, the commands given by His Imperial Majesty as they appear in the Peking Gazette.

論 To discourse about; to discuss; to reason; to consult; to place ideas in proper order and express them. Name of an office; a surname. 理論 Le lun, or Lun le, to reason or argue. 推論 Chuy lun, to infer. 辯論 Pëen lun, to dispute; to debate. 議論 E lun,

to deliberate. 論國政 Lun kwŏ ching, to discuss the politics of the country. 論及 Lun keïh, to speak or discourse about. 論經亦當達權 Lun king yïh tang t'ă kh'euen, when discussing standard and fixed principles, it is also necessary to understand peculiar, or unusual circumstances. 論事 Lun sze, to discuss business. 論世 Lun she, to discourse about the world in different ages. 論斷 Lun twan, to decide upon.

輪 A wheel; a wheel with spokes; large; great; the north and south. 廣輪 Kwang lun, east and west, north and south. 輪轉 Lun chuen, to revolve, or circulate. 輪迴 Lun hwuy, the doctrine of the metempsychosis. 輪流 Lun lew, to flow or turn round as a wheel; to do by turns. 輪流做 Lun lew tso, to do or take a task by turns; alternately.

LUNG.

弄 To play with innocently; to play or trifle with in order to seduce; to take indecent liberties with; to treat with want of respect; used much to denote performing, acting, or doing any business or work. 賣弄手段 Mae lung show twan, to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. 戲弄 He lung, to trifle and use familiarities with. 舞弄 Woo lung, to play, as in fencing and dancing. 玩弄 Wan lung, to play for mere amusement. 弄璋 Lung chang, is said of having a son. 弄巧反拙 Lung kh'eaou fan ch'uĕ, to affect to be clever and turn out a fool. 弄飯 Lung fan, to prepare rice. 弄了手脚 Lung leaou show kĕŏ, to intrigue and play underhand tricks. 弄壞了 Lung hwae leaou, spoiled. 弄得一件好事 Lung teh yïh kĕen haou sze, he has done a good thing. 弄瓦 Lung wa, is to have a daughter,

倗 Ignorant; stupid; silly.

哢 The note or voice of a bird.

隆 Rising high in the centre, as the summit of a mountain; high and fertile; eminent; abundant; rich; conspicuous;

glorious. Name of a territory, and of a district. 隆古今 Lung koo kin, to be the glory of ancient and modern times,—said of the precepts of Confucius. 隆平 Lung p'ing, a glorious subjugation—or submission of all the earth to the dominion of China; name of a tune played at court on the reception of foreign ambassadors. 隆禮 Lung le, great politeness and generous hospitality. 隆盛 Lung shing, affluence; abundant; wealthy. 隆情 Lung ts'ing, liberal, generous disposition.

癃 **窿** Aged and diseased.

穹窿 K'eung lung, the expanse or vault of heaven is so denominated.

龍 **龍** **龍** **尨** From 月 Jow, *flesh;* the other parts are to represent *flying in a torteous manner.* The chief of all reptiles; the draco or dragon; applied also to the lacerta species, including the alligator, said to possess the power of increasing or diminishing its size, of being either visible or invisible, and so on. Some have horns, and others have no horns; some ascend to heaven, and others do not. The name of a star; of a hill; of a city; of an office; of a plant; and of a divinity. A man's name. Lung, denotes the sovereign of China; and is an epithet applied to things pertaining to him. It is the Imperial badge or coat of arms affixed to his books and to his standards; on these it is embroidered or painted in the manner of the ancient Scythians, Parthians, Persians and Romans; hence the word "Dracones," *standards,* and "Draconaries," *a standard bearer.* Occurs in the sense of—to pervade; affection or love; harmony. Budding forth or expanding. Read Mang, particoloured. 應龍 Ying lung, the Draco volans. 蛟龍 Keaou lung, the scaly dragon. 龍章 Lung chang, an Imperial honorary document given to old men. 龍船 Lung ch'uen, dragon boat, with which they run races, a person beating at the same time, a large drum in the centre of the boat. 龍虎榜 Lung hoo pang, an Imperial list of the new Keu-jin graduates. 龍鍾 Lung chung, a certain species of bamboo. 龍行虎步 Lung hing hoo poo, walks like a dragon, and paces like a tiger, expresses a stately manner. 龍輔 Lung foo, the

name of a stone. 龍蝦 Lung hëa, lobsters. 龍骨 Lung kŭh, the bones of the dragon,—used as a medicine. 龍殿 Lung tëen, a temporary palace, in which to perform rites to relieve souls from purgatory. 龍類 Lung luy, the dragon or lizard class; lacerta. 龍王 Lung wang, the dragon king, or 海神 Hae shin, god of the sea, the Neptune of China. 龍位 Lung wei, the Imperial throne. 龍眼 Lung yen, the dragon's eye, the Dimocarpus Longan, or fruit *Longan*. 龍顏 Lung yen, his Majesty's countenance.

儱 儱侗 Lung t'ung, rude, unfinished, unfit for any thing.

嚨 The throat. 喉嚨 How lung, the throat; the gullet. 喉嚨響 How lung hëang, sound or noise in the throat.

嚨 A great sound or noise. Read He, sound, noise.

壠 A grave; a high place in the midst of a field. In some of the provinces, the husbandmen inter in their own fields. Read also Lung.

徿 To walk in a distorted manner; to be embarrassed. 徿侗 Lung t'ung, to walk straight forward.

龐 A lofty house, a mixed confused appearance. Name of a place. A surname.

攏 To grasp; to seize; to drag; to use effort; to effect some end; to work or operate on. 拗攏 Ngaou lung, to cast lots in a certain way, when drinking. 拉攏 La lung, or 扯攏 Ch'ay lung, to pull and drag to one. 攏船 Lung ch'uen, to bring a boat to the shore. 攏髮 Lung fă, to bind up the hair. 攏近 Lung kin, to work near; to bring or cause to approach near; to near a boat. 攏掠 Lung lëŏ, to seize; to plunder. 攏略 Lung lëŏ, to form a compendium.

櫳 A kind of cage or railing to keep in animals.

瓏 A large precious stone laid on the altar when praying for rain. 玲瓏 Ling lung, the noise made by ornamental stones jingling against each other; the noise of the wind; a clear bright appearance.

礱 To rub, or grind; to grind corn, or to sharpen a tool by rubbing; to use effort to effect what we intend. A stone on which to grind. 磨礱 Mo lung, to rub; to grind; to rub on a stone; to fag at study.

穠 Grain scattered about; grain in a diseased state.

竈 An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a den. 孔竈 Kh'ung lung, a hole or orifice. 谷竈 Kŭh lung, a den or cavern.

籠 A basket for containing earth; a cage; a quiver for arrows; to hoard up and monopolize goods. Name of a place; a kind of arrow or carriage made of bamboos. 火籠 Ho lung, a basket containing embers, carried by people of the north in their hands during the cold weather. 雀籠 Tsëŏ lung, a bird cage. 猪籠 Choo lung, a pig basket—a basket for carying pigs in, according to the Chinese manner. Name of the plant Nepenthes distillatoria. 燈籠 Tăng lung, a lantern; a cage for a candle. 籠罩 Lung chaou, a basket for taking fish; by allusion, a *sentence* which includes the sum of the whole essay. 籠絡 Lung lŏ, a bridle; a snare; a thing that surrounds as a net; to inveigle and devour; to get the control of people.

聾 Deaf; unable to hear distinctly. 天聾地啞 T'ëen lung te ya, heaven is deaf and the earth dumb. 葱聾 Ts'ung lung, name of an animal. 癡聾 Ch'e lung, silly and deaf.

朧 A fat appearance. Dull; obscure. 朦朧 Mung lung, stupid; confused; dull. 朣朧 T'ung lung, the first appearance of the moon.

隴 A large natural bank; a dike between fields. Name of a district. A surname. 隴西 Lung se, name of a place of note in history.

鞧 A horse's bridle.

LUY.

雷 From *rain* falling on *a field.* Thunder; a thundering noise; to reiterate or echo what another says. A surname. 行雷 Hing luy, to thunder. 黔雷 K'ëen luy, name of a spirit that in heaven creates or forms. 雷瓊 Luy kh'eung, the island *Hacnan.* 雷鳴百里 Luy ming peh le, the thunder resounds a hundred le. 雷鞭 Luy pëen, the thunder's lash, a poetical term for lightning. 雷聲 Luy shing, the sound of thunder. 雷師 Luy sze, or 雷神 Luy

shin, the thunderer; the spirit that presides over, or controls thunder. 雷電 Luy tëen, thunder and lightning.

擂 To rub or grind anything; to pound as in a mortar. 擂爛 Luy lan, or 擂碎 Luy suy, to rub to pieces.

櫺 The name of a wood.

瘤 痱瘤 Fei luy, small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat.

蕾 A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. 蓓蕾 P'oo luy, beginning to flower.

屢 Often; repeatedly. Also read Leu. 屢易 Luy yih, often changed.

累 To heap upon; to lay above each other; to pile up; to bind or tie to; to implicate; used for the preceding. 係累 He luy, to bind together; to unite persons together. 累及 Luy keih, to cause involvement; to extend to some person, to implicate. 累事 Luy sze, a business involved and embarrassed; an embarrassing affair. 累辭 Luy ts'ze, repeatedly declined.

瘰 瘰癧 Luy leih, a gathering that swells and increases.

縲 A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal. 縲紲 Luy sëĕ, or 縲紲 Luy sëĕ, a cord with which to bind a person.

僂 Excessively fatigued.

蘱 蘱 The name of a plant, and of a territory.

類 類 A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of botanical and other classification 部 *Poo*, denotes *class*, *order*, or *genus*; and 類 Luy, *a genus* or *species*. 同類 T'ung luy, of the same species. 人類 Jin luy, the human species.

纇 The joining of silk threads; a slight disease; perverse; requiring trouble to manage.

耒 A crooked wood which turns the clod in the manner of a plough. 耒耜 Luy sze, an instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

誄 A kind of eulogy on deceased persons; to eulogize. 誄文 Luy wăn, a writing containing an eulogy; such papers are presented by friends and relations; they are written

on silk, and are considered a present, which the other party returns with correspondent presents.

蹂 To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

畱 Fields parted off or laid out.

儡 To injure; to destroy; to injure mutually. 思儡 Sze luy, a certain wood that does not rot. 傀儡 Kwei luy, figures used for a mock drama, or puppet-show.

壘 A military wall; a rampart or fence; piled or heaped up. The name of a star; the name of a public officer; a surname. A hilly appearance; the name of a hill. Reiterated, Luy luy, external form, figure or shape, strong and robust; graves near to each other, and in a certain order. Read Leŭh, the name of a demon. 深溝高壘 Shin kow kaou luy, deep ditches and high ramparts. 壘石 Luy shĭh, stones piled up to form a wall or hill. 下壘石 Hëa luy shĭh, caused a pile of stones or rocks to descend. 神荼 Shin t'oo or shoo and 鬱壘 Yŭh luy, the names of two brothers, said to have lived in high antiquity, who were deified in consequence of their control over evil spirits. Their names are pasted upon the doors of Chinese houses at the new year. 臘祭夕 Lă tse seĭh, in the close of the year, sacrifices are offered in the evening to these two demons.

垒 To form a wall by heaping up unburnt brick, is expressed by 垒壘 Luy keĭh.

壘 A vessel for containing earth like a flower pot.

累 To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

儽 Bending down; sickly; idle; lazy. The appearance of standing up in the midst of many.

纍 蔂 To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

磥 畾 A rocky appearance; to strike.

畾 A certain creeping plant and its leaf; the name of a hill.

鐳 An ornament of the hilt of a sword.

罍 A vessel to contain wine, with clouds and thunder

depicted on it, to denote the stimulating effects of wine; a vessel to wash or bathe in, depicted in a manner similar to the preceding, to inspire awe.

鸓 鸓鼠 Luy shoo, a species of bat, known also by several other names.

𤸇 Disease; sickness.

酹 To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

淚 Read Luy and Leŭh. From *water* and *ungovernable*. Tears flowing from the eyes; weeping. Read Le, to flow with rapidity,—applied to water. 下淚 Hëa luy, to shed tears. 雨淚 Yu luy, to rain tears; to weep copiously. 落下目淚 Lŏ hëa mŭh luy, the tears dropped from her eyes. 淒淚 Ts'e luy, cold, frigid, comfortless appearance. 含淚 Han luy, to restrain one's tears; the tear standing in the eye. 淚痕 Luy hăn, the furrows made by tears falling.

羸 Lean; thin; meagre; emaciated. 老羸 Laou luy, old and emaciated.

LWAN.

卵 The testicles of animals; the eggs of birds. Read Kh'wăn, the spawn of fishes, more commonly called 魚子 Yu-tsze. 凡物之生必由胎卵 Fan wŭh che săng peĭh yew t'ae lwan, every creature that is produced, is either from the womb or an egg. 雞卵 Ke lwan, a hen's egg. 壘卵之危 Luy lwan che wei, the danger of piled up eggs. 卵脬 Lwan p'aou, the coat of the testicles. 卵生 Lwan săng, oviparous; produced from an egg, in contradistinction from 胎生 T'ae săng, formed in the womb. 卵子 Lwan tsze, the testicles.

亂 亂 亂 乱 It denotes sometimes to confuse; to disorder; a state of confusion and disorder. At other times, to regulate; to put in order. The latter sense occurs in ancient books. The first sense is that in common use. 作亂 Tsŏ lwan, to cause disorder; to make insurrection or rebellion. 大亂 Ta lwan, great confusion, or a formidable state of

rebellion. 亂治 Lwan ch'e, are often contrasted; Lwan, denoting a state of anarchy, confusion, disorder, political or moral; Ch'e, a state of order and a general prevalence of moral principles. 亂臣 Lwan chin, a statesman who throws the court or the country into confusion; or who introduces anarchy by an attempt to overturn the government. 亂嚷 Lwan jang, a tumultuous noise or clamour. 亂日甚 Lwan jih shin, anarchy prevailed more and more every day. 亂線 Lwan sëen, ravelled thread. 亂作亂爲 Lwan tsŏ lwan wei, irregular and disorderly conduct.

See Leuen.

A small pointed hill; the vertex or summit of a mountain; a mountain's peak; to surround, as hills sometimes do.

團 Tw'an lwan, put altogether as if formed into a ball.

Leuen, or Lwan, warm affection for; ardent attachment to; being devoted or addicted to. Compare with Leuen. 戀色貪財 Lwan seh t'an ts'ae, addicted to sensual pleasure, and covetous of gain. 戀酒 Lwan tsew, a hankering attachment to wine.

The name of a tree, the wood of which is said to be yellow, the branches red, and the leaves green. A kind of railing. The two sides of the mouth of a bell. A surname. Applied also to the appearance of bamboos. 欒欒 Lwan lwan, lean; meagre; emaciated.

Lwan, or Leuen, flesh cut into pieces; minced.

Certain jingling bells, in ancient times attached to the Imperial carriage and suspended from the mouth of the 鸞 Lwan bird, hence these two characters were used to denote the Imperial travelling vehicle. 金鑾 Kin lwan, the Imperial chamber of audience. 啟鑾 Kh'e lwan, to begin a journey; to set off from a place; an expression used only by the Emperor. 鑾駕 Lwan këa, the Imperial carriage. 鑾聲 Lwan shing, the jingling of the Lwan bells.

A certain fabulous bird called divine, and adorned with every elegance of figure and colour, as well as every charm of voice. 鳳鸞 Fung

lwan, two fabulous and celebrated birds. 彩鸞 Ts'ae lwan, most elegantly adorned and variegated. 鸞箋鳳柬 Lwan ts'ëen fung këen, a letter with presents from the bridegroom is called Lwan-ts'ëen; one from the bride's house, is called Fung-këen. 鸞鈴 Lwan ling, or 鸞刀 Lwan taou, certain jingling bells, attached to the Imperial carriage, and suspended from the Lwan's bill; hence Lwan is used to denote the Emperor's carriage. See 鑾 Lwan.